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8th Army Smashes Through Mareth Line At Coast, Flanks It in Southern Sweep; Americans Take Maknassy, Drive for Sea

British Moonlight Attack Blasts Hole in Rommel's Line of Tunisian Forts

U.S. Aiming to Shut Trap on Axis Army

Foe Imperiled by Swift British Flanking Move; Allies 60 Miles Apart

E.P. KENNEDY

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By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 23.—The British 8th Army has smashed through the Mareth line at its coastal anchor and driven around and behind the southern extremity in a wide flanking sweep, it was announced officially today, while farther north American troops have recaptured and pushed beyond Maknassy in a surge toward the sea to close a trap on the Axis Afrika Korps.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Mareth fortifications were breached in a fierce assault near Zarat, six miles northeast of the town of Mareth, after some of the bitterest fighting of the African campaign. The break-through and the flanking of the southern end imperiled the whole fortifications system.

Late reports tonight from the Mareth front said fighting still was raging and was on a more intense scale than anything at Alamein, where Rommel's long retreat from Egypt began last fall.

Italians Reported Deserting

Axis prisoners now number more than 3,000, some German and some Italian, these reports said, and some Italians were reported throwing down their arms and deserting. The Germans, however, were said to be offering stiffest resistance.

[The London radio said that "our casualties so far have been very light" in the frontal assault.]

There was no information yet as to whether the 8th Army units that had swept around the line on the south had joined battle with Axis armor and artillery blocking their way.

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery launched a frontal assault by moonlight Saturday night after a strong artillery and aerial barrage, selecting the most powerful sector of the defensive line for the sledge-hammer blows.

The flanking force sweeping around the other end of the line was reported to have pushed to within ten miles south of El Hamma, a crossroads town and air base twenty miles west of Gabes, to threaten the enemy from the rear as well.

This force encountered strong German concentrations and fortifications. Allied planes struck at these enemy groupings yesterday in the course of widespread blows on land and sea, and hit at least thirty-two tanks, destroying nine.

Allies Sixty Miles Apart

The British column skirting the Mareth line apparently had traveled more than 100 miles over difficult desert terrain. Capture of El Hamma would put the 8th Army and the American forces to the north only fifty miles apart.

The American forces had already swept a few miles east of Maknassy, which is only thirty-four miles from the Gulf of Gabes, in Lieutenant General George S. Patton's drive toward the sea, but were meeting stiffening German resistance against his threat to cut the corridor linking the Axis forces in northern and southern Tunisia.

The Germans launched a counter-attack with tanks this morning against American forces advancing six miles southeast of El Guetar, and there were increasing signs that the Germans intended to put up a fierce battle there.

American combat elements were moving ahead on a southerly road leading to Gabes from the El Guetar area, and on a northerly road from Maknassy toward Mezzouna, twelve miles beyond. The capture of Maknassy was announced in an Allied communique this morning. Maknassy is about forty miles northeast of El Guetar and on the rail line running from Gafsa to the coastal port of Sfax, of Sbeitla, in the Faid Pass area.

Front dispatches reported that a minor enemy attack had retaken Hadjeb el Aioun, thirty-five miles northeast of Sbeitla, from small, advance American elements which held it less than forty-eight hours. The scene of action was well north of the Mareth-Maknassy battle areas and seemed to be on such small scale as to have no vital effect on the issue in the south.

In northern Tunisia the British reported they were counter-attacking in the Djebel Abiod area, where an important supply road parallel to the front has been imperiled by a recent series of German advances.

The breaching of the Mareth line near the coast came after the British had battled across the difficult Wadi Zigzaou and through a powerfully defended trench system.

Up to noon yesterday, 1,700 Axis prisoners, most of them Germans, had been taken in the attack, and a German counter-attack was beaten off, an Allied communique reported.

Allied air forces, out on offensive operations yesterday surpassing those of Sunday in intensity struck at enemy airfields and concentrations on land, and at reinforcements of supplies and men being brought from Italy. The Allied airmen downed twenty-six Axis planes in their broad sweeps, losing seven themselves, with the pilots of one plane known to be safe.

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In the straits between Sicily and Tunisia, bombers struck three vessels, one a troopship, and other planes pounded docks and shipping at Palermo. Marauders escorted by Lightnings encountered swarms of enemy fighters over the Mediterranean, returning pilots said. Five of these were shot down by Lightnings and three by the bombers themselves.

The ships all were steaming for Tunisia—evidence of the Axis determination to hold out in Africa as long as possible—when the planes swooped down, scoring hits on all three. The troopship exploded and was left burning. A supply ship was damaged and was seen listing, and an escorting warship was damaged.

Flying Fortresses struck at Palermo, doing considerable damage to docks, near-by buildings and shipping, and shooting down six enemy fighters.

At the Mezzouna airfield, toward which American ground forces are rolling, waves of medium and light bombers started fires among grounded planes and destroyed enemy vehicles. Nine Axis planes were downed in combats over Mezzouna.

[Planes from the Middle East command bombed Naples Sunday for the second successive night, a Cairo communique said, and the Italians declared that the port was attacked again on Monday night.

[The German Tuesday communique, broadcast from Berlin, said the battle continued violently in south and central Tunisia, and that German counter-attacks had repulsed Allied troops "at several points." A Berlin radio report said the Americans were east of Maknassy, but that they had been stopped in the mountains at an undisclosed point.

[The Italian Tuesday communique said that the raid on Palermo was made by about a score of four-motored American bombers and that thirty-eight persons were killed and 184 injured.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 23 (AP)—The British Eighth Army has established a bridgehead through the main enemy position of the Mareth Line, it was announced officially tonight.

PAY LEAD

German tanks today, meanwhile, counter-attacked again American forces in the El Guetar area southwest of

...assy, whose fall to the Amer... was announced in the daily ...quarters communique early today.

The British success in establishing a bridgehead through the main Mareth positions came as Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's situation there was endangered from another quarter by an Eighth Army force which, field reports said, swept in a wide arc around the inland end of the fortification system and now was many miles inside it.

While the Americans, under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., stabbed to within less than thirty-four miles of the Gulf of Gabes, continuing east past Maknassy, other forces of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army swung a mighty frontal blow at Marshal Erwin Rommel's Mareth Line.

(The German radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London acknowledged that United States forces had pushed east of Maknassy but claimed that they had been halted in the mountains at an undisclosed point.)

Face Strong Tank Force

The communique said the operations there were going ahead on schedule despite a bitter contest being put up by Axis forces which yesterday attempted a powerful counter-attack. This was repulsed. The announcement said 1,700 Axis prisoners were captured in this operation by midday yesterday.

The force which swung in a sweeping movement around the southwestern flank of the Mareth Line now faced a strong German concentration of tanks and artillery at El Hamma, twenty miles directly west of Gabes.

Allied air forces yesterday smashed fiercely at this concentration, the communique announcing that at least thirty-two enemy tanks were hit and at least nine of them destroyed.

Counter-Attack Expected

All indications were that the Germans would make a desperate effort to prevent Patton's armored column from reaching the coast, and, this morning there were all the signs of a big counter-attack impending in this sector.

Reports from the American front this morning said the Germans had rushed up armored forces in a desperate effort to keep open the narrowing coastal shelf.

Most of the prisoners captured by Montgomery were Germans.

On Six-Mile Front

The Eighth Army units which launched the coastal attack along a six-mile front had now fought their way across the Wadi Zigzaou northeast of Mareth and through a complicated trench system supported by cross fire from machine-gun posts which had been prepared to reinforce the Mareth Line.

(Allied strategy appeared directed at breaking Axis forces into two or three pockets. Montgomery, pursuing the methods he used at El Alamein in Egypt, was attempting a smash through near the coast which would nip off the inland end of the Mareth Line. His flanking arm was attempting to get behind the whole line, while the Ameri-

[Continued threatened to wedge into the ...rther north.

Expected By Rommel

(A British radio correspondent's broadcast said the British flanking movement had been expected by Rommel and had been met ten miles south of El Hamma by strongly prepared positions defended by minefields, anti-tank ditches and concentrations of troops and machines.

(Montgomery's coastal drive, the correspondent added, met with a deep and difficult *wadi* defended by a complicated trench system and machine-gun posts which had to be mopped up. However, this obstacle was reported crossed, and the British were said now to be attacking a strongly held ridge.

(The German communique claimed that the Allies were repulsed "at several points" in a violent defensive battle in south and central Tunisia.

"Resist To Last Man"

(A broadcast from Morocco, recorded by Reuters in London, said Hitler had ordered his forces in Tunisia to resist to the last man.)

Allied air forces put on an offensive yesterday which surpassed even those of the previous day when the greatest air force ever used by the Allies in North Africa was employed.

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Besides smashing at armored concentrations south of El Hamma, Allied planes made continuous attacks between Mareth and Kettena, ten miles to the northwest, and south of Zarat, five miles northeast of Mareth, smashing at troops, forts and guns in a pace-making drive for the ground troops attacking the Mareth Line near the coast.

Troopship Set Afire

Other air fleets carried cargoes of bombs for Mezzouna, important airfield only twelve miles east of Maknassy and another airfield at Sfax up the coast.

In the continuing assault against Axis sea lanes, a troopship in a convoy was hit and left aflame and other hits were scored on another ship and an escort vessel. Docks at Palermo, supply terminal in Sicily, also were bombed.

Altogether, twenty-three enemy planes were shot down yesterday, the communique said, six of them during the raid on Palermo, nine during the sweeps over the battle zone and eight in a fierce dogfight over the convoy. Seven Allied planes were lost.

38 Killed At Palermo

(The Italian communique said that the Palermo raid was made by about a score of four-motored American bombers and that 38 persons were killed and 184 injured. Acknowledging some damage was done the communique claimed that five of the planes were shot down. It also reported another attack on Naples.)

A Cairo dispatch said that Naples was raided again Sunday night by Allied heavy bombers for the sec-

ond successive night. All bombers returned from each raid. A communique said large fires were observed near a railway depot and an oil installation.

Naples Raided, Rome Reports

The Ninth United States Air Force bomber fleet raided the port Saturday night, and last Thursday the American flyers bombed it both day and night.

(The Italian high command, in a communique broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said tha Naples was raided "in the night of March 22," but asserted there was no damage.

(Morocco radio broadcasts recorded in London at midday said Montgomery had driven a wedge into the "best-defended part" of the Mareth Line, and described the assault as "the most concentrated ever witnessed," with "Allied air forces, tanks and self-propelled guns pounding the German positions without respite."

Key Road Junction

(El Hamma, reported threatened in the CBS broadcast, is almost due west of Gabes, and is not only the site of one of Rommel's most important air bases which might be useful to United States and British planes busily pounding the fight out of Axis forces, but also a key road junction in the Axis chieftain's inner communications system.

(Roads from Gabes, in the east; Matmata, in the south; Kebili, in the west, and El Guetar, in the northeast, already captured by the Americans, all converge at El Hamma.

(The little oasis cross roads is near the eastern end of the Chott Djerid salt lake which forms a coastal bottleneck between the Mareth Line and the north. Its capture would narrow the gap between the British Eighth Army and the Americans to about fifty miles.)

Yanks Return

The capture of Maknassy by the Americans was the second time the Yanks had reached that town.

It was announced January 25 that a band of United States troops raided the town and captured eighty German prisoners after a taunting note had been dropped over the American lines by the Germans asking "Why don't the Americans come out and fight?"

The troops withdrew after the sortie.

Infantry Smashes Mareth Line Under Withering British Fire

By Don Whitehead

WITH BRITISH 8TH ARMY AT MARETH LINE, Tunisia, March 23 (AP).—The 8th Army broke the Mareth Line on the coastal flank at about 3 a. m. today, shattering the Nazi-held fortifications after less than thirty hours of the most savage fighting yet produced by General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's offensive against the Afrika Korps of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

There was still fighting during the day to consolidate and widen the gap so that armor and men could be poured through it.

The Germans made a desperate effort last night to hold the line by rushing crack troops of the Panzer Grenadiers into the concrete strongpoint to replace the Italians, but still the British poured through in the light of a bright moon.

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Attack in Full Fury

The British bombarded the enemy positions heavily, then attacked in full fury. As a result, more than 300 Italians deserted, laid down their arms and threw themselves on the mercy of the 8th Army.

The number of prisoners continues to grow rapidly. It is difficult to say how many are deserters and how many were captured, but it is clear that the deserters are among the Italians and not the Germans.

As this is being written at 9:30 a. m. the British hold a gap in the Mareth Line from the coast to a point two miles inland, and the bridgehead across the Wadi Zigzaou has been deepened to about 1,000 yards. (A wadi is a watercourse or ravine.)

In the cold figures of these dimensions lies the story of the crushing British Army and its tough, confident leader, General Montgomery.

This is how the Mareth line was broken:

The attack, began Saturday night with hundreds of guns pouring explosives on a plot less than a mile wide. The barrage centered first on an enemy strongpoint east of the Wadi Zigzaou, which was on the left flank of the British advance. It was necessary to destroy this position in order to protect the troops from the flanking gunfire.

Pounded for Half Hour

For thirty minutes the guns hammered this point held by the Germans, then the infantry moved in to seize the position. The guns shifted their fire and the barrage was laid down in front of the British, who had been getting into position in the moonlight.

For eighteen minutes the shells fell in a line in front of the Gurkhas (Indian troops), and then the barrage began creeping toward the Wadi Zigzaou. The troops followed closely behind this barrage.

The barrage lifted over the wadi to the west side, hammering the concrete strongpoints. Five of these positions were on the west lip of the wadi and two others were beyond them.

The positions to the left and right are known as Zarat, Ouerzi, an unnamed post, Ksiba West and Ksiba East. Behind these are Ouerzi West and Ouerzi East.

Crossing minefields under intense enemy fire, the troops spread into the wadi, dashed across the ravine under a hail of cross-fire and then clambered up the left bank with scaling ladders and by climbing over each other's backs.

Stronghold Stormed

Then the British stormed the enemy's concrete strongholds, crossing anti-tank pits, cutting barbed wire and throwing hand grenades.

At dawn they held three center positions, and they had driven a wedge into the Mareth line. The big job was to hold it.

Meanwhile, the engineers had driven a road across the wadi, and road built by the engineers.

Dawn found the British tired, bloodstained and dirty. Their eyes were rimmed with red and their faces were white with fatigue. Some of them were wounded, and some of their comrades were dead.

But they had broken the Mareth line.

anti-tank guns and some tanks had crossed it, but there were four enemy strongholds still holding and pouring a cross-fire down the wadi and on the bridgehead held by the British over the wadi.

The fire was from Zarat and Ksiba East, on the flanks, and the two rear positions. The British held until nightfall, when new fresh troops came across the wadi to help them.

While the barrage covered the enemy strongpoints still holding out, this time they were manned by Panzer Grenadiers instead of Italians.

With the same tactics they had used the night before, the British stormed the four remaining strongpoints, blasting the enemy out of their concrete holes. Meanwhile, more tanks and guns were crossing the wadi over the new

British Major Is Perplexed By Small Losses In Attack

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Officer, Who "Saw The Show Through," Although Wounded, Described First Drive

WHITEHEAD

[By the Associated Press]

With the British Eighth Army at the Mareth Line, March 21 (Delayed)—The German's hand may have trembled a little as he pulled the trigger, or the concussion of crashing shells may have jarred his rifle the slightest trifle—anyway, the bullet missed the young English major's heart by an inch or so.

It drilled neat round holes through his left arm and side.

The wound was painful but not serious, so the major led his men through a hell o fgunfire to drive the first wedge into Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Mareth line in a remarkable display of courage.

Found In Dressing Station

We found him in a medical dressing station ten near the front a few hours after he had returned from a mission. His arm and side were swollen now and the wounds were dark spotches on his white skin.

And then the major began to talk in a low voice:

"I can't understand it. I can't understand how we lost so few men. the enemy shelling and machine-gun fire were hell. El Alamein? It coudn't compare with what we went through tonight. I know. I was there, and yet can't understand.

"I know. Please remember to say that the men were magnificent. They couldn't have fought better and the enemy was much stronger than we expected. But it didn't matter.

Nazis Began Shelling

"We got into position at 11.30 last night near the enemy positions along the Wadi Zigzaou. The moon was very bright. No sooner were we there than the Germans began shelling us. They put over a lot of stuff. Even when you are dug in you don't like it. Then I was wounded, but I decided to see the show through.

"Our own barrage was fine. Not a single shell fel short. We had a lot of confidence in our own artillery. At 12.30 this morning we began advancing. Our objective was a concrete strong point on the west side of the Wadi, one of the positions in the Mareth Line.

"We crossed an enemy minefield in a gap made by the sappers. By this time we were being shelled by 88's, mortars and medium field guns, and were being machine gunned. Of course, it wasn't what you'd call comfortable.

Build Human Pyramid

"Then we came to the Wadi and we slid down the side. We ran through machine-gun fire to the shelter on the west bank and scaled it in pyramid fashion—you know, three men on the bottom, two standing on their shoulders and one on top of the two.

"We had precticed scaling banks like this, so we knew what to do. I went over first, the others followed me.

"We crossed an anti-tank ditch the same way and then they saw us coming. They opened up with rifles and machine guns through slits in the concrete.

"There was barbed wire around the positions. We sawed up and cut our way through and jumped into the ditch surrounding the position like a moat. We were throwing hand grenades, aiming at the concrete slits. Some of them went inside.

"And Then They Cracked"

"And then they cracked. A few minutes before they had been fighting like mad. Suddenly, they came pouring out of the position with their hands up—200 of them, some Germans, most of them Italians. They had had enough.

"An Italian doctor among the prisoners dressed my wound. He said he expected Rommel's army to be driven from Africa and the war would end by next October. He wasn't a bad chap.

"By 3 o'clock we were dug in to hold the position and we were using the strong point taken from the enemy. I was able to send back here for medical assistance.

"But there is one thing I can't understand—why we lost so few men."

Germans Attack Yanks Near El Guetar

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With American Forces in Tunisia, March 23 (8.30 A. M.—4.30 A. M., EWT)—German armored forces opened a strong attack against American troops six miles southeast of El Guetar at 6.30 this morning, and at the same time launched a diversionary assault at Hadjeb Elaioun, thirty-five miles to the northeast of Sbeitla in the Faid Pass area.

In the attack at El Guetar, along the Gabes-Gafsa axis, the Germans threw in their tank units in a desperate attempt to smash the western wall of Allied forces pressing down upon their corridor between the mountains and the sea.

Advance Beyond Maknassy

On a more northerly road to the sea other American units smashed on beyond Maknassy toward Mezbouna, twelve miles to the east, where the Germans have an important air field.

Reconnaissance units found the Maknassy area heavily mined, but got through the obstacles and wiped out what resistance there was. The Axis defense was much less than had been expected.

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3 U. S. Flyers Shoot Up 7 Of Foe

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

At an Advanced United States Air Base in Tunisia, March 22 (Delayed)—Thee young flyers who in blazing sky battles shot up seven enemy aircraft—one was knocked down with the blow of a wing—led the scoring today when a United States Spitfire group destroyed eight German planes for one of the most successful days since they set wheels down in Tunisia.

One group of pilots, returning from a raid in which a dozen Spitfires blasted five or six Messerschmitt 109's in dogfights only a few feet off the ground, leaped from the planes they brought back without a scratch and shouted like excited football players after scoring a touchdown: "Did you see me get that one? Let's go back and do it all over again while the engines still are warm."

Three Smashes At Airfields

A series of hair-raising aerial adventures in the course of the fighting during three smashes at enemy airfields made this one of the most remarkable days for fighter pilots in the four and one half month campaign in Tunisia.

The day's chief heroes included:

Lieut. Cowell Van Deventer, tall, shy, 20-year-old former RAF pilot, of St. Louis, Mo., who shot into blazing ruin a Focke-Wulf 190 trying to leave an airport and batted down another with the wing of his plane as he turned to meet the enemy craft climbing from a field.

Gets Two Junkers

Capt. Norman L. McDonald, 25, of Framingham, Mass., who, unaided, blew two Junkers 88's from the sky in one-two order.

Lieut. Robert Armstrong, slim 24-year-old flyer of Knoxville, Tenn., who accounted for three of the five Messerschmitts banged about in the low-level dogfights from which only one German plane escaped unscratched. Armstrong destroyed one of the Messerschmitt 109's.

U. S. Pilot in Africa Tells Of Blasting 2 Nazi Planes

Two Flyers Swooped on 25 of Foe on Airfield

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN TUNISIA, March 22 (Delayed) (AP).—Lieutenant Cowell Van Deventer, twenty-year-old former Royal Air Force pilot, of St. Louis, today shot into ruin a Focke-Wulf 190 trying to leave an airport, and batted down another with the wing of his plane as he turned to meet the enemy craft climbing from a field. Van Deventer said the Americans, flying Spitfires, had caught twenty-five Focke-Wulf 190's getting ready to take off.

"We swooped together suddenly out of the clouds and they started scrambling in every direction," he said. "Bolle (Lieutenant Norman Bolle, of Torrington, Conn.) silenced a flak position on the way down and shot to pieces a Focke-Wulf 190 still on the ground. I

followed him down, shooting at a Focke-Wulf 190 about two feet off the ground, coming within ten feet of him and filling him full of 100 rounds of cannon shells and 200 machine-gun bullets. He blew up on the spot.

"I made a sharp left turn and my wing tip hit the cockpit of another Focke-Wulf 190 taking off and only about twenty feet in the air. The collision sheared off two feet of my left wing tip. He fluttered on about 100 yards and then crashed and burned. The impact melted me a little, but the plane flew perfectly. When I got back we put on a new wing tip, and three hours later my Spitfire was back in the air and on another mission."

Italian Fugitives In British Guise

Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, March 23 (AP)—Six Italian prisoners of war, two of them disguised as British officers escorting the four others to another prison camp, have reached Portuguese territory after escaping from a British prison camp in Kenya colony, it was reported here today.

Reports here said that one prisoner wearing the uniform of a British captain was believed to be the former secretary to the late Duke Aosta, one-time Viceroy of Ethiopia, who died of tuberculosis in 1942 in a British prison camp in Kenya colony.

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The fugitives included Prince Giovanni Corsini, the Rome radio reported in a broadcast heard in London. He was not otherwise identified, but in 1937 a Prince Corsini sold a Rennaissance painting, "Presentation of the Virgin," to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Reports here said that one prisoner wearing the uniform of a British captain was believed to be the former secretary to the late Duke of Aosta. He and another wearing a sergeant's uniform, it was said here, drove a British military truck from a prison camp, bearing four others with them, across the border into Portuguese territory.

Naples Raided Again

CAIRO, Egypt, March 23 (AP)—Naples was raided again Sunday night by Allied heavy bombers, the Middle East Royal Air Force Headquarters announced today, for the second successive night. All the bombers returned. A communiqué said that large fires had been observed near a railway depot and an oil installation.

The Ninth United States Air Force bomber fleet raided the port Saturday night and last Thursday the American fliers bombed it by both day and night.

Loss At Tobruk Laid To Tip-Off

By Frank O'Brien

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Ankara, Turkey, March 22 (Delayed)—The British Commando raid on Tobruk last September 14 failed disastrously because Axis defenders of the North African port had full advance information about the raid, it was reported today by British prisoners exchanged Sunday at Mersin for Italians and Germans.

The story was related by 200 men from the British destroyer Sikh, which was sunk during the raid. They were among 787 British prisoners exchanged against 863 Italians and Germans.

It was in the Tobruk raid that Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent with the British Mediterranean fleet, was captured. He was aboard the Sikh when it was sunk.

Late, Germans Taunt

So complete was the defenders' knowledge in advance of the British raid, the Sikh survivors said, that a German interrogation officer at Tobruk taunted them with being half an hour behind their schedule.

The Sikh was sunk by cross-fire from two batteries of six-inchers which the freed prisoners said had been especially mounted in anticipation for the raid. Her steering gear smashed, the ship fought back, immobile for four hours. She finally was abandoned when ammunition was exhausted because three magazines had to be flooded and the fourth was afire.

Only 17 Men Lost

Despite this battle and the subsequent bombardment of small boats after they had abandoned ship, the Sikh lost only seventeen men, although many more of the marine landing party were lost.

One marine told how a party of eighty succeeded in getting ashore and wiping out all enemy fire in its area with Bren guns. But dawn found them reduced to sixteen men, fighting from a circle of foxholes dug during the night and alone facing the entire Tobruk garrison. When their ammunition gave out, they had to surrender.

Camp Conditions Protested

Prisoners said life in Ita generally was not too bad, but all wanted to enter a protest against "Hell-Camp 75" near Bari, in Italy.

An average of four or five men out of 3,000 in this camp die daily due to undernourishment and lack of clothing, one prisoner who had been camp adjutant stated.

The Italians thus far have not allowed the Red Cross to inspect this camp.

The Turkish Red Crescent arranged for the exchange.

London, March 23 (AP)—A Reuters report from Allied headquarters in North Africa said today the British First Army had recaptured Nefsa station, forty-seven miles west of Bizerte and two miles from the important hill position of Djebel Abiod. It was disclosed only yesterday that the British had lost the station.

New Giraud Move Reported

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—The German-controlled Paris radio reported today that General Henri Honore Giraud, High Commissioner of French North Africa, had sent mobilization orders to all Frenchmen of military age residing in Spanish Morocco. The broadcast was recorded by The Associated Press.

Reds Push Back All Nazi Efforts To Cross Donets

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Russian Drive Toward Smolensk Goes Forward

(Map on Page A-4.)

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, March 23.—Battling numerically superior forces of Germans who continue to pour up to the front in long columns, the Red Army of the Northern Donets pushed back every German effort to cross the waterway in force, while on the central front the Russians continued to drive toward Smolensk, it was announced today.

The Chuguev and Belgorod sectors still were the centers of the most violent fighting in the Donets area, the Germans employing increasing numbers of infantry behind their mass tank and plane attacks, but there was no serious denting of the Soviet line. Along the long river front the Soviets continued to hold several positions on the western bank.

The noon communique said Soviet artillery fire dispersed one enemy concentration in the area of Chuguev, which is 22 miles southeast of Kharkov, and that the Germans were hurled back "with heavy losses" when they attacked in one sector of that battle.

Tanks Are Wiped Out.

Six tanks and 25 troop trucks were wiped out in one sector of the Belgorod district fight supply trucks and tw batteries were destroyed in another.

The Germans have been depending largely on trucks for communications between Kharkov and Chuguev and the Russian heavy artillery, which commands several roads leading to the front, has been pouring showers of steel into marching columns and troop-loaded trucks, as well as blasting the heavy German tanks.

The Soviet guns have been inflicting similar punishment on the trucks carrying troops into the Belgorod sector, but advices from the front indicated the Germans were bringing up reserves for heavier assaults from Belgorod down through the Donets below.

Nowhere along the line, however, was there any indication that the Red Army defense was weakening.

Reds Hold Above Bryansk.

The Russians were holding, too, north of Zhizdra, above Bryansk, where violent German attacks were reported thrown back again and again with losses of more than 6,000 men in the last five days—without any hint of German success.

The invaders' activity in this sector was held to be a measure to try to save German positions at Bryansk and Orel, endangered by Russian troops driving westward from several bases.

Indicative of the fact that the Russians are poised southeast of Smolensk to develop another salient was a Tass dispatch yesterday which stated that "in the daytime, in the direction of Dorogobuzh, one can observe columns of smoke, and at night flames are seen on the horizon. The Germans set fire to the villages."

Dorogobuzh is 20 miles directly south of Durovo, on the Vyazma-Smolensk railway, which the Red Army captured three days ago. Dorogobuzh is at the southern tip of a spur railway leading southward from Durovo. Durovo is 57 miles from Smolensk.

(Dispatches to the London News Chronicle indicated that some Russian columns had advanced 8 miles west of Durovo in their push.)

In the drive for Smolensk more towns were taken south of Belt and along the Vyazma-Smolensk Railway, raising to more than 50 the number of settlements captured in the last 24 hours.

The noon war bulletin told of hand-to-hand fighting to oust the Germans from the villages and declared the enemy was repulsed with heavy casualties in attempts to recoup their losses.

In the Caucasus, where the Russians had their foe hemmed in about Novorossisk and along the Black Sea coast for a short distance northward, greater air activity was reported with 15 German planes brought down in air duels and three downed by anti-aircraft fire.

REDS REPULSE NORTH OF ZHIZDRA

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Beat Off 4-Day Assault On Moscow-Bryansk Line, Report 7,000 Nazis Killed

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, March 24—Strong German forces which had smashed against the Moscow-Bryansk rail trunk north of Zhildra have been beaten back in four days of violent fighting which cost them 7,000 officers and men in killed alone, Moscow announced today.

In addition, prisoners were taken and much Nazi equipment fell to the defending Red army, it was stated in the midnight commuique as recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

The Russians, in their own offensive west of Moscow toward the big Nazi base of Smolensk, captured an additional number of populated places, said the midnight bulletin, which also indicated that the Red army was threatening to flank the German position at Yartsevo, next big Soviet objective on this front.

Fighting Near Yartsevo

The communique reported that despite strong infantry reinforcements rushed up by the Germans and despite powerful artillery and mortar fire, the Russians beat off fierce counter-attacks "before Dukhovschino," a town twelve miles northwest of Yartsevo and only thirty-two miles northeast of Smolensk itself.

Dukhovschino is fifty miles south and slightly west of Bely, and the Russians who penetrated to this area apparently were of the forces which have been reported battling "south of Bely" for many days.

Belgorod Gains Reported

The Russians alo reported successes on the bloody Belgorod front above Kharkov and in the Caucasus, but in all cases they made it clear that fighting was heavy and that the Germans both in attack and defense were packing a heavy punch.

The German high command today reported that its attack west of Kursk, the area in which it maintains that the heaviest fighting is now taking place, "gained still more ground against stubborn Soviet resistance" and "despite adverse conditions of terrain." The German communique told of renewed Russian attacks south of Lake Ladoga, but said that otherwise there were "operations of local importance only" on the Eastern front.

Nazis Claim Orel Victory

The German command also reported that "a large-scale" Russian attack mounted in January to cut off the Orel area had collapsed, and it listed an eight-weeks Soviet toll of 10,594 prisoners taken and more than 150,000 fatalities.

The German offensive on the Bryansk front north of Zhizdra ceased today, the Soviet midnight communique said, and as a result of "numerous attacks to break through our defenses, the enemy sustained severe losses in manpower and equipment."

140 Tanks Disabled

"During fighting on this sector beginning on March 19 our troops have disabled or set on fire up to 140 German tanks, destroyed 52 guns, 102 machine guns and 37 mortars," the bulletin said. "The enemy lost in killed alone about 7,000 officers and men. Our troops captured war materials and took prisoners."

East of Belgorod the Germans succeeded in crossing the northern Donets, Moscow said, "and at the cost of considerable losses occupied one populated place," but "with a counter-blow our detachments dislodged the enemy from this populated place and hurled him back to the other side of the river."

"More than 200 enemy dead, 7 disabled German tanks, 12 motor trucks and large quantities of infantry weapons were left on the field of battle," the communique added.

200 Dead Left On Field

In the first definite advance reported in the Kuban area of the Caucasus for some time, the Russians announced the capture of the district center and large railway station of Slavyanskaya, which is forty-five miles northeast of Novorossisk, and also of a number of large populated places. Slavyanskaya fell after fighting in which the Germans sustained heavy losses, Moscow said.

The Germans in this region are squeezed into a seventy-five-mile-deep triangle based on the Kerch strait.

Soviet Pamphlet Explains Why U. S. Fights

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By Eddy Gilmore

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Moscow, March 23—Fifteen thousand copies of "Why the United States Fights Against Hitlerite Germany," by Alexander Troyanovsky former Soviet Ambassador to Washington, have been placed on sale in the Soviet Union.

The 112-page pamphlet begins Chapter one with a history of the Monroe Doctrine and the policy of freedom of the seas, discussing the principles of United States foreign policies.

Relations With Germany

Chapters two, three and four deal with American relations with Germany and the Kaiser before and during the World War. Chapter five describes United States relations with Germany after the war.

Chapter six is titled: "First Friction Between the United States and Hitlerite Germany; Kellogg Pact Useless."

Chapter seven tells of the penetration of Hitler's agents into America and deals with isolationists. It also relates the entrance of Hitler agents into South America.

Neutrality Law Explained

Chapter eleven discusses the reestablishment of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and tells of the neutrality law. Chapter twelve, "Defense of the United States," declares certain American circles doubted the possibilities of aggressive powers uti-

lizing Latin-American countries for war against the United States.

In chapters thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, the former Ambassador deals with Hitler's attack on the Sovit Union, the Moscow conference among United States, British and Russian authorities and the American activities under lease-lend.

Expected Naz. Successes

Chapter sixteen, dealing with war in the Pacific Ocean, says:

"This time the Japanese militarists decided Hitler would be able to take Moscow and would liberate necessary military forces in order to move them against Great Britain and the United States.

"Japanese military circles calculated Germany, simultaneously with the offensive in the Pacific Ocean, would begin decisive military operations against the British Isles, then against the United States."

"Japanese Tricked"

Chapter 17 says: "The Japanese were tricked by Hitler into war with the United States and England."

The final chapter tells of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's visit to Washington and the visits of Prime Minister Churchill and W. Averell Harriman's visit to Moscow. It mentions the trip of Wendell Willkie, saying it increased friendship between the United States and Russia.

Reds Applaud Tunisia News

MOSCOW, March 23 (AP).—First reaction of the Russian people to Sunday's speech by Prime Minister Churchill, which they heard for the first time today in a fifteen-minute summary on the Moscow radio, was to applaud his announcement that the British 8th Army in Tunisia was on the move against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps.

The Russian public has looked forward eagerly to a second front, and any direct land fighting against Germany, Italy and their allies which might remove pressure from the long Russian front was welcomed.

The radio gave the speech at considerable length, and morning papers subsequently displayed it prominently, but so far there has been neither official nor editorial comment.

The man in Moscow's streets was likewise pleased at Churchill's reference to full consideration of Soviet views on post-war problems.

Red Author Given Foreign Office Job

Moscow, March 23 (AP) — Alexander Korneichuk, author of the play "Front" currently popular here, was appointed vice-commissar of foreign affairs today.

Korneichuk has written several strongly-worded articles about the Ukrainian borders, declaring that the peoples in those areas of the Soviet Union intend to keep their present frontiers.

In his play he voiced considerable criticism of some Red army commanders.

300 R. A. F. BOMBERS POUND ST. NAZAIRE

Heavy Blow at U-Boat Base Costs Only One Plane—Nazis Use Smoke-Screen Defense

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LOCOMOTIVE PLANT RAIDED

Britain's Whirlwinds Attack Works Near Nantes by Day —Rail Lines Blasted

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The Royal Air Force threw nearly 300 four-motored bombers against the battered U-boat base at St. Nazaire last night and lost only one plane, the Air Ministry reported today. Returning pilots described how large fires took hold on the docks of the Nazi-used French port.

Observers regarded the single bomber loss in such a large-scale operation as particularly notable, and recalled that the Jan. 16 night raid on Berlin was the last attack in force that cost but one plane.

In a quick follow-up, speedy Mosquitoes of the R. A. F. Bomber Command attacked the St. Joseph Locomotive Works, near Nantes, France, without loss this afternoon.

The Mosquito bombers struck in two waves, the first skimming the rooftops and the second bombing from 1,000 feet.

The fliers reported seeing bombs explode on dead center of their target, one of France's principal engine works now producing quantities of steam and electric locomotives for German rail lines and equipped to build tank turrets and gun parts.

British 'AA' Guns Bag a Nazi

At dusk, several Nazi planes dropped bombs on the southwest coastal area of England, but caused little damage. The Air Ministry said one enemy plane was brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

Whirlwind fighter-bombers of the R. A. F. attacked railway targets in Brittany last night while the larger planes were over St. Nazaire. The dual night attack followed quickly the devastating daylight assault on the German submarine base at Wilhelmshaven by American heavy bombers. All the Whirlwinds returned from Brittany.

The attack on St. Nazaire, second in importance only to Lorient as a U-boat base on the French Atlantic Coast, was carried out successfully despite bad weather conditions. The Air Ministry said heavy fog forced diversion of many bombers from their home bases to other airfields on the return flight.

Pilots said they encountered only moderate ground defenses and that the Germans evidently were relying mainly on night fighters.

[The Germans at St. Nazaire put up a smoke screen to try to hide the U-boat base, pilots on the raid were quoted by The United Press as saying. American fliers on the latest Wilhelmshaven attack reported enemy use of smoke screen defense there.]

Heavy Night Bombers Resume

The St. Nazaire foray marked resumption of the R. A. F. heavy bomber offensive against Axis continental bases after a nine-night lull, presumably because of unfavorable weather. It was the first big British night assault since tons of explosives were dropped on the Krupp works at Essen on March 12.

The last previous heavy attack on St. Nazaire, where the Germans maintain eighty supposedly bombproof submarine slips, was executed on the last night of February, when the R. A. F. dropped more than 1,000 tons of explosives and fire bombs.

Flight Sergeant G. L. Wood of Toronto, flying with two squadrons of the bomber group of the Royal Canadian Air Force that accompanied the R. A. F. in the night's raid, said he dropped his bombs when his sights were dead on a row of flashing anti-aircraft guns. He said he was able to see bombs scatter among the guns.

RAF Hammers St. Nazaire Sub Base

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[By the Associated Press]

London, March 23—Squadrons of RAF bombers smashed at the German submarine base at St. Nazaire last night in the wake of a heavy assault on Wilhelmshaven by American Flying Fortresses and Liberators yesterday afternoon.

Nearly 300 of the RAF's four-motored bombers scattered their heavy loads of explosives on the St. Nazaire base, the Air Ministry said, and returning pilots saw large fires take hold along the docks. Only one of the giant planes was lost.

Railways Attacked

British Whirlwind fighter-bombers also blasted railway targets in Brittany during the night's operations.

The assaults on St. Nazaire and Wilhelmshaven represented a resumption of the Allied air offensive against the nests from which U-boats have been striking at United Nations supply lines.

St. Nazaire has been a repeated target of attacks not only by the RAF but by the United States air forces. The last big raid on the base was carried out by the RAF on the night of February 28, when more than 1,000 tons of bombs were unloaded.

Three Bombers Lost

The assault on Wilhelmshaven was described as one of the heaviest and most accurate yet delivered by the American flyers, who had attacked the big German naval base twice before. Three bombers failed to return.

(A German radio broadcast, heard by the Associated Press, claimed that seven bombers were shot down in the raid on Wilhelmshaven. It said that "in particular the population suffered losses and damage was caused to buildings."

"The results were good," a communique stated.

"The target was packed with hits and they were concentrated, with none short or long of the target," said Lieut. Roger Caukin, of Los Angeles. He was bombardier of the "Chuck Wagon," a Fortress piloted by Lieut. Charles Cramer, of Akron, Ohio.

Germans Cautious

Wilhelmshaven has strengthened its anti-aircraft defenses and it sent up a dense smoke barrage, returning flyers reported. The docks lay under heavy camouflage, but Caukin declared "I don't see how we could have done anything but destroy all that was under that large mass of camouflage."

The German fighter interception was cautious, mindful of the punishment meted out by the unescorted bombers that attacked Vegesack last Thursday. A number of the enemy aircraft was destroyed by yesterday's bomber crews, the communique announced.

Unwilling To Fight

Lieut. Earle J. Aber, of Racine, Wis., copilot on the Fortress "What's Cooking, Doc?" said the enemy fighters flew within about 300 yards of his plane and then sheered off, unwilling to fight.

While the United States flyers were over Germany, the RAF sent its bombers out in a daylight attack on Maasluis, the second in a week, and RAF fighters machine-gunned other objectives in Holland and northern France.

Germany's Old Military Caste Back in Power

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Reports to London Confirm Return of Generals to Control Under Fuehrer

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—The recently reported return of the old military caste to influence in the German high command has been confirmed further by new and reliable information from inside Germany, a well posted continental source said today.

This source, whose name can not be disclosed, reported that the Nazi high command is organized as follows:

Hitler remains as supreme commander of all armed forces in the same sense that President Roosevelt is commander in chief for the United States.

Chief of the high command is Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel, who has held the post more than two years. Under him are the chief of the Wehrmachtsfuehrungstab (armed forces guidance staff), General Alfred Jodl, long Hitler's personal military adviser; deputy chief of the guidance staff, Lieutenant General Warlimondt, and chief of the army headquarters, General Fritz Erich von Mannstein.

Under these four are: Chief of the army high command, Field Marshal Fedor von Bock; chief of the navy high command, Admiral Karl Doenitz, and chief of the air force high command, Colonel General Erhard Milch. Serving under Bock is the chief of the army general staff, General Kurt Zeitzler, who succeeded General Franz Halder during the winter.

The return of Mannstein to the high councils and the subordination of Zeitzler, the fledgling Nazi general, to Bock is believed to signify a partial restoration of the traditional type of army command, this source indicated.

The report from the continent said Mannstein probably commands all the armies in the field, at least those in the east.

Bock was dismissed twice. The first dismissal resulted from reported disagreements with Hitler, and the second occurred last December, when he was relieved of the southern command in Russia and even pensioned off. His return, the informant said, seemed to signify a victory for Prussianism and monarchism, whose firmest rock he reputedly has been in the German high command.

Danes Vote Today for First Time Since Invasion by Nazi Forces

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 23.—Occupied Denmark votes today for the first time since the German occupation in a parliamentary election which observers considered would be a test of Nazi sympathies, although the five biggest parties in the country agreed beforehand that the government of Prime Minister Erik Scavenius would not be at stake.

There has been no campaigning except for election stickers urging Danes to go to the polls.

It was believed here that the Germans permitted the election rather than have the country face a constitutional crisis in which Scavenius would be forced to resign.

British observers regarded him as the last German card short of "Norwegianization," which the Nazis want to avoid in favor of a policy of squeezing a maximum of work out of the Danes through collaboration.

The principal question was the number of votes that could be garnered by Fritz Clausens' Danish Nazi Party, which polled only 31,000 in the last election in 1939 and held three seats.

No interference with the balloting was expected inside Denmark, but observers foresaw pressure may be brought to bear on 40,000 Danish workers in Germany, while more than 10,000 Germans of Danish nationality living in Southern Jutland were expected to cast votes for Clausens' candidates.

Opinion here was that the Germans and their sympathizers would command a total of 100,000 votes, enough to claim success.

Dispatches from Stockholm said the election would indicate the extent to which there was opposition throughout the country to Scavenius' policy of understanding with the Nazis.

Returns indicating the election trend were not expected before late tonight, Stockholm advices said.

"M And B 760" Used To Cure Prime Minister

London, March 23 (AP)—The *News Chronicle* said today that a new drug, "M and B 760," cured Prime Minister Winston Churchill during his recent pneumonia attack, although he believed doctors were administering another of the sulfonamide group.

"It was an innocent deception," the paper explained.

"Churchill was a masterful patient from the beginning and wanted to know about everything being done and why. When he made up his mind that 'M and B 693' was the right drug for pneumonia—well, as far as he knew, M and B 693 it was."

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World Federation Favored By Pole

London, March 23 (AP)—Count Edward Raczynski, Foreign Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile, has demanded that small nations be given equal participation with the great powers in post-war planning.

Speaking before the Polish National Council, he conceded that the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China would make the major contributions to victory, but expressed the hope that a world federation would be formed after the war.

30:24- 2261

30.24 - 2261

SOLE U. S. WAAF MARRIED

Massachusetts Girl Is Bride of American Soldier

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The only American girl in the British Women's Auxiliary Air Force is now the bride of an American soldier.

She was Cathleen Roberts of Charlestown, Mass., but at a recent colorful military wedding she was married to Private Edward Swauger of Beaver, Pa., attached to the Medical Corps. They met at a Red Cross dance and, he said, "it was the 'U. S.' on the shoulder of Cathleen's Waaf uniform that caught my eye."

Mrs. Swauger is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Griffeth Roberts, who have lived in Wales for several years. Her father was formerly in the United States Navy.

Ship Passenger Record Is Set

London, March 23 (AP)—More than 2,250,000 persons, including members of the armed services and civilians, were carried last year by British merchant marine ships of the Sea Transport Service, or ships otherwise controlled by the Ministry of Transport.

This number is almost four times the total of passengers carried in ordinary passenger ships between the United Kingdom and non-European countries before the war.

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Pope's Illness Called Flu

London, March 23 (AP)—The Rome radio said today that Pope Pius XII was confined to his room after suffering a slight attack of influenza, but his condition was giving no cause for anxiety.

It said both private and public audiences for today and tomorrow had been canceled.

Special Prayers Asked

BERN, Switzerland, March 23 (AP).—A Swiss dispatch from Vatican City said today Pope Pius XII had authorized special religious services to implore Divine aid for the world at war. Masses will be celebrated continuously from midnight tomorrow until the same hour Thursday night in the basilica of Notre Dame of Loreto in Ancona, on the occasion of the Feast of Annunciation.

zis Err, Fire At Italians

London, March 23 (AP) — The Rome radio, in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, said today that German soldiers "evidently suffering from shortsightedness" fired on Sicilian fishermen because they mistook them for the advance guard of an invasion fleet.

Spellman Going To Eire

Dublin, March 23 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, has accepted the invitation of Joseph Cardinal Macrory to visit Armagh and will arrive in Eire next week, it was announced today. Cardinal Macrory is archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic primate of Ireland.

goslav Guerrillas Reported Driven Back

By the Associated Press.

BERN, March 23.—A Budapest dispatch to the Neue Zurcher Zeitung last night said Yugoslav guerrillas opposing Axis troops in Bosnia had been forced to retreat southward into Herzegovina and were making a stand at Konjic, some 30 miles north of Mostar.

In Bosnia where Axis troops were reported to be "mopping up," the dispatch said authorities were faced with the problem of caring for 30,000 orphaned children. It said a "collection" camp for orphans was being established near Sarajevo.

A Praha dispatch reported that five persons were executed there March 16 for treason against the German Reich.

Ba[illegible]sends Jews to Reich

BERN, Switzerland, March. 23 (AP).—The Swiss telegraphic agency said today in a Sofia dispatch that Bulgarian authorities had begun the transfer of Jews of Thrace and Macedonia to the Reich, where, it was reported, they will be employed in agriculture. It said 2,000 of a total of 12,000 already had been transferred.

Big Funeral For Axis Envoy

Madrid, March 23 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco ordered today that Hans Adolf von Moltke, German Ambassador to Madrid, who died here yesterday, be given the military funeral of captain-general—an official service of the most elaborate type, excepting only that for a king.

U. S. Mission Reaches Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 23 (AP)—An American lend-lease mission to South Africa consisting of Charles Gage, Franklin S. Pollack and John B. Richborn has arrived in Cape Town. The mission will visit all provinces of the Union to decide the best application of lend-lease to South Africa.

British Attack Strong Jap Forts In Burma

By Frank L. Martin
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With Attacking British Forces in the Mayu Peninsula, Burma, March 18 (Delayed)—In a colorful, bruising battle made almost invisible by foothill forests and coastal undergrowth, British troops launched today their third major attack on Japanese positions on the western slope of the southern tip of Mayu peninsula, positions which have been holding up the British advance since early January.

It was the first force of all-white troops thrust at the Japanese stronghold guardin the approaches to Foul Point, which is eight miles north of the Japanese base of Akyab.

Hold Key Positions

In the early stages of this battle, two Japanese fortifications known as Sugar Four and Sugar Five, which caused the previous attacks to fail due to their key positions, were surrounded but continued to pour out machine-gun fire despite the fact the British troops have literally thrown themselves on top of the dugouts, hurling renades and smoke bombs into the entrances of the tiny forts. These are so impregnable the Japanese inside often call for Japanese to put light gunfire on top of them when the British troops swarm over trying to break in.

I arrived on this front by way of three trains, two boats, a plane, a truck and on foot in time to see the opening barrage which lobbed several scores of tons of explosives on the Japanese stretched 300 yards from the hills to the sea. On the edge of this green battlefield, you seldom see the target until it is only a few feet away.

Retire To Second Room

An officer beside me related that when our troops, following up the barrage, reach the enemy dug-outs, which for months have resisted shells, bombs and bayonet attacks, the Japanese inside retire to a second room through a narrow, bydy-size hole where grenades fail to penetrate, and when our men attempt to enter they are shot by Japanese from the second room. When British troops try to remain outside, the Japanese concentrate their own light gunfire on the dug-out positions.

During the dark hours before the first light of morning, armed Royal Indian Navy craft cruised up and down the shore shelling the Japanese positions and land artillery took up the heavy cannonading when the ships withdrew under a smoke screen.

Japs Hear Newscast

A few hours before the battle started the British, using a public address system, gave the Japanese a newscast in their own language telling about recent United States successes, including the Bismarck Sea b[illegible]

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The RAF, almost unopposed, swept down overhead later in the morning, machine gunning and bombing the Japanese.

R. A. F. Attacks in Burma

NEW DELHI, India, March 23 (AP)—R. A. F. Blenheim bombers attacked the Japanese transit camp at Prome, Burma, with high explosive and incendiary bombs yesterday, a British communiqué said today.

Japanese positions also were bombed in the Arakan and Katha districts. Last night Hudson bombers attacked the dispersal areas at the Magwe airport.

Chinese [illegible]take 3 Towns In Hupeh-Hunan Area

Chungking, March 23 (AP)—A Chinese communique said the fortunes of war were shifting in favor of the Chinese in the Huph-Hunan battle zone today with the recapture of three towns south of the Yangtze and two on the north side of the river.

It was disclosed, however, that the Japanese had launched a new campaign in the southern province of Kwangtung from Luichow peninsula, where they recently occupied the French-leasd territory of Kwangchowan. The communique said the Japanese broke through the Chinese defense lines at several points, but eventually were repulsed after suffring 200 casualties when the Chinese defenders were reinforced.

The fighting in southern Hupeh ragd unabated as the Chinese battled to save rich ricefields around Tungting Lake, the communique said.

Chennault's Pilots Lash At Japs In Indo-China

With the United States Air Force in China, March 22 (Delayed) (AP) — With two-day offensive and reconnaissance sweeps in the Red river valley of northern Indo-China, fighter pilots of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Fourteenth United States Air Force caused heavy damage to Japanese-controlled mining, railroad and airport installations.

The strafing missions on Sunday and Monday, following up the heavy bombing of the river and rail terminal south of Laokay last Friday, blew up two locomotives, burned seven large buildings left standing at the terminal, set two buildings afire at an important phosphate mine and shot up several buildings at the Dong Cuong airdrome.

Buildings Fired

First Lieutenant Roger Pryor, of Starkville, Miss., led the formations on both days. Incendiary bullets destroyed the buildings not leveled by the bombers and on Sunday the boiler of a strafed freight train was blown up. Fires at a phosphate refinery and a mine were started Monday.

In another flight, Major Norvall Bonawitz, of Missoula, Mont., and Lieut. James Little, of Fincastle, Ky., made two passes at a train near Buo Ha.

"The engine spouted like a geyser when the boilers were hit," Bonawitz said. "We strafed the water-tank section house further down the railway and shot up the airport at Dong Cuong."

All the flights encountered anti-aircraft fire, but returned safely.

Starting Home Thrills Hero

[By the Associated Press]

At a United States Heavy Bomber Base Somewhere in India, March 19 (Delayed)—Lieut. Raymond W. Giannini, 27, of Martinez, Cal., holder of both Silver Star and Air Medal citations, left for home after fourteen months of foreign combat service.

All he could say to his buddies at the airport before the take-off was, "I don't believe it. It seems like a dream."

Lieutenant Giannini, a five foot seven inch soldier of 140 pounds, earned his way home by outstanding performances in the Middle East, as well as in India, flying most of the time as navigator for Major Delver J. (Buck) Rogers, 27, of Munger, Mich.

Asked what his new assignment would be in the United States, Giannini smiled broadly and said, "I don't know and I don't care—anything is O. K. as long as I'm back home."

The young lieutenant was graduated from the University of California in 1937 and worked on sugar plantations in Hawaii until 1941, when he joined the Air Corps at Hickman Field, Hawaiian Islands.

He was wounded only once in all of his combat flying. An enemy bullet hit the glass in front of him and sliver scratched his nose.

Hull and Eden Discuss Speedy Refugee Action

House of Lords Informed of Anglo-U. S. Steps to Send Some to Palestine

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary now visiting the United States, have discussed the plight of the oppressed people of Europe "as a matter of great urgency," Viscount Cranborne told the House of Lords today, and further discussions of this problem will be held soon.

Referring to a proposal in Lords by the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, that the government "open our doors" to Jews, Lord Cranborne, Colonial Secretary and leader of the house, said: "The capacity of Britain and the British territories to maintain vast numbers of refugees depends mainly . . . on shipping and food.

The American and British governments already have taken steps to settle a number of refugees from eastern Europe in Palestine, he said, and discussions are under way for evacuation of other oppressed peoples from western Europe. He said the two governments hoped to take further steps after the forthcoming conversations, and predicted that decisions taken by the two governments would undoubtedly receive the co-operation of other United Nations.

Archbishop Asks Bloc Visas

The archbishop suggested that bloc visas be granted to Jews through the consuls in Spain, Portugal, perhaps Turkey, so that "all who can may come."

He moved a resolution which promised fullest support to the government for "immediate measures, on the largest and most generous scale compatible with the requirements of military operations and security, for providing help and temporary asylum to those in danger who are able to leave."

Agreeing that there are great difficulties about shipping, he asked: "Could not ships that brought across the Atlantic troops, food and munitions take back refugees to ports on the American side, either within the British Empire or, if the United States agreed, also to their own ports?"

Japs Claim Hupeh Victory

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New York, March 23—The Tokyo radio broadcast an imperial headquarters announcement today that 10,500 Chinese soldiers were killed, 25,300 were captured and 26,500 surrendered up to the middle of March in the Japanese campaigns in Hupeh and northern Kiangsu provinces. It said these operations were virtually completed.

The broadcast was heard here by the Associated Press.

There was no confirmation of the claim from any Allied source.

Losses Put At 192

Japanese casualties, the headquarters announcement said, numbered 192 killed.

The communique declared that "in these operations Chinese forces were first annihilated in sectors north of Lake Tungting and north of the Yangtze, and that the One Hundred and Eighteenth Division and the army of General Wang Ching-Tsai were affected.

Later the bases of the Eighty-ninth Chungking Army and "the new Four Communist Army" were wiped out in sectors of northern Kiangsu province, the Japanese asserted.

Burmese Received

A Domei broadcast from Tokyo also recorded by the Associated Press here said that Emperor Hirohito had given an audience to three leaders from Burma—U Ba Maw, chief of the Burmese Government, Maung Mya, director of internal affairs, and Mayor General Aung Sang, commander in chief of the Burmese Army.

The Japanese news agency re-

ported that Ba Maw wore the Japanese decoration of the first-class order of the Rising Sun with the grand cordon, which he received from the Emperor yesterday.

ALLIES BOMB 250 BUNCHED JAP PLANES

Catch Craft On Rabaul Airdromes, Hit "A Substantial Proportion"

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54 Tons Of Explosives Let Loose On Port In One Of Heaviest Raids Yet

HAUGLAND

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Wednesday*, March 24 — Allied bombers hammered the Japanese air base at Rabaul, New Britain, in a two-hour raid last night, aiming fifty-four tons of bombs upon three airdromes and 250 enemy planes clustered on them, the Allied command announced today.

It was one of the heaviest raids of the war upon Rabaul, launched after reconnaissance disclosed the largest concentration of Japanese aircraft ever observed in this sector. The Allied bomber force destroyed or damaged "a substantial proportion" of the grounded planes.

Spotted By Scout Planes

The big concentration of Jap aircraft had been sighted during the day at Lakunai, Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes by Allied reconnaissance planes.

Rabaul, a Japanese naval base as well as air center, is some 500 miles northeast of Port Moresby, New Guinea.

"Fifty-four tons of bombs ranging from 2,000-pounders to fragmentation incendiaries were dropped on the runways, dispersal areas, installations, searchlights and gun positions for one and a half hours," reported the noon communique from General MacArthur's headquarters.

Fires Sprout In Target Areas

"Fires immediately broke out in all the target areas, rising and multiplying as our aircraft increased their pressure. Columns of smoke reached thousands of feet into the air.

"Congested aircraft on the ground were repeatedly hit, and it is apparent that the attack destroyed or damaged a substantial proportion of this pack. Several of our planes were damaged, but all returned."

The presence of so many aircraft backed up reports recently released from Allied headquarters that the Japanese are building up their aerial strength in the Southwest Pacific.

Transport Set Afire

The bombers on their return to base passed near-by Cape Gazelle, spotted a 10,000-ton Japanese transport and set it on fire.

Gasmata, on the south coast of New Britain, 325 miles from Port Moresby, was the target of two harassing night attacks, aimed at the airdrome.

Also referring to the New Britain sector, the communique disclosed that an enemy cargo ship previously reported as heavily damaged in Borgen Bay definitely was sunk, as confirmed by aerial reconnaissance.

Salamaua, the Huon Gulf base of the Japanese in New Guinea on which Allied ground troops have moved closer by mopping up the Mambare area 100 miles to the south, was strafed and bombed by planes which flew through heavy rain and low clouds. Later, medium bombers strafed the area, machine-gunning enemy barges and bivouacs.

In the islands on the northwest approaches to Australia, medium bombers strafed a Japanese coastal vessel off Masela, on Babar Island, and raided the town of Sumlaki, on Tanimbar Island.

Schooner Bombed

An enemy schooner was bombed by an Allied plane in the harbor of Orengau, which is in the Admiralty Islands, 275 miles northwest of New Britain and approximately 500 miles from Port Moresby.

The attacks on Salamaua, New Guinea, were coordinated with six bombing runs and twenty-seven strafing sweeps over positions held by Japanese troops at Mubo, which is only twelve miles below Salamaua.

The communique stressed the fact that although ground fire was encountered not a Japanese plane rose in opposition either to the raiders of Salamaua or Mubo. Allied planes weathered the ground fire and all returned to base.

ALLIES WIN RIVER VALLEY IN PAPUA

MAR 24 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, March 23 (A. P.).—The entire Mambare River Valley area on the northeast coast of New Guinea forty miles north of Buna and within 100 miles of the important Jap base at Salamaua is in the control of Allied ground troops after a steady infiltration which has cost the enemy at least 700 dead and over 100 prisoners, Allied headquarters announced today.

Many other Japanese are believed to have lost their lives of starvation and disease, the communique said, in the American push through the swampy river valleys of the Ambasi, Kumusi and Opi, which were cleared of enemy troops during the current advance.

Allied bombers and fighters continued, meanwhile, to pound at Japanese positions in New Guinea and New Britain. Gasmata on the south coast of New Britain was hit with 2,000-pound bombs dropped on the runway of the airfield which started large fires, and then was heavily strafed.

An Allied heavy unit machine-gunned the town of Lae, another bombed the runway of the airfield at Finschhafen, sixty-five miles to the northwest, while still another group shot up the town or Madang 160 miles north of Salamaua.

Three Japanese bombers raided the Allied base at Milne Bay, on the southern tip of New Guinea, causing two casualties but no other damage. One of the raiders was hit by a burst from an American fighter.

Adm. Turner Gets DSM For Solomons Work

By J. Norman Lodge

[Associated Press Correspondent]

An Advanced South Pacific Base, March 22 (Delayed) — Rear Admiral Richard Turner, of Carmel, Cal., 57-year old commander of amphibious forces, today received the Distinguished Service Medal from Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., for "distinguished service in a position of great responsibility."

"During the period of August 7 to December 10, 1942, he was in charge of task forces of occupation in the Solomon Islands," Turner's citation said. "The forces under his command have been repeatedly subject to enemy submarine, surface and air attack. The continued success of American arms against the enemy Japanese has been in a large degree due to his skillful organizing, dynamic leadership, executive ability and personal fearlessness. He demonstrated professional skill of the highest order under the most difficult of situation."

Presented By Halsey

The presentation was made by Admiral Halsey, as commander in chief of the naval forces in the South Pacific, in the presence of Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, in charge of Army Air Forces in the area; Maj. Gen. Clayton B. Vogel, marine commander, and their staffs.

Turner, born May 27, 1885, has served the navy at sea for nineteen years.

Brought In Convoy

There is an adage in the South Pacific among Admiral Halsey's personal following: "If you want something tough done, call on Turner."

He proved this during the Guadalcanal operations November 10 to 14 last year by bringing an entire convoy of supply ships to the beaches near Savo Island without losing a single vessel.

Those of us who were at Guadalcanal at that time can attest to its being a feat, for there seemingly was a constant umbrella of Nip planes overhead. It was another case of "damn the torpedoes, damn the airplanes, damn anything Japanese. Get the supplies through." The supplies did get through and that is largely the reason why not a single Japanese is on Guadalcanal today.

Ton 'Jap Busters' Dropped on Kiska In Six-Raid Day

72 U. S. Planes Participate In Big Attack Using 94,540 Pounds of Bombs

By EUGENE BURNS

Associated Press War Correspondent.

AN ADVANCED ALASKA BASE, March 15 (Delayed).—United States Army airmen dropped "Jap busters" for the first time today in the heaviest aerial smash of the war against Japanese-held Kiska Island.

The big, one-ton bombs made their Aleutian debut as part of 47 tons of explosives rained on the enemy island base in day-long operations. Eleventh Air Force Headquarters reported the exact figure was 94,540 pounds, scattered variously by light and heavy bombers and even bomb-carying fighter planes.

The heaviest previous bomb total reported for a single day's operations was 30 tons.

Six Groups of Raiders.

Today's punishing raid left the invader ducking intermittently for cover during nine hours and one minute. Six groups of raiders swept over Kiska through a day that must have seemed longer to those aground than the coldest and foggiest of the long Aleutian winter. The six raids set a new record for the course.

The Kiska Japanese got a glimpse —if any of them kept their heads out of their battered shelters—of at least 72 United States planes. That was more than they ever had seen over Kiska in one day.

One flyer, a fighter pilot, was lost in the Americans' big show. He died in a forced landing on the water.

Demolition bombs, fragmentation bombs and incendiaries rained down on the enemy emplacements. At times the anti-aircraft fire was heavy—but its damage was slight.

Only Three Zeros Sighted.

Only three Japanese Zero fighter planes were seen in the air all day, and they weren't looking for a fight. They limited their operations to challenging an observation patrol plane sent out to make a pre-raid check on the weather.

The weather plane reported that with "evasive action and machine-gun fire, we drove off the enemy fighters." One group of four Lightning fighter planes flew to Kiska just to find those three Zeros. It was a fruitless search.

Four-motored Liberators, Mitchell medium bombers and the swift Lightnings participated in the raiding waves. Lightnings opened the attack after the weather plane's morning report—and beat the latter to Kiska. The second sweep was by 24 planes, including fighter escort. The day's finale saw 20 planes over Kiska.

One of them carried a camera. What it caught was reward enough to the grinning airmen for their busy day.

Japs Building Air Field On Kiska Strafed in Attack

By EUGENE BURNS.

AN ADVANCED ALASKAN BASE, March 18 (Delayed) (AP).—Fifty caliber machine guns and 20 millimeter aerial cannon today poured withering fire into Japanese workers building a landing strip for fighter planes on Kiska Island.

This strafing by two groups of Lightning pilots highlighted a day in which six heavy Liberator bombers and six medium Mitchell bombers dropped hundreds of heavy bombs on the enemy-occupied island.

The 12 bombers drew little anti-aircraft fire, but the Lightnings attacking the nearly completed runway had everything in the book thrown up at them, including coastal defense gunfire. There was no attempt at air interception by Japanese float planes known to be based on Kiska.

Two Lightnings were damaged. The landing gear on one of the planes was smashed and the pilot made a forced belly landing at 100 miles an hour.

The fighter strip on which the Japanese were working—even during the attack—has been built through persistent day and night effort. The workmen painstakingly remove filler from the mountains and transport it by handboat along narrow gauge rails.

The 11th Air Force Command has pointed out that the fighter strip means the enemy is prepared to defend its captured foothold in the outer Aleutians come what may; and that even offensive action against the American mainland, may be contemplated.

Wallace Commends Russ Ties For Latin-American Nations

Ideal Of Federal Union Lauded By Wallace

MAR 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Panama, Panama, March 23—The peace after this war must bring the world closer to a great federal union, the ideal of the South American liberator, Gen. Simon Bolivar, declared Vice-President Henry A. Wallace today in addressing the Bolivar Society of Panama.

"Freedom must be universal," the Vice-Preisdent added after receiving the society's Medal of Honor, "for there cannot be a world half free and half slvae."

Wallace spoke in the building where the first Pan-American Congress was held in 1826, a congress which was inspired by Bolivar, but which he did not live to attend.

Lauds Boliver's Vision

The Vice-President said that he found it impossible to add anything to Bolivar's "broad vision of unity of the Americas" and that the spirit of the liberator "inspires all men of good will today, even more than ever."

"One victory has been won," he continued, "the peace that follows must bring us closer to the ideal expressed 117 years ago by the liberator, when he laid down the guiding principles for the Congress of Panama, that "perhaps with the passing of years there will be only one nation, the federal union, which will have in its membership the entire world."

Places Wreath

America's greatness, the Vice-President said, "must and certainly can be that of establising universal justice and peace," and he added that the freedom for which Bolivar hoped was described in the Four Freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

After the ceremony at the Bolivar Society, Wallace placed a wreath at the statue of the liberator in front of the building and then lunched with President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia.

Vice-President, At Panama, Says Resumption Of Relations Would Promote Lasting World Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Panama, Panama, March 23—Vice-President Wallace said at a press conference here today that he thought resumption of relations with Russia would be a good thing for all Latin-American countries.

A better understanding between the Slav and Latin peoples, the Vice-President of the United States said in answer to a question, would be a definite contribution toward a lasting peace throughout the world.

[Among the Latin-American countries that have recently established diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia are Uruguay, Mexico and Cuba. Colombia also has been

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reported considering a similar move.]

Lauds Bolivar's Ideal

Earlier, in addressing the Bolivar Society of Panama, Wallace expressed the hope that the dream of Gen. Simon Bolivar, South American liberator, for a single world nation might come true "within our lifetime."

"Once victory has been won," he said, "the peace that follows must bring us closer to the ideal expressed 117 years ago by the Liberator . . . that 'perhaps with the passing of years there will be only one nation, the Federal Union, which will have in its membership the entire world."

Inter-American University

Wallace, who is touring Latin America countries, told reporters that establishment of an inter-American university in Northern Panama is being given serious consideration.

Panama has been thought of as the university site, he added, because it is "the crossroads of the world" and Northern Panama is being given serious consideration.

Panama has been thought of as the university site, he added because it is "the crossroads of the world" and Northern Panama in particular, because certain mountain regions there provide the climatic conditions needed for "maximum mental activity.

WALLACE'S ADDRESS

PANAMA, March 23 (AP) — Following is the text of Vice President Henry A. Wallace's address today before the Bolivar Society:

I am greatly moved speaking in this hallowed hall. The spirit of the great liberator inspires all men of good-will today more than ever. I find it impossible to add anything to the broad vision of the liberator Bolivar, who foresaw unity of the Americas and the role the Americas were to play in the affairs of the world.

Bolivar in his great Jamaica letter said the following:

"More than any other thing I desire to see here in America the greatest nation in all history and to see its greatness measured not by size or riches but by its freedom and the greatness of its deeds."

We all know that the greatness to which Bolivar alluded was not only military greatness, which he new so well, for greatness in America must and certainly can be that of establishing universal justice and peace.

The freedom Bolivar so fervently hoped for can and must be the one announced by President Roosevelt when he proclaimed the four freedoms: freedom of thought, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

This freedom must be universal, for there cannot be a world half free and half slave. That is why we fight today. Once victory has been won, the peace that follows must bring us closer to the ideal expressed 117 years ago by the liberator when he laid down the guiding principles for the Congress of Panama:

Perhaps with the passing of the years there will be only one nation, a federal union, which will have in its membership the entire world.

11-Day Hunt for Submarine Pack Described by Survivors of Sinking

Seamen From U. S. Cargo Vessel, Torpedoed in the Atlantic, Tell How Escort Ship Battled With Ten U-Boats

MAR 24 1943

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 23—Survivors of the sinking of a United States merchantman somewhere in the Atlantic, who landed at a Dutch Caribbean port, related how a sudden "lucky shot" had destroyed their vessel, after which they spent eleven days aboard an escort vessel chasing submarines.

A Tenth Naval District announcement said today that during the first three days after the rescue the escort vessel engaged in a running fight with a pack of submarines, dodging torpedoes from all quarters and dumping "ashcans" on all sides.

The torpedo explosion killed Gilbert C. Esham of Lewisburg, Ky., a gun crew member; First Assistant Engineer Joseph M. Cooper and Fireman Howard Landis, the naval announcement said, adding that John Chappelle of Brooklyn, a crew member, was burned fatally and was buried at sea.

An hour after the sinking the escort vessel picked up the survivors and during the next three hours three torpedoes grazed the ship's course while she zigzagged through the darkness, the naval announcement said. The next night the submarines, estimated at ten in number, returned.

Lewis Williams of Northford, Conn., a gunner's mate, said: "There was firing all night long. No one actually saw the sub, but we had plenty of contacts. Plenty of ashcans were dropped."

After the third day the submarines gave up the chase. The date of the sinking was not given.

Ship Lost in Second Attack

MIAMI, Fla., March 23 (AP)—A stanch United States freighter salvaged last April after an attack by enemy raiders met her final fate in February when an Axis submarine sent her down in the Atlantic off the west coast of Africa.

In announcing the sinking in Washington the Navy said survivors had been landed here, at Baltimore, and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The sinking was reported by Seaman Howard O'Brien, 20 years old, of Rockford, Ill., gunner aboard the vessel. One gunner and two of the crew are missing, O'Brien said. One crewman died of injuries and seventy-four survived.

The seaman related that one torpedo hit the ship and broke her in two. Survivors were picked up by a British vessel.

"The rescue ship was short of food," O'Brien laughed, "but we had rum every day."

The ship's first brush with the German undersea fighters took place in the Western Atlantic. Struck by a single torpedo, she was sinking when the crew took to the lifeboats, leaving two dead aboard and one drowned. They were picked up a few hours later and taken to an East Coast port. Later the ship was raised and towed to a port for repairs. Captain James S. Roche commanded the vessel at the time of both attacks.

Churchill, U. S. Planning Board. Programs Alike

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23 — Prime Minister Churchill's four-year plan for British post-war economy and social security aims broadly at the same goals sought for this country by the National Resources Planning Board.

While Churchill's brief prospectus in his Sunday broadcast lacked the details of the voluminous report which NRPB submitted March 10 to Congress, the two follow strikingly similar patterns in projecting a more abundant life.

"I was delighted by the extraordinary resemblance which Mr. Churchill's plan has to our own post-war proposals," said Charles W. Eliot, director of the NRPB. "Since it was proposed by the epitome of a British Tory, I hope that people will get over thinking that our plan is radical."

Six Major Points Similar

On these six major points the plans are generally the same:

1. Expansion of national compulsory insurance. While Churchill left the British program to further study and legislative preparation, he made it plain that he favored extending insurance to all classes "for all purposes from the cradle to the grave."

The NRPB projected disability insurance, exparsion of unemployment insurance, greater aid to the blind and other groups receiving public assistance and extension of social security benefits to groups not now included.

2. Broadening and improving public health service. Churchill envisioned a "war upon disease," maternity care, encouragement of larger families to offset a dwindling birth rate, and milk for babies, declaring that "healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have."

The NRPB recommended governmental cooperation with the medical profession in developing a time-payment plan for medical care, maternity and child welfare service, free school lunches, creation of a system of regional and local hospitals and other medical personnel and larger appropriations to insure adequate medical care of needy persons.

Educational Opportunities

3. Greater opportunities for education. Predicting that the future will be left "to highly educated races who alone can handle the scientific apparatus necessary for preeminence in peace or survival in war," Churchill recommended equal opportunities of education for all classes, a greater spread and increase of facilities for higher education, improvement of schools and additional training for teachers. Coupled with this, he proposed the part-time release of young persons from industry so they will have a chance to carry on general schooling and specialized training.

The NRPB likewise recommended equal opportunity for general, specialized and higher education, with the Government underwriting such a program if necessary.

Post-War Works Projects

4. Post-war projects. Churchill foresaw the reconstruction of bomb-ruined British cities and Minister of Labor Bevin's plan for reorganizing the British building industry as providing a reservoir of public works.

For the United States, the NRPB proposed development of highways, rivers, housing, harbors, flood control, water power, control of pollution and similar projects.

5. Jobs for all. "We cannot afford to have idle people," Churchill declared, adding in reference to expansion of social security insurance that "the best way to insure against unemployment is to have no unemployment." Churchill counted on the reconstruction projects as taking up the slack in trade and industry, which he envisioned as expanding tremendously on a mass production basis.

The NRPB similarly would have a Federal works program to drain off the unemployed, guaranteeing every returning service man a job, and in additior would establish protective labor legislation and encourage industry to greater employment.

Government, Private Enterprise

6. Government and private enterprise. "There is a broadening field for state ownership and enterprise especially in relation to monopolies of all kind," Churchill said. "The modern state will increasingly concern itself with the economic well-being of the state." He mentioned also the bolstering of British agriculture and food production as a possible cooperative-Government undertaking.

The NRPB favored joint private and Government partnerships in h booming wartime industries aluminum, magnesium, shipding and aircraft; Federal parpation in transport, rural elecation and water power, and s for the encouragement of ate enterprise.

Operative Now Or Later?

e NRPB would put into effect some of its major objectives now. Churchill, on the other hand, expressed a belief that the proper time to institute the changes was the four-year period following "the downfall of Hitler."

Churchill did not take up the demobilization of the armed services and wartime industry, high points of the NRPB report, but he foresaw "considerable opportunities for reestablishing" British exports, a factor influencing home industry.

Differ On Rationing Needs

Nor did Churchill advocate, as did the NRPB, the extension of wartime rationing and similar controls into the post-war period.

The NRPB devoted a great part of its report to proposals for a youth work program, combining the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration enterprises. Churchill made no spe- mention of a special youth rk plan, but he emphasized that ere should be some supervision youth in post-school years.

MAR 24 1943

Post-War Plan Hit by Bloom And La Follette

Proposal for Immediate Action Called Disjointed, Not Binding on Any One

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—Advocates of immediate post-war planning were challenged today by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, to show how their proposal to initiate an organization of the United Nations would be binding on any country, including the United States.

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which will consider the proposal along with others of a similar nature tomorrow, Senator La Follette described a resolution introduced by Senators Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota; Harold H. Burton, Republican, of Ohio; Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, and Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, as "an extreme manifestation of futility."

"It isn't binding on any one, including its authors," Senator La Follette told reporters.

Taking a similar tack, Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, described it as "an example of the disjointed and scattered thinking that is going on both within and without Congress."

Mr. Bloom, asserting that post-war proposals now before Congress "don't go deep enough," indicated he planned to call a conference of members of the Senate and the House soon "to get down to bedrock."

"What is needed," he said, "is a joint committee of the Senate and House that will formulate a fundamental, comprehensive proposal on post-war problems to be introduced simultaneously in both Senate and House. Then we will have a unified expression on this vast subject with tremendous impetus behind it that will open the way to a prosecution and winning of the peace, the same as a thousand committees are now prosecuting the war."

The Senate resolution would put that body on record as urging this government to organize the United Nations to collaborate in immediate economic, relief and rehabilitation programs and to join in forming a post-war peace preserving union backed up with armed forces.

Senator La Follette said he was convinced the American people would want to know what kind of a peace they were underwriting before they committed themselves to its enforcement.

HURLEY BEING SENT ON A NEW MISSION

Minister To New Zealand Resigns Post To Make Trip To Middle East

MAR 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23 — President Roosevelt is sending his "general utility man," Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, on a new mission, this time to the Middle East.

The President said at his press conference today there are no present plans for Hurley to visit Russia again, but that he would if it became necessary. Hurley only recently returned from a mission to Soviet Russia, where he saw some of the battlefron...

Meanwhile, the President said,

Hurley has resigned as Minister to New Zealand.

Only Soldier Diplomat

In this capacity Hurley was the only soldier in our diplomatic service, but he spent little time in New Zealand. Arriving there a little over a year ago, he soon went to Australia on a special mission to organize shipment of supplies to American forces on Bataan peninsula.

He escaped death in a Japanese bombing of Port Darwin, and later when Japanese fighters attacked his plane over the Dutch East Indies.

Hurley grew up among the Indians of Oklahoma while it was still Indian Territory, and has served in every military capacity from buck private to one-star general. He was also Secretary of War under Herbert Hoover from 1929 to 1933.

Known As Republican

Though he is known as a Republican and a critic of the New Deal, he and President Roosevelt apparently see eye to eye on foreign policy.

As the President's emissary he has flown both the Atlantic and the Pacific, and visited the continents of North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia.

Hurley's letter of resignation said:

"The duties which I am assuming today under the direction of the President will make it impossible for me to return as Minister to New Zealand, at least for a great period of time.

Enjoyed Cooperation

"Owing to these circumstances it is with regret that I hereby tender my resignation as Minister to New Zealand, to be effective at your pleasure. In my service as Minister I enjoyed the most complete and helpful cooperation of yourself and all of the officers of your department.

"On leaving this post I cannot refrain from expressing to you the deep sentiments of fellowship, kinship and unity of ideals that I experienced among the officials and the people of New Zealand. As a people and as a dominion New Zealand has never committed a crime. That dominion has the fairest history of any of the English-speaking nations, and, I think, of any nation in the world.

Golden Rule Applied

"In the century of its existence New Zealand has always endeavored to apply the golden rule to the solution of its problems. The record of New Zealand is one to which the English-speaking people all over the world may justly point with pride."

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's letter accepting the resignation follows:

"The acting Secretary of State has referred to me your letter of March 4 offering your resignation as Minister to New Zealand in order for you to accept the new duties which I have assigned to you.

"In accepting your resignation as Minister to New Zealand, I wish you to know how very much I appreciate all that you have done in furthering the very happy relationships that exist between our people and the people of New Zealand."

Bomb Fragment From Commons Given To F. D. R.

MAR 24 1943

Washington, March 23 (AP)—A fragment of the bombed House of Commons in London was added to President Roosevelt's collection today by a member of the British Parliament, Col. Arthur Evans.

It was a slab of gray stone about a foot square and two inches thick with a reproduction on one side in color of a mural from Westminster Palace, depicting King Henry VII handing a charter to the Cabot family to leave Britain and come to the New World.

On the face is a portcullis, which is the crest of the Houses of Parliament, worked in lead taken from the roof of the bombed Parliamentary Building. A gift to the President from the House of Lords and Commons, it will be placed in the library at Hyde Park.

Roosevelt Recovers

Washington, March 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt, who was kept inactive by a cold over the week end, came to his offices today to keep his appointments. A White House official said the President apparently had recovered completely.

GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENS VIERECK CASE

Obtains New Indictment Against Alleged Pro-Nazi Propagandist

Hopes To Avoid Another Court Reversal Which Freed Him Recently

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23—The Government sought to bulwark its charges against George Sylvester Viereck, of New York, today with a new indictment designed to avoid another Supreme Court reversal such as freed the alleged pro-German propagandist three weeks ago after he had served a year in jail.

The new indictment is substantially the same as the one on which Viereck was convicted a year ago, but is more specific in allegations that he used members of Congress in behalf of Nazi propaganda.

The indictment is in six counts, each carrying a maximum penalty of two years in prison and $1,000 fine. Three counts allege failure by Viereck to disclose that he was an agent of the German Foreign Office, and three counts charge that he failed to disclose fully his activities on behalf of a foreign principal.

Charges Outlined

The indictment said Viereck "wrote, edited, prepared and revised speeches, public addresses, books, pamphlets and other matter, including speeches to be delivered" by members of Congress and supplied them material for the *Congressional Record* and distribution under Congressional frank.

The indictment charged that with Prescott Dennett, one of the thirty-three persons indicted for alleged seditious conspiracy, and others Viereck helped operate the "Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee" and the "Islands For War Debts Committee," and had contributed "large sums of money."

Viereck was charged also with financing and directing Flanders Hall, Inc., which produced books "intended to influence public opinion." Listed were "Doublecross in Palestine," "Lord Lothian vs. Lord Lothian," "The Hapless Boers," "We Must Save the Republic" and "Democracy on the Nile."

Viereck Fired Recently

Viereck was freed recently after the Supreme Court held his jury was erroneously instructed. It said Viereck was not bound to report his activities except as "agent of a foreign principal."

The court also said the Government's prosecutor, William Power Maloney, made remarks to the jury that were prejudicial. George McNulty and Albert E. Arent, both of the Justice Department alien property unit, will handle the new trial.

KISKA RAIDS EXPLAINED

U. S. Stepping Up Attacks To Prevent Japs From Building Airfield There

MAR 24 1943

Scout Planes Spotted Nipponese Hard At Work On Landing Strip

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23—America's stepped-up air offensive against the Japanese force on Kiska island, it developed today, is designed primarily to prevent the enemy from accomplishing the difficult task of building an airfield on the mountainous Aleutians base.

New blows in this offensive were reported by the navy in a communique which said that Kiska was attacked Monday by two groups of Liberator heavy and Mitchell medium bombers but that "except for one large fire results were not observed."

21 Raids This Month

These raids boosted the number of raids on Kiska this month to twenty-one as compared with a total of only nine attacks during the entire month of February. Improving weather conditions have been credited here with making possible the great increase in operations.

An urgent need for the increase was seen by authorities, however, in the fact that the Japs are working doggedly day and night to construct a flight strip from which they can operate land planes. Installations of such a strip had been generally regarded here as impossible, due to the rough nature of the terrain, but the Japanese apparently decided it was just feasible enough to make it worth while to try.

South Pacific Quiet

Today's communique made no mention of activities in the South Pacific and Secretary Knox said at a press conference that the situation generally was quiet. "This may be the calm before the storm," he added. "The war is still going on out there—very much."

The navy has been silent for months about what the Kiska Japanese were up to, but Eugene Burns, Associated Press correspondent in the Aleutians, revealed the air-base plans in a dispatch describing an American raid on the island March 18.

Enemy Hard At Work

On the basis of American reconnaissance, he reported that the enemy had been hard at work flattening out, grading and surfacing enough of Kiska's rocky top to allow planes to operate. In the March 18 raid workmen were strafed by American fighter planes but were under such presure to get the strip completed that they kept on working even while bullets spattered around them.

About the strip, Burns' dispatch showed, the Japs have concentrated their anti-aircraft defenses so that the Lightning fighters which attacked there had "everything in the book thrown up at them," while bombers raiding other sections of the base encountered much lighter opposition.

Jap Air Action Limited

Construction of an airfield would permit the enemy to undertake a much more effective job of defending Kiska and a reasonably adequate defense there might be preparatory to some offensive stroke by the Japs.

Heretofore, their aerial activities have been limited to float-type planes which at best are slow and clumsy and no match for land planes. If they were successful in getting in a short fighter runway, the Japanese might then try to lengthen and broaden it to permit bomber operations with the objective of raiding the American base in the near-by Andreanoff Islands.

But American planes have been raiding Kiska at the rate of an attack a day this month, and Burns reported that in the biggest day's action, March 15, one-ton "Jap busters" and other explosives rained down on Kiska to a total of 94,540 pounds. That was the first time the "Jap busters" had been used.

House Postoffice Committee today approved a bill by Representative Hagen (F.-L., Minn.) relieving small newspapers suspending publication because of the war from payment of another fee for second-class mailing privideges upon resumption of business.

Asubcommittee was instructed to incorporate in the measure technical phases of a similar bill by Representative Voorhis (D., Cal.).

William L. Daley, Washington representative of the National Editorial Association, an organization of small-town weeklies and dailies, told the committee that Congress "can hold out a lifeline to the small newspapers obliged because of war conditions to shut down for the duration" by enacting the legislation.

Time Limit Is Set

To take advantage of the fee waiver, a publication would be required to resume business within six months after the end of the unlimited national emergency declared by President Roosevelt on May 27, 1941.

Daley told the committee that 486 weeklies, 79 dailies, 52 semi-weekies and 8 tri-weeklies were forced during 1942 to suspend because of war conditions.

"The direct causes of the suspensions," he said, "are varied but, in the majority of cases, stoppage of publication has been attributed to manpower shortages and loss of advertising."

Principal reason for assuring publishers retention of the second-class mailing privilege, he added, was to give them seniority in qualifying for legal advertising.

Suspensions By Areas

Suspension of weeklies last year were traced geographically by Daley as follows: New England, 36; Middle Atlantic States, 114; East North Central, 62; West North Central, 114; South Atlantic, 21; East South Central, 15; West South Central, 56; Mountain States, 38, and Pacific States, 30.

Among the dailies, 3 were in

Suspended Small Papers Voted Post-War Right

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23 — The New England, 13 in Middle Atlantic States, 6 in East North Central, 17 in West North Central, 3 in South Atlantic, 1 in East South Central, 13 in West South Central, 2 in the Mountain States and 14 in the Pacific States.

In the semi-weekly field 9 were in the Middle Atlantic States, 1 in East North Central, 7 in West North Central, 3 in South Atlantic, 3 in West South Central and 13 in the Pacific States.

Calm In Pacific May Forecast Storm: Knox

MAR 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23—Secretary Knox said today the Pacific is very quiet at the moment, but "this may be the calm before the storm."

"The war is still on out there—very much," the Secretary told a press conference.

The subject of the Pacific came up when Knox was asked about the fact that a navy casualty list issued last night contained only nine names, indicating a minimum of action in all the vast battle area.

"Total Changes Constantly"

The Secretary's only direct comment on the list was, "don't make any deductions from that; the total of casualties changes constantly, as you know."

Of other matters, Knox Commented:

MARTINIQUE—Things are getting "a little tight" at the French Carribbean island because supplies from the United States are cut off. "There is local resentment over the situation — resentment against Admiral (Georges) Robert for being so stubborn," Knox said.

"On Move" In Tunisia

NORTH AFRICA — The Secretary, deliberately adopting a phrase of Prime Minister Churchill's said that judging by what Churchill had reported he would say that "we are now on the move," in Tunisia.

ATLANTIC — There's "still a war on," Knox said, but he had no current report about its progress in the Atlantic. Asked specifically whether the navy was able to confirm German claims of the development of a super-submarine operated by a Diesel-oxygen engine

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rather than by a standard Diesel electric combination Knox said "I think that is an exploded idea."

He did not amplify this comment.

Pope Reported Suffering From Influenza Attack

Washington, March 23 (AP)—Pope Pius XII is suffering from a mild attack of influenza, according to a Vatican report received today by the information bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The report said:

"The general audience scheduled for Wednesday will not take place since his Holiness has been suffering since Sunday evening from a mild attack of influenza.

"Nevertheless the Pope had his customary audience this morning with Cardinal Luigi Maglione, Secretary of State."

Bern, Switzerland, March 23 (AP). An Italian news agency dispatch from Rome said today that Pope Pius XII was confined to his quarters because of a light attack of grippe, from which he has been suffering since Sunday.

His condition was said to be satisfactory and has not aroused uneasiness. Private and public audiences scheduled for today and tomorrow were canceled.

Roosevelt Plans Check On Jap Gas Warfare Reports

Washington, March 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt informed a press conference today he would check up on reports from Chungking that Japan again had used poison gas in battling the Chinese.

He said he had not heard about these reports.

Last June Mr. Roosevelt cited authoritative information that Japan had resorted to gas warfare and said any repetition would be regarded as directed at this country and that retaliation in kind and in full measure would be meted out.

Third Of U.S. Rice Earmarked For Allies, Neutrals

Washington, March 23 (AP)—The allocation of roughly one third of United States rice supplies to the United Nations and neutral countries was approved today by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

In a step recommended by the combined food board to fill the gap caused by Japanese seizure of Far Eastern supplies, 620,000,000 pounds of United States rice will go to Cuba, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, Canada and other countries.

Although last year's crop was the largest on record, and with the carryover from the year before, amounts to approximately 1,804,000,000 pounds, the board recommended an increase in rice production and a limitation of consumption as far as consistent with essential requirements.

ADMIRAL HALL HEADS BASE AT CASABLANCA

MAR 24 1943

Navy Announcement Of Medals Discloses Operating Center

Other Officers Who Took Part In Landing Force Also Decorated

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23—The navy disclosed today that a naval operating base has been organized at Casablanca in French Morocco.

Rear Admiral John L. Hall, Jr., 51, of Williamsburg, Va., is the commandant.

The base disclosure came in publication of a list of awards to five rear admirals and two captains for their part in the landing operations which started off the North African conquest last November.

Heads Frontier Force

The operating base at Casablanca apparently was set up soon after the initial landings and Hall was described as both the commandant of the base and the commander of the West African sea frontier force, presumably an anti-submarine group.

Hall and the other admirals and the two captains received the Distinguished Service Medals by Presidential award.

"Brilliant Judgment"

The others decorated were Rear Admirals Lyal A. Davidson, 56, of Norfolk, Va.; Robert C. Giffen, 56, of Annapolis, Md.; Monroe Kelly, 56, of Williamsburg, Va., and Ernest D. McWhorter, 58, of Blue Springs, Miss.; also Captains Robert R. M. Emmet, 55, of Wilton, N. H., and Jerauld Wright, 44, of Washington.

Davidson was commander of the southern attack group of the western naval task force during the occupation of French Morocco, November 7-8. He was credited with "brilliant judgment" in operating under total darkness so that he made a successful approach with his ships to the stations for attack.

The objective in his case was the port of Safi, which was occupied to extend operations against Casablanca. The ships of his group silenced three hostile shore batteries and the ships and men together effected the capture of the port "without serious damage or loss of life," the citation said.

Rear Admiral Giffen was commander of the covering group of the task force assigned to occupy French Morocco and the ships under his command were credited with "destroying or crippling all hostile surface vessels attempting to sortie from the harbor of Casablanca."

Neutralized Shore Guns

His force also was given credit for neutralizing shore guns and aerial and submarine attack.

The citation for Rear Admiral Hall said that while he served as acting chief of staff for the western task force he organized, established and assumed command of the sea frontier forces, prevented sabotage during operations at Casablanca, Safi, Fedala and Port Lyautey, and reestablished the services of those ports by removing merchant ships which were blocking the harbors and salvaging United States vessels which had been damaged during operations.

His activities resulted in clearing the way for western task force units and also the convoy which followed them.

Rear Admiral Kelly commanded the northern attack group of the task force with the assignment to occupy Port Lyautey and certain airdromes near by. Following that his guns neutralized strong hostile shore batteries and assisted in the clean-up operations.

Gained Air Control

Rear Admiral McWhorter served as commander of the air group of the task force was was credited with planning and training which "insured the complete and successful performance of his assignment which was primarily to gain control of the air in the invasion area, neutralize shore batteries and conduct anti-submarine patrols.

The air group shot down twenty-six planes and destroyed more than one hundred on the ground, McWhorter's citation said.

Captain Emmet, commander of the center aattack group of the task force, had the duty of capturing Fedala and a near-by air field, which duty he was credited with performing in a manner that reflected "excellent planning and skillful handling of an extremely difficult task."

Wright Aided Giraud

Captain Wright, who has been identified as skipper of the submarine on which Gen. Henry Giraud made his escape from France, was cited not only for that exploit but also for having put ashore prior to the Giraud episode an advance party of officers who held conferences preliminary to the invasion of Morocco and Algeria in which Wright participated.

"His skillful execution," Wright's citation said, "contributed in large measure to the initial success of a highly important objective."

New Report About Mayor Taking African Post

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 23—Renewed talk of Mayor La Guardia being made Governor-General of occupied parts of Tunisia and all Italians in Allied-occupied Africa was heard today.

One official suggested that the President would nominate the Mayor to be a brigadier general this week, and that the Mayor might go to Governor's Island later for a routine physical examination.

It was recalled that the New York Legislature recently enacted a law providing that the Mayor might name his successor while he was in the military service.

81 SHIPS NET 27 MILLION

MAR 24 1943

This Profit Was Made From 90 Red Sea Trips, House Group Told

Lend-Lease Funds Paid For Hire Of Privately Owned Merchantmen

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23—A Congressional committee heard today a report from its counsel that privately owned merchant vessels, chartered to the British Ministry of War Transport in 1941 to carry war supplies to the Red Sea, realized enough profit from a single trip to pay off many times over the total book value of the vessel.

In all cases, the committee was told, the charter hire was paid out of lend-lease funds.

Tells About Profits

James V. Hayes, general counsel, told a House Merchant Marine subcommittee that a total of eighty-one vessels made ninety trips to the Red Sea in the spring and summer of 1941, and collected a total of $31,364,880 in charter hire, of which $26,874,176 represented profits.

Hayes said the figures were obtained from reports filed with the Maritime Commission by the owners, and so far as he knew there was no dispute as to their accuracy.

The report showed siffi American Export Lines ships valued at $232,350 made six trips for which $1,724,918 was received in charter hire, and of which $1,572,144 was profit.

Other Lines

Other lines included:

AMERICAN FOREIGN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION, two vessels valued at $895,974, two voyages; charter hire, $634,116; profit, $481,128.

AMERICAN HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, ten vessels valued at $478,532, ten voyages; charter hire, $3,565,674; profits, $3,096,749.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD., two vessels valued at $307,828; three voyages; charter hire, $1,181,643; profit, $814,242.

ATLAS TRADING CORPORATION, one vessel, value unshown; one voyage; charter hire, $261,405; profit, $57,624.

BOYD, WEIR & SEWEL, INC., one vessel, value unshown: one voyage; charter hire, $374,812; profit, 385,588 (including profit on commercial return cargo).

COLMAR STEAMSHIP CORPORATION, seven vessels valued at $695,-237; eight voyages; charter hire, $2,967,669; profit, $2,639,-989.

ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, six vessels valued at $1,589,581; seven voyages; charger hire, $2,-554,540; profit, $2,529,292.

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC., ten vessels valued at $1,426,857; twelve voyages; charter hire, $4,608,456; profit, $3,879,-729.

LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC., four vessels valued at $187,208; four voyages; charter hire, $1,370,440; profit, $1,318,493.

MATSON NAVIGATION COMPANY, four vessels valued at $238,779; four voyages; charter hire, $1,301,-910; profit, $995,390.

MCCORMICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, two vessels valued at $146,-065; three voyages; charter hire, $942,641; profit, 734,516.

R. A. NICOL, agent, six vessels, value unshown, six voyages, charter hire $2,068,206, profit, $1-662,681.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING AND TRADE MISSION, one vessel, value unshown, one voyage, charter hire $418,967, profit $367,230.

SHEPARD STEAMSHIP CO., one vessel valued at $167,465, two voyages, charter hire $621,513, profit $498,554.

SUDDEN AND CHRISTENSON, one vessel, value unshown, one voyage, charter hire $374,664, profit $270,835.

THE UNION SULPHUR CO., one vessel, value unshown, two voyages, charter hire $671,808, profit 364,558.

WATERMAN STEAMSHIP CORP., 12 vessels, 11 valued at $855,800, one unshown, twelve voyages, charter hire $4,004,987, profit $3,733,193.

WEYERHAUSER STEAMSHIP CO., four vessels, valued at $1,037,189, five voyages, charter hire, $1,-818,511, profit $1,463,232.

The values given for the vessels represented the book values of the ships after depreciations were written off. Many of the vessels were ten to twenty years old and, therefore, had low depreciated values.

Maritime Commission officials explained that the vessels were made available to the British to carry urgent war cargo to the East African area from a pool of 2,000,000 tons of American shipping being assembled at the time through voluntary arrangements with the owners in the defense program.

Forces Reduction

The charters were entered into directly between the owners and the British Ministry of War Transport, and the Maritime Commission was in the position of approving the charter rates, although without legal power at the time to force a reduction.

It was not until late in 1941 when the Maritime Commission obtained authority under the Ship Warrants Act to force reduction in charter rates, and by the spring of 1942 rates were stabilized at a reasonable level, they said.

Charter Rates

Committee members asked why the commission did not follow the alternative of requisitioning the vessels, but commission officials said such a step would only have "frozen" rates at their peak in the world market.

When these charters were entered into, it was testified, ship operators were demnading and getting $1 per cubic foot in charter rates for commercial cargo on comparable voyages.

George Assails $25,000 Pay Limitation

MAR 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23—Urging repeal of President Roosevelt's order limiting salaries to $25,000 a year after taxes, Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Finance Committee told the Senate today it was "productive of no good" and "serves no purpose except the fanciful purpose of equality of earnings.

"And equality of earnings," he shouted, "has a place in no economy except in a communistic state."

George spoke after calling up his committee's bill to rescind the salary limit order by an amendment

to the stabilization act.

"Grossly Inadequate"

"Equality of opportunity," he said, "is written into every free enterprise system on this earth. On its (the order's) face it is grossly inequitable, because it applies only to earned income and does not and cannot under existing law affect invested income."

George said that "if in the beginning of this Government our fathers had been unwise enough to limit the income any citizen could make instead of labor now receiving over $10 an hour (SIC) it would be receiving less than $1 a day."

Asserting "no unreasonable salary can be earned," the Georgian said taxes "go beyond ninety per cent. in the higher brackets." Even a $200,000 income under existing law, he said, is taxed eighty-eight per cent., plus Victory tax, State income and other taxes.

Rider To Debt Bill

The proposal to repeal the salary limitation order was attached as a rider to a bill authorizing an increase in the national debt limit.

Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, made it plain to reporters he thought the salary limitation repealer had no place in a debt limit bill. Opponents of the paycheck order deliberately placed it there to avoid a veto, knowing that passage of the $210,000,000,000 debt ceiling measure is imperative if the Treasury is to go ahead with its April financing drive.

Favors Senate Version

Conceding little chance of altering the bill as it was approved by the Finance Committee, Barkley said he was opposed to the rider but favored the Senate version over one previously adopted by the House.

The Senate committee substituted for a complicated House amendment a provision prohibiting reductions in wages or salaries which would carry them below the highest point they had reached between January 1 and September 15, 1942. The authority granted the President under the Stabilization Act to prevent increases in wages or salaries would be preserved.

House Provisions

The House had provided, on the other hand, that salaries of more than $25,000 net could not be reduced below the point they had reached on December 7, 1941, when the United States entered the war. Its amendment would have permitted salaries which were lower on that date to rise to the net level of $25,000, or a gross of approximately $67,200 before taxes.

George predicted there would be little effective opposition in the Senate to the revised rider and said he hoped it might be accepted by the House without much difficulty.

Naval Base At Casablanca

Washington, March 23 (AP)—The navy disclosed today that a naval operating base has been organized at Casablanca in French Morocco.

Rear Admiral John L. Hall, Jr., 51, of Williamsburg, Va., is the commandant.

The base disclosure came in publication of a list of awards to five rear admirals and two captains for their part in the landing operations which started off the North African conquest last November.

The operating base at Casablanca apparently was set up soon after the initial landings and Hall was described as both the commandant of the base and the commander of the West African sea frontier force, presumably an anti-submarine group.

7 U. S. ENVOYS ARE ELEVATED

MAR 24 1943

Promotions Will Put Ambassadors In All Other American Republics

John Campbell White, Of Baltimore, Is Raised In Rank In Haiti

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 23—Ambassadors will represent the United States in all the other American republics when the Senate confirms eight nominations President Roosevelt sent it today.

But ten of the twenty ambassadors will continue to receive the $10,000 annual salary customarily paid ministers and not the $17,500 that ambassadors to larger capitals receive. No reason was given for this at either the White House or the State Departmen,t but it was noted that no new duties or financial obligations were called for by the changes of rank.

Last 7 To Be Elevated

The last seven countries where United States legations will be raised to embassies are Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua. The eighth nomination in today's list—which is expected to receive no opposition in the Senate—involved Ecuador, previously designated for embassy status. In addition to these, the ambassadors to Bolivia and Paraguay receive the $10,000 salaries.

The seven countries getting ambassadors will in turn maintain embassies in Washington.

The diplomats raised in rank and the countries to which they are assigned are:

BOAZ LONG, New Mexico, a native of Warsaw, Ind., now Ambassador to Ecuador, to be Ambassador to Guatemala.

ROBERT M. SCOTTEN, of Detroit, now Minister to Costa Rica, as Ambassador to Ecuador.

FAY A. DESPORTES, of Winnsboro, S. C., now Minister to Guatemala, Ambassador to Costa Rica.

The other elevations were made by nominating the incumbent ministers to be ambassadors. Those involved were:

JAMES B. STEWART, of New Mexico, a native of Philadelphia, Nicaragua.

WALTER THURSTON, of Arizona, a native of Colorado, in El Salvador.

JOHN D. ERWIN, of Chattanooga, Tenn., in Honduras.

AGRA M. WARREN, of Ellicott City, Md., in the Dominican Republic.

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, of Baltimore, in Haiti.

The State Department said the changes signify "the steady strengthening of bonds of friendship, culture and commerce among the American republics concerned," and give "formal recognition to the democratic principle of their juridical equality."

Canada Excepted

The United States will now have embassies in all the American countries excepting Canada, where its legation is at present without a minister owing to the recent death of Jay Pierrepont Moffat.

Since an embassy is maintained at London, the missions to other countries of the British commonwealth rank as legations. This applies also to Australia, where Nelson T. Johnson remains as minister, with no indication of his replacement since the nomination of Edward J. Flynn, Democratic party leader, was withdrawn from the Senate under a storm of opposition to his appointment.

At a press conference today, President Roosevelt said that John G. Winant, Ambassador to Britain, who is now in the United States, will go back to London soon. There had been some speculation that he might be retained in this country for new duties.

Mme. Chiang Makes Appeal for Support Of Four Freedoms

Chinese Relief Leader Introduces Her as First Lady of World

MAR 24 1943

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek left with Chicago today a stirring plea for support of "the four freedoms which epitomize all that we want," coupled with an assertion that "we in China are fighting to help build the mosaic of world civilization."

As she departed on the Western half of a transcontinental tour, San Francisco-bound after a four-day visit, the wife of the Chinese generalissimo took with her the affections of Midwest millions, from Governors to tiny Chinese children.

Tributes and expressions of esteem for Mme. Chiang were climaxed last night when, before a throng of nearly 27,000 in Chicago's Stadium, Mayor Edward J. Kelley of Chicago said she had come to mean to this Nation the thing that is democracy itself," and Paul G. Hoffman, national chairman of United China Relief, introduced her as "the first lady, not of China, but the first lady of the world."

Charter Authors Praised.

Mme. Chiang in her address said: "We should support the four freedoms which epitomize all that we want. We should also support the men who fathered the Atlantic Charter, for we believe that their purpose was not to tantalize the sorely tried and staunch peoples fighting against violence nor was it prompted by the necessity to meet the dire needs of the moment, but because they were convinced that a better world based on these universal principles must come into being."

A spokesman said these phrases were among additions Mme. Chiang made to her original speech after she read the text of the address broadcast Sunday by Britain's Prime Minister Churchill.

Pounding the lectern with a tiny fist, Mme. Chiang declared that failure of the League of Nations and earlier alignments of powers did not "invalidate the possibility and the necessity for concerted effort" in winning and preserving peace.

League's Failure Reviewed.

"The main cause for the failure of the League of Nations," she said, "had its root in the narrowness of vision of those by whom it was created, and, being recent, will be adjudged by posterity. * * *

"Assuredly, the League of Nations proved to be an improvement on the others (Grecian Confederacy of Delos and the Congress of Vienna), but the chink in its armor became apparent because it concerned itself mainly with the inconsonant policies of a few nations."

However, she continued, past failures do not preclude the wisdom "of our continued co-operation, when victory is won, in the active maintenance of peace against future collusions of rapacious powers."

Madame Chiang's secretariat announced she had been officially invited by the British government to visit the United Kingdom, but, the statement said, "No definite plan has been made on account of her state of health."

Sault Ste. Marie Locks Placed in Military Zone

Army Takes Over Defenses at Important Waterway

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., March 23 (AP).—The Army took a firmer grip on control of defenses at the vital Sault locks and waterway today as Lieutenant General Ben Lear issued a proclamation from Central Defense Command headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., setting up a Sault Ste. Marie Military Area.

According to the proclamation, which became effective yesterday, the military area, similar to that about the Panama Canal, was defined as including Chippewa and Mackinac Counties and contiguous waters. Major General Samuel T. Lawton, stationed at Fort Brady here, is in command of the area.

By its proclamation, the Army takes over control of civilian defense in the area, assumes the power to expel residents deemed dangerous to the war effort and sets up closer supervision of all civilians entering, leaving or remaining in two specially defined zones about Fort Brady and the locks themselves.

Unauthorized cameras and guns are barred. Passes will be issued by the commanding general to persons entitled to enter or leave the restricted ara.

Through the Sault locks in peace time passed more tonnage than was handled by the Panama and Suez Canals combined.

Agree To Make New Contract Retroactive

New York, March 23 (AP)—The Southern Appalachian soft-coal operators accepted today President Roosevelt's proposals to continue beyond April 1 negotiations with miners for a new contract and make any agreement retroactive to that date, but informed him "the issues at this conference cannot be composed by the process of collective bargaining."

"For this reason," a statement issued by the southern operators said, "We have urged that the matter be referred immediately to the War Labor Board for hearing and final determination."

MAR 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 23—In the wake of President Roosevelt's request that negotiations for a new contract be continued after April 1, the United Mine Workers' Union and Northern soft-coal operators of the Appalachian area offered counter-proposals today under which mines would be kept open and negotiations continued after the expiration of the present contract March 31.

The Northern operators agreed to the miners' proposal that any wage increases or hour improvements agreed upon after April 1 be retroactive to that date, but bucked the UMW proposal that a time limit of thirty days after April 1 be set for negotiations.

Message Cited

Citing the President's telegram to union and operators' negotiators yesterday, in which he asked for uninterrupted production after the contract expiration date, the operators presented a resolution stating that "pending continued negotiations the terms and conditions of existing contracts shall remain in force and effect" until their differences are settled.

The Northern operators' counter-proposal amounted to acceptance of the President's suggestion, as he set no time limit on the negotiations.

Earlier the UMW had offered the operators an agreement stating specifically that "pending continued negotiations all mines . . . remain in operation for a period of thirty days from April 1 under existing basic district and supplemental agreements."

"The President has called for negotiations to continue without a time limitation," union representative said. "We do not want this thing to go on indefinitely.

"We want a time limit set and thirty days seems plenty long enough. In fact, ten days should be long enough.

"With men leaving the mines every day for better jobs and the armed services, they may be cheated out of their retroactive pay if these negotiations go on for too long."

Edward R. Burke, former Nebraska Senator and president of the Southern Coal Producers' Association, said he would recommend to the association today that the President's proposal be accepted.

Session Postponed

The Southern operators, meeting separately, postponed their session today with the miners until this afternoon in order to spend the morning drafting their reply to the President.

The union's offer to the northern operators today was almost identical in language to one made Saturday which the operators rejected.

Canadian Postal Rates Rise

OTTAWA, March 23 (AP).—The Post Office Department announced today that the personal postcard rate of two cents will be increased to three cents April 1, along with the one-cent increase in the first-class letter rate. The new first-class letter rate will be four cents an ounce.

Canada to Grant Farm Lease

OTTAWA, March 23 (AP)—Defense headquarters said today that leave would be granted to a "limited number" of men on active service in Canada to permit them to help sow crops and assist in other Spring work on farms. Only soldiers with previous farm experience will get leave for a maximum of six weeks. The men will pay their own transportation and receive no army pay or allowances while absent.

Tokyo Warns Japs To Expect Air Raids

New York, March 23 (AP)—Tokyo broadcasts are warning the Japanese people to expect air raids over Japan and increasing submarine attacks upon shipping.

A war review broadcast, reported by the Office of War Information, said "the enemy is still continuing air raids on our forces. The American planes in China will be further strengthened and therefore the enemy hopes to carry out raids over Japan. Chungking has many plane factories and field repair shops. We must realize the situation."

As to shipping, the broadcast said "the enemy is using her submarines in the hope of destroying our supply lines. Of course, we can-

not underestimate submarine activities. We must expect further activities by enemy submarines and therefore must build more ships to replace our lost ships."

Axis Radios Report Complete Agreement At Tokio Conference

'New World Order Based on Justice' Declared Goal

By the Associated Press.

The Berlin and Tokio radios announced with enthusiasm last night the completion of conferences in Tokio by representatives of Germany, Japan and Italy at which, it was said, complete agreement had been reached on "creation of a new world order based on justice and guaranteeing eternal world peace."

The broadcasts were recorded by the Associated Press.

While Premier Hideki Tojo was reported to have participated in the talks, the absence of any special envoys from the European Axis powers made it appear that little more than routine diplomatic exchange actually had taken place.

At the same time, Axis and neutral sources indicated the diplomatic pot was boiling in Europe, where German and Italian committees were working out details of a German draft on Italy's manpower and Premier Mussolini was reported to have summoned Vichy Chief of Government Pierre Laval to a conference on strained relations between their two countries.

Close Harmony Reported.

At the Tokio conference, said the Berlin radio, quoting a Tokio communique, were Japanese Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, German Ambassador Heinrich Georg Stamer and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli.

A Domei report of the meeting said:

"Observers contrasted the close harmony of the Axis aims for creation of a new world order and annihilation of their mutual foes, United States and Great Britain, with the vagueness of the war and constant clashing of interests between the United States and Britain."

The Berlin radio reported German and Italian committees had agreed Italy will send to the Reich a big contingent of skilled workers for "particularly important" German war factories, and declared "a large number" of Italian farm laborers would be sent to the Reich this summer.

22 Italian Divisions Asked.

In return, the broadcast said, Germany has sent "considerable quantities of agricultural products, particularly potatoes," to Italy this winter, and has agreed to the return to Italy of workers in secondary plants shut down by Germany's new total mobilization plan.

Reports to neutral Bern, not confirmed elsewhere, declared Mussolini had sought his meeting with Laval in anticipation that the substitution of large numbers of Italian troops for Germans in France, as the latter were drawn off into the Russian struggle, might precipitate trouble between the two countries.

Hitler was reported to have demanded the use of 22 Italian divisions in France and the Balkans.

Meantime, dispatches to Swiss papers continued to indicate seething unrest and open revolt in France as Hitler's government attempted to enforce its draft of French labor.

PARIS SHELLED 25 YEARS AGO

Sensational 'Big Bertha' Killed 250 in City.

By Carl W. Turner

The war-time Paris of a quarter century ago was aroused one morning by something new, puzzling and terrible in warfare—shells dropping in the heart of the city at intervals of twenty minutes from an unknown source.

It was March 23, 1918. Paris was already nervous and apprehensive, for the long-heralded German drive of Gen. Ludendorff had been under way for two days and the Allied armies were reeling. Excitedly, the populace ran into the streets and scanned the skies for Zeppelins or enemy planes. There were none.

The military, although admittedly puzzled, soon proved that the missiles of death and destruction did not come from planes. Still the shells dropped on the city; they made holes in the ground 4 feet in diameter. Buildings were hit and there were casualties, among them an American Marine, wounded in the chest by a splinter of steel.

French flyers were sent out to ascertain, if possible, the origin of the shelling. Presently, they returned with a bit of unbelievable news—a German cannon was shelling the city from a place of concealment in a forest, about seventy-five miles away.

Experts Held It Impossible.

"Impossible!" chorused the experts. The longest known range of any cannon was twenty-two miles. The Germans had bombarded Dunkirk from that distance some months previously.

From the standpoint of news, the Paris Bureau of Associated Press—the first to record the bombardment — was confronted with a problem. Editors and reporters saw and heard the bombardment, but like nearly every one else, received the information with incredulity. They checked and re-checked their information with every possible official source and then cabled a dispatch to New York.

This was the way it read:

"Paris, March 23, 1918.—Paris has been under bombardment of long-range guns today, beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning. Shells of 240 millimeters (about 9.5 inches) have been reaching the capital and its suburbs at intervals of twenty minutes, killing about ten persons and wounding fifteen. According to the latest reports the long distance cannon was firing at a distance of 120 kilometers (approximately seventy-four and a half miles) and was located about twelve kilometers beyond the French front."

Other details followed. In New York, skeptical cable editors and news executives scanned the dispatch. It had been passed by the French censor, but it seemed so improbable that it was held up for further investigation. Messages went to Paris for confirmation, to Washington for checking with United States Army ordnance experts.

"Absurd," said the ordnance experts.

The A. P. in Paris stood firm.

Melville Stone Made Decision.

The then general manager of the A. P., the late Melville E. Stone, was in St. Louis on a business trip and the dilemma was passed to him. That veteran journalist realized that, if the news were not true, the consequences of publication would be most serious. On the other hand he knew his Paris bureau chief, Elmer Roberts, was level-headed and not likely to send such sensational news without a careful check. So he gave the word: "Release the Roberts story. We'll stand pat on it."

So the dispatch was soon humming over the wires, to astonish hundreds of newspaper editors and millions of readers.

With the Paris dispatch went a follow-up story from Washington:

"It simply is not possible."

The next day came another A. P. dispatch from Paris—one that eased the minds of dubious editors in the face of overwhelming expert opinion:

"Paris, March 24.—The German monster cannon which has been bombarding Paris has been located in the forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, and exactly 122 kilometers (approximately seventy-six miles) from the Paris City Hall."

Shells Killed 250 Parisians.

Then the news was accepted by even the doubters as an established fact. The gun was dubbed "Big Bertha," from Frau Bertha von Bohlen, principal proprietor of the famous Krupp's armament factory in Germany, where it was made.

The bombardment continued at intervals for 140 days and then French airmen destroyed the cannon and two of its sisters. Nearly 250 persons in Paris were killed.

After the war, investigations disclosed that the gun weighed 142 tons and the shells weighed 264 pounds. It was a high-velocity piece, made by boring out a 15-inch naval gun and inserting a projecting tube of 21 cm. caliber. The muzzle was lengthened to increase the range.

Pownall Gets Iran-Irak Post

BAGDAD, Irak, March 23 (AP).—Appointment of fifty-five-year-old General Sir Henry Pownall as British commander in chief in Iran and Irak was disclosed today with the announcement that he will arrive here soon to take up his new post. He will succeed General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, recently named commander in chief in the Middle East.

30.24—2267

LONDON AND WASHINGTON

LORD CRANBORNE SAID HE EXPECTED THE NAMES OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WHO WOULD TAKE UP THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WOULD BE ANNOUNCED SOON, AS WELL AS THE PLACE OF MEETING.

BRITAIN'S REFUGEE POPULATION AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR WAS 68,000, HE DISCLOSED, AND SINCE THEN APPROXIMATELY 63,000 MORE HAVE BEEN ADMITTED, WITH 800 MORE WHO HAVE ESCAPED FROM OCCUPIED COUNTRIES FINDING THEIR WAY TO BRITAIN EACH MONTH.

THERE IS NO MORE BRITAIN CAN DO ALONE, HE ADDED, BUT "IN THE VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT THERE IS REASONABLE HOPE THAT MORE PROGRESS CAN BE MADE ON AN INTERNATIONAL BASIS."

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LONDON, MARCH 23--(AP)--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL/UPHELD TODAY FOR A SECOND TIME XEXXX THE RIGHT OF HIS SON, CAPT. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, TO WRITE A LETTER TO THE PRESS ON POLITICAL ISSUES .

"THERE ARE ELEMENTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC WHO INDULGE IN THIS FORM OF BANDINAGE", HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, "AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PRESENTS A FAR LARGER TA GET THAN I DO BECAUSE HE HAS FOUR SONS SERVING WHERE I HAVE ONLY ONE."

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XN A WEEK AGO CHURCHILL SAID HIS SON, WHO IS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AS WELL AS AN OFFICER WITH THE ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, WAS WITHIN THE REGULATIONS XKENZHE ZZZZZZ IN WRITING A LETTER IN A LONDON NEWSPAPER UPHOLDING THE MAJORITY OF FRENCH OFFICIALS IN NORTH AFRICA AS PATRIOTS AND NOT FASCISTS.

TODAY HE DECLARED ANEURIN BEVAN, LABORITE; WHO TODAY AGAIN RAISED THE QUESTION, WAS ACTING FROM PERSONAL MOTIVES.

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS RECEIVED BY KING GEORGE VI TODAY IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND REMAINED FOR XXXXX LUNCH.

LONDON, MARCH 23 -- (AP) -- XXXX ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE A. FRASER, NEW "WATCHDOG" OF THE HIGH SEAS, TOOK OVER THE HELM OF THE HOME FLEET TODAY WITH THE REPUTATION OF BEING ONE OF THE NAVY'S GREATEST EXPERTS IN GUNNERY AND AIR-SEA STRATEGY.

AS DIRECTOR OF NAVAL ORDNANCE, HE PREPARED BRITAIN'S FLEET FOR ACTION DURING THE CRITICAL MONTHS BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN AND XX WAS SAID TO BE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING AND INSTALLING X NEW AND IMPROVED 14-INCH GUNS ON SHIPS OF THE KING GEORGE V CLASS.

MAR 24 1943

FORMERLY SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE HOME FLEET, FRASER AT 55 SUCCEEDS ADMIRAL SIR JOHN C. TOVEY, 57, IN THE TASK OF PINNING DOWN REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET AND KEEPING CONSTANT WATCH IN THE NORTH SEA, THE ATLANTIC AND THE ARCTIC.

DURING A LONG NAVAL CAREER, ADMIRAL FRASER HAS SERVED AS FLEET GUNNERY OFFICER ON THE WARSPITE AND AS CAPTAIN OF THE CARRIER GLORIOUS.

THE EVENING NEWS SAID IT LONG HAS BEEN A NAVAL TRA-

DITION THAT THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE XX HOME FLEET SERVES

ONLY TWO AND A HALF YEARS, THEN MAKES WAY FOR SOMEONE ELSE.

ADMIRAL TOVEY HIMSELF WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID HE WAS

LEAVING THE HOME FLEET AT HIS OWN REQUEST TO PERMIT "PROMOTION ALL

DOWN THE LINE." HE WAS MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF "THE NORE," NAVAL SHORE BASE POST WHICH INCLUDES SUPERVISION OF OPERATIONS ALONG THE ENGLISH EAST COAST.

THERE IS ONLY ONE HIGHER NAVAL JOB ADMIRAL TOVEY COULD

HAVE FILLED -- THAT OF FIRST SEA LORD HELD BY ADMIRAL SIR DUDLEY

POUND SINCE MAY, 1939. THIS POSITION IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE NAVY'S

TIME-LIMIT TRADITION.

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-- A 15-MINUTE

SUMMARY OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS SUNDAY, IN WHICH ENVISIONED

HE DISCUSSED THE POST-WAR WORLD AND A BROAD PROGRAM OF

SOCIAL REFORMS FOR BRITAIN, WAS GIVEN BY THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY

IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE.

SOME PASSAGES FROM THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH,

INCLUDING REFERENCES TO THE FUTURE OF EUROPE, WERE QUOTED

DIRECTLY IN THE BROADCAST. IT ALSO QUOTED HIS ANNOUNCEMENT

THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS ON THE MOVE AGAINST THE MARETH

LINE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA.

2269

30.24--2269

NIGHT LEAD REFUGEES

LONDON, MARCH 23-- (AP)-DECLARING THAT "WE ARE

CONFRONTED WITH AN EVIL, THE MAGNITUDE AND HORROR OF WHICH IT IS

IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE," THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY URGED THE

GOVERNMENT TODAY TO SPEED UP ASSISTANCE TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES

NOW IN GERMAN-DOMINATED EUROPE.

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HITLER, THE PRIMATE SAID, NOW IS CARRYING

OUT A THREAT MADE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR -- THAT THE WAR WOULD

LEAD EITHER TO THE EXTERMINATION OF THE GERMANS OR THE JEWS. REPORTS

INDICATE, HE SAID, THAT NOT A SINGLE JEW IS LEFT IN THE WARSAW GHETTO.

DEPLORING THE TIME REQUIRED FOR DISCUSSIONS NOW

IN PROGRESS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE PROBLEM,

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE DIFFICULTIES ARE "EXTREMELY GREAT," BUT

ADDED:

"THE JEWS ARE BEING SLAUGHTERED AT THE RATE OF

10,000 A DAY ON MANY DAYS."

THE ARCHBISHOP'S STATEMENT WAS IN SUPPORT OF A RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS PROMISING FULL SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR "IMMEDIATE MEASURES, ON THE LARGEST AND MOST GENEROUS SCALE COMPATIBLE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AND SECURITY, FOR PROVIDING HELP AND TEMPORARY ASYLUM TO THOSE IN DANGER" IN EUROPE AND "WHO ARE ABLE TO LEAVE."

HE SUGGESTED THAT GREAT BRITAIN GRANT BLOCK VISAS THROUGH CONSULS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES SO THAT ALL JEWS "WHO CAN, MAY COME" OUT OF THE AREAS OF OPPRESSION.

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FURTHER, THE ARCHBISHOP ASKED

"COULD NOT SHIPS THAT BROUGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TROOPS, FOOD AND MUNITIONS TAKE BACK REFUGEES TO PORTS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE, EITHER WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE OR, IF THE UNITED STATES AGREED, ALSO TO THEIR OWN PORTS."

VISCOUNT SAMUEL SAID HE WAS MORE CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM OF RESCUE OF THE REFUGEES THAN WITH THE QUESTION OF PENALTIES AND PUNISHMENT OF THE X OPPRESSORS.

"THERE SEEMS TO BE GRAVE DANGER THAT ACTION IS LIABLE TO BE LOST IN THE SANDS OF DIPLOMATICK NEGOTIATIONS," HE ADDED. "WHILE GOVERNMENTS CONFER AND PREPARE MEMORANDA AND EXCHANGE NOTES AND HOLD CONFERENCES, WEEK AFTER WEEK AND MONTH AFTER MONTH, THE NAZIS GO ON KILLING X X X."

LATER IN THE DAY, LORD CRANBORNE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS THAT ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY NOW VISITING IN THE UNITED STATES, AND CORDELL HULL, AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, ALREADY HAVE DISCUSSED THE REFUGEE PROBLEM X "AS A MATTER OF GREAT URGENCY."

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A NUMBER OF REFUGEES FROM EASTERN EUROPE [redacted] HAVE BEEN SETTLED IN PALESTINE THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS, CRANBORNE SAID. XXX OTHER ALLIED NATIONS UNDOUBTEDLY WILL COOPERATE IN DECISIONS REACHED IN CONVERSATIONS NOW UNDER WAY BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS, HE PREDICTED.

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GREAT BRITAIN HAS NO WHERE TO ACCOMODATE A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES, CRANBORNE CONTINUED, AND PRESENT DIFFICULTIES ARE NOT SURMOUNTED BY THE ARCHBISHOP'S PROPOSAL TO USE MUNITION SHIPS TO RETURN REFUGEES TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-ENSIGN WILLIAM R. MULVEY OF 1727 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., REPORTED TODAY FOR DUTY AT U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON IN BORROWED CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

THE CLOTHES WERE SOUVENIRS OF HIS RESCUE FROM THE ATLANTIC AFTER THE MERCHANTMAN IN WHICH HE WAS TRAVELLING WAS TORPEDOED, NAVAL HEADQUARTERS RELATED TODAY. MAR 24 1943

ENSIGN MULVEY CLUNG TO A LIFERAFT FOR SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE MERCHANTMAN WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

WITH RESCUE IN SIGHT, THE RAFT WAS SWEPT OUT OF REACH OF MEN ABOARD A MERCHANTMEN WHICH ATTEMPTED TO PICK IT UP. THEN A BRITISH DESTROYER SUCCEEDED IN PICKING UP MULVEY AND OTHERS ON THE RAFT.

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)— THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD, [redacted] HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, HAD SENT MOBILIZATION ORDERS TO ALL FRENCHMEN OF MILITARY AGE RESIDING IN SPANISH MOROCCO.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

2271. 30.24-2271

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-BARTLE BULL, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE, CHARGED IN COMMONS TODAY THAT EGYPTIANS HAVE BEEN MAKING BETWEEN 200 AND 300 PER CENT ON AMERICAN BEER THEY HANDLED AND SUBSEQUENTLY RESOLD TO BRITISH TROOPS, AND ASKED SIR JAMES GRIGG, WAR MINISTER, IF HE WOULD TRY TO "PERSUADE THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT TO CONSENT TO SOME REASONABLE PROFIT, LIKE 100 PER CENT."

THE WAR MINISTER POINTED OUT THAT THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT WAS A SOVREIGN GOVERNMENT. MAR 24 1943

HE SAID AMERICAN BEER HAD BEEN SOLD IN BRITISH CANTEENS AT ONE TIME FOR 1s 8d (ABOUT 33 CENTS) A PINT, BUT HAD NOT BEEN SOLD THERE FOR SOME TIME.

LONDON, MARCH 23 (AP)—PRINCE GIOVANNI CORSINI AND SEVERAL OTHER ITALIANS ESCAPED FROM INTERNMENT CAMPS IN KENYA AND REACHED [redacted] PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, THE ROME RADIO REPORTED IN A BOARDCAST TODAY.

[redacted]

—DASH—

HE WAS NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED, BUT IN 1937 A PRINCE CORSINI SOLD "PRESENTATION OF THE VIRGIN," A RENAISSANCE PAINTING, TO THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 23-- (AP)--THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WILL MOUNT A GUARD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR A FOUR-DAY PERIOD BEGINNING APRIL 1 IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS [redacted] WORLD WAR FOUNDING, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

KING GEORGE, WHO HAS BEEN A MARSHAL OF THE RAF SINCE 1936, APPROVED THE HONOR.[redacted]

IT WILL BE THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THE RAF HAS MOUNTED A GUARD AT THE PALACE.

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THE RAF GUARD WILL TAKE OVER FROM THE FAMOUS COLDSTREAM GUARDS AND BE RELIEVED BY THE GRENADIER GUARD.

SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, GUARDS HAVE BEEN PLACED AT THE PALACE ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS BY THE HOME GUARD, THE TORONTO SCOTTISH REGIMENT, AND THE ROYAL 22ND REGIMENT OF FRENCH CANADIANS.

BEFORE THE KING'S CORONATION IN 1936 -- WHEN A NUMBER OF DOMINIONS TROOPS SHARED THE HONOR -- THE REGULAR PALACE FOOTGUARDS HAD BEEN REPLACED ONLY WHEN THEY WERE REQUIRED FOR MANEUVERS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, MARCH 23)

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE TIMES, WHICH PROVOKED CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION WITH AN EDITORIAL MARCH 10 ON THE SUBJECT OF COLLABORATION AMONG BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION, DISCUSSED THE SUBJECT EDITORIALLY AGAIN TODAY, ASSERTING THAT RUSSIA MUST PROVIDE THE NUCLEUS OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC POWER IN EASTERN EUROPE OF A POST-WAR SECURITY SYSTEM.

"WHILE THE ORGANIZATION OF SECURITY IN EASTERN EUROPE, AS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, WILL REMAIN A MATTER OF COMMON AND WORLDWIDE CONCERN," SAID THE TIMES, "THE NUCLEUS OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC POWER, WHICH IS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT OF SECURITY, MUST IN THAT REGION, X X X BE PROVIDED PRIMARILY BY RUSSIA."

THE TIMES HAD SAID ON MARCH 10 THAT IF LASTING PEACE WAS TO COME TO EUROPE, THEN THERE MUST BE "A TRULY CLOSE COLLABORATION BETWEEN RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES." THE PAPER THEN SAID THAT REALIZATION OF SECURITY IN EASTERN EUROPE "WILL DEPEND ON THE JOINT AND CONTINUOUS VIG

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THAT REALIZATION OF SECURITY IN EASTERN EUROPE "WILL DEPEND ON THE JOINT AND CONTINUOUS VIGILANCE OF BRITAIN AND RUSSIA."

THIS ADVOCATED POLICY BROUGHT ATTACK FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF SMALL EUROPEAN NATIONS WHO PROTESTED THAT SUCH A COURSE WOULD NOT BE IN ACCORD WITH THE SPIRIT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.

TODAY THE TIMES, DESCRIBING RUSSIA AS "THE SOLE COUNTRY EAST OF GERMANY POSSESSING INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT ON A SCALE IN ANY WAY EQUAL TO THE TASK," SAID:

30.24-2273

THE TIMES SAID THAT "AMERICANS HAVE OFTEN PUT THE TEMPTING QUESTION OF WHY THE SSSSS[illegible]T FEDERATE, AS THE 13 AMERICAN COLONIES FEDERATED TO FOUND THE UNITED STATES.

"BUT PERHAPS A CLOSER TRANSATLANTIC PARALLEL," CONTINUED THE TIMES, "IS PROVIDED BY THE 20 AND MORE SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES OF THE TWO AMERICAS WITH THEIR DIVERSITIES OF ORIGIN, LANGUAGE AND TRADITION.

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"THIS PARALLEL IS PARTICULARLY WORTHY OF STUDY AT A TIME WHEN THE ORIGINAL MONROE DOCTRINE HAS DEEPENED AND BROADENED OUU UUUU UUU UOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY."

"THIS IS A HARD FACT WHICH CANNOT BE OVERCOME BY WISHFUL THINKING OR OVERLOOKED WITHOUT DIRE PERIL. IT IS A FACT OF F ICH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PEOPPES HAVE BECOME INCREASING Y AWARE IN RECENT MONTHS.

"RECOGNITION OF ITS IMPLICATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES IS A CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS OF LASTING CONFIDENCE WITH RUSSIA AND MUST FORM AN ESSENTIAL PART BOTH OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLICY."

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS, FOLLOWING UP A SMASHING DAYLIGHT ASSAULT BY AMERICAN AIRMEN ON THE BIG GERMAN NAVAL BASE AT WILHELMSHAVEN, ATTACKED TARGETS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF THE SPECIFIC TARGETS NOR THE SIZE OF THE ATTACKING FORCE.

THE LAST RAF NIGHT OPERATION OF ANY MAGNITUDE OVER THE CONTINENT WAS A SMASHING ATTACK ON ESSEN ON MARCH 12.

ONE ENEMY RAIDER WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN LAST NIGHT DURING AN ATTACK ON COASTAL AREAS IN NORTHEAST ENGLAND.

AT A U.S.BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 22-(AP)-"IT WAS NEVER LIKE THIS WORKING ON A TRUCK FOR MACY'S," MOURNED BALL TURRET GUNNER SERGT.JOHN F.HILL, 5 FEET TALL, OF VALHALLA, N.Y.

HE EXHIBITED A THREE-INCH HOLE BURNED THROUGH HIS OLD-FASHIONED LONG WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.

HILL'S ELECTRICALLY-HEATED FLYING SUIT CAUGHT FIRE WHILE HE WAS CURLED UP IN HIS "FISH BOWL" IN THE BELLY OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "DRY MARTINI" AS THE PLANE CROSSED THE GERMAN COAST FOR THE WILHELMSHAVEN RAID.

HIS WAS NOT AN ENVIABLE PLIGHT--WITH NO ROOM TO MOVE ABOUT, TWO 50-CALIBRE MACHINE GUNS TO MAN, AND NO TELLING WHEN A SWARM OF GERMAN FIGHTERS WOULD BE ROARING UP.

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"I CALLED OVER THE INTERPHONE TO THE RADIO OPERATOR UP INSIDE THE SHIP--SERGT.OSCAR BALLEW, OF ENOLA, PA.--AND TOLD HIM MY SUIT WAS ON FIRE," THE 21-YEAR OLD GUNNER RECOUNTED TODAY.

"HE TOLD ME HE HAD A HEATED SUIT AND COULD WORK THE BALL TURRET," HILL ADDED, EXPLAINING THAT IT'S USUALLY BELOW ZERO IN THE BALL TURRET.

"I CLIMBED UP INTO THE SHIP, KIND OF POUNCED OUT THE FIRE WITH MY HANDS, CHANGED INTO MY FURLINED FLYING SUIT, AND WORKED THE RADIO AND RADIO GUN FOR THE REST OF THE TRIP. NOTHING HAPPENED."

EVEN AT THAT, IT WAS A RELATIVELY QUIET DAY FOR HILL. ON THE LILLE RAID JANUARY 13, HE GOT A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL FROM AN EXPLOSIVE 30 CALIBRE BULLET IN HIS LEG AND HAD JUST FINISHED A MONTH AND A HALF IN A HOSPITAL.

HILL'S FATHER DRIVES A TRUCK FOR MACY'S AND HIS BROTHER, CHARLES E., JR., IS A PRIVATE IN A MEDICAL UNIT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

AT A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 22-(AP)-A NASTY NOTE ADDRESSED TO ADOLF HITLER WAS DROPPED ALONG WITH THE HIGH EXPLOSIVES WHICH AMERICAN BOMBERS LOOSED ON TH_ WILHELMSHAVEN DOCKYARDS TODAY.

LIEUT.EARLE J.ABER, OF RACINE, WIS., CO-PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "WHAT'S COOKIN' DOC?" SENT THE NOTE ATTACHED TO A PIECE OF SCRAP IRON WHICH WAS RELEASED FROM THE BOMB SHACKLE ALONG WITH THE MORE DAMAGING MISSILES.

IT WAS IN GERMAN AND SAID:

"TO ADOLF THE HALF-BREED: WHY DON'T YOU GIVE UP YOU CRAZY ----? YOU DON'T CARRY ANYTHING UNDER THAT HAT EXCEPT SAUERKRAUT AND WIENERSCHNITZEL.

"(SIGNED) LIEUT.EARLE J.ABER, U.S.A.A.F." MAR 24 1943

"I SAW A HUNK OF IRON WHEN I WAS GOING THROUGH THE ARMAMENT SHOP ON THE WAY TO THE TAKE-OFF THIS MORNING, AND IT GAVE ME AN IDEA," ABER SAID.

"I FASTENED THREE FEET OF WIRE ONTO THE IRON AND HITCHED PAPER TO THAT SO THAT EVEN IF THE WEIGHT WENT DEEP INTO THE GROUND, THE PAPER STILL WOULD BE STICKING OUT."

LIEUT.ABER LEARNED GERMAN AT PURDUE, WHERE HE WAS OF THE CLASS OF '41.

"I GOT A LITTLE WORRIED AFTER I DROPPED IT, THINKING ABOUT HAVING SIGNED IT," HE LAUGHED. "I FIGURED THEY MIGHT HOLD IT AGAINST ME IF WE WERE BROUGHT DOWN OVER THERE AND CAPTURED."

A UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, MARCH 23 -(AP)-A LITTLE THING LIKE A DISABLED COMMUNICATION SYSTEM COULDN'T STOP THE LIBERATOR "TEGGIE (CORRECT) ANN" FROM LEADING A FORMATION OF UNITED STATES BOMBERS OVER WILHELMSHAVEN YESTERDAY AND PLUMPING HER BOMBS SMACK INTO THE TARGET.

ENEMY FIRE SHATTERED THE PLANE'S COMMUNICATIONS CIRCUIT, MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE BOMBARDIER TO DIRECT THE FORMATION IN THE BOMBING RUN, BUT CAPT.CLAUDE A.CULPEPPER OF POPLARVILLE, MISS., THE BOMBARDIER, CAPT.LEANDER F.SCHMID OF NEW HAMPTON, N.Y., THE NAVIGATOR, AND CAPT.K.O.BESSERT OF LOS ANGELES, THE PILOT, WERE EQUAL TO THE SITUATION.

RELATING THE INCIDENT, EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID CULPEPPER AND SCHMID STOOD UP IN THE BOMBER'S NOSE AND SIGNALLED THE PILOT THROUG THE CELESTIAL DOME -- A GLASS-ENCLOSED COMPARTMENT ON TOP OF THE PLANE ORDINARILY USED FOR CELESTIAL NAVIGATION. CULPEPPER WOULD LOOK THROUGH THE BOMB SIGHT, RISE AND GIVE HAND SIGNALS WITH THE HELP OF SCHMID. MAR 24 1943

HOLDING UP ONE OR TWO FINGERS TO INDICATE THE NUMBER OF POINTS THE COURSE SHOULD BE CHANGED AND, WITH THE OTHER HAND, GUIDING THE PLANE TO RIGHT OR LEFT, CULPEPPER AND SCHMID DIRECTED BESSERT ON THE SUCCESSFUL BOMBING RUN.

THEY HAD THE SATISFACTION OF SEEING THEIR BOMBS HIT THE TARGET.

COL.EDWARD J.TIMBERLAKE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, THE CO-PILOT, DESCRIBED THE FEAT OF IMPROVISATION AS THE "BEST EXAMPLE OF TEAM WORK I EVER SAW."

THE "TEGGIE ANN" RETURNED TO HER BASE WITH MORE THAN 300 HOLES FROM FLAK, CANNON AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. ONE 20-MILLIMETER SHELL MISSED COLONEL TIMBERLAKE'S HEAD BY INCHES AND EXPLODED IN THE FLIGHT DECK WHERE SGT.O.A.SMATHERS OF ASHEVILLE, N.C., WAS BENDING OVER AN OXYGEN BOTTLE. HAD HE BEEN AT HIS CUSTOMARY POST, THE SHELL WOULD HAVE STRUCK HIM.

2275

30.24-2275

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TROOPS WOULD BE CALLED OUT IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT A STRIKE OF 400 CARTERS FROM UPSETTING ESSENTIAL SERVICES. LAST WEEK SOLDIERS UNLOADED SHIPS DURING A STOPPAGE BY DOCKWORKERS.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24-(AP)-GERMAN CLAIMS THAT THE NAZI ARMIES HAVE ENCIRCLED AND ANNIHILATED LARGE RUSSIAN FORCES DURING A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE BETWEEN THE DNIEPER AND DONETS RIVERS WERE OFFICIALLY DENIED TODAY BY THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO.

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THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE.

THE STATEMENT GAVE RUSSIAN CASUALTIES IN KILLED AND MISSING SINCE THE START OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN FEBRUARY AS 36,722 AND SAID THAT GERMAN CASUALTIES IN THE SAME PERIOD INCLUDED AT LEAST 52,000 IN DEAD ALONE.

THE GERMANS HAD CLAIMED THE RUSSIANS LOST 19,594 PRISONERS AND OVER 50,000 DEAD.

THE RUSSIANS SAID SOVIET UNITS WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIMED DESTROYED WERE NEVER ENGAGED IN THAT SECTOR AND THAT SOME NEVER EVEN HAD EXISTED.

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-A 10-DAY "MOCK INVASION" OPERATION EMPLOYING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF MEN, PLANES AND TANKS EVER USED IN A MILITARY EXERCISE IN BRITAIN HAS JUST BEEN COMPLETED BY CANADIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS, WITH THE "INVADERS" TRIUMPHANT IN A SWIFT SWEEP WHICH EMPLOYED REVOLUTIONARY NEW TACTICS.

THE FORCES EMPLOYED ON EACH SIDE WERE SO LARGE THAT GERMAN BROADCASTS AND NEWSPAPERS INDICATED THE AXIS BELIEVED A REAL INVASION OF THE CONTINENT WAS IN THE MAKING.

SPEED AND STRIKING POWER ON THE PART OF THE INVADERS, COMBINED WITH NEW COMMAND AND TACTICAL USE OF PLANES IN COOPERATION WITH GROUND TROOPS, ENABLED THE ATTACKING ARMY UNDER GEN. A.G.L. MCNAUGHTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CANADIAN FORCES IN BRITAIN, TO SWEEP FROM A THEORETICAL BRIDGEHEAD ON THE COAST MORE THAN 100 MILES INLAND TO THEIR OBJECTIVES AGAINST A POWERFUL DEFENDING FORCE UNDER LIEUT. GEN. J.A. GAMMEL OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

BATTLE CONDITIONS WERE CLOSELY SIMULATED. ENGINEERS ACTUALLY BUILT FULL SIZED NEW BRIDGES BESIDE OLD ONES THEORETICALLY DESTROYED, AND CONSTRUCTED TWO FULL-SCALE ADVANCE AIRFIELDS AS THE ATTACK PROGRESSED.

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THE ROADS SHOOK NIGHT AND DAY WITH THE RUMBLE OF SUPPLY COLUMNS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY, AND THE RAF SUPPLIED HUNDREDS OF PLANES WHICH WERE IN THE AIR CONSTANTLY TESTING NEW THEORIES OF GROUND-AIR COOPERATION.

TROOPS WERE KEPT STRICTLY ON RATIONS AND HAD TO DEPEND ON THEIR SUPPLY TRAINS, WHICH IN SOME CASES WERE OUTDISTANCED. ONE CANADIAN OUTFIT, AHEAD OF ITS SUPPLIES, WENT 40 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD.

AS A RESULT OF THE MANEUVERS, MCNAUGHTON EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT "THE CANADIANS ARE FIT AND READY TO GO," AND THAT THE BRITISH FORCES WERE EQUALLY WELL PREPARED.

NO AMERICAN TROOPS PARTICIPATED, THOUGH AMERICAN OFFICERS WERE PRESENT AS OBSERVERS. RUSSIAN OBSERVERS ALSO VISITED THE MANEUVER AREA.

LONDON, MARCH 23-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER E.R.RAY OF 595 PALM AVENUE, MIAMI, FLA., MEMBER OF THE CREW OF AN RCAF BOMBER THAT HELPED BLAST ST.NAZAIRE LAST NIGHT, IS STICKING TO HIS WOOLY PINK AND BLUE MASCOT DOLL.

HE GAVE THE DOLL A SPECIAL LOOK OF AFFECTION WHEN HE PULLED IT FROM HIS POCKET ON HIS RETURN FROM LAST NIGHT'S ATTACK, AND EXPLAINED:

"THIS WAS OUR 13TH 'OP' TOGETHER. I ASKED HER BEFORE I LEFT IF SHE WERE SUPERSTITIOUS, AND SHE SAID IF HER HAIR WAS WHITE WHEN WE GOT BACK SHE WAS. HER HAIR'S STILL YELLOW. WE'RE DOING OKAY."

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 23-(AP)-REPORTS FROM COPENHAGEN INDICATED TONIGHT THAT THE PEOPLE OF DENMARK PILED UP A VOTE MUCH HEAVIER THAN NORMAL IN TODAY'S PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION, THE FIRST SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AND ONE WHICH MAY PROVIDE A CLUE TO THE EXTENT OF PRO-NAZI SYMPATHY.

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TWO THIRDS OF THE AVAILABLE VOTES HAD BEEN CAST BY 3 P.M., THE REPORT SAID, A PERCENTAGE THAT WAS NOT REACHED UNTIL THREE HOURS LATER IN THE LAST ELECTION BEFORE THE NAZIS MOVED IN.

OBSERVERS HERE EXPECTED THAT THE ELECTION WOULD SHOW TO WHAT EXTENT THERE IS OPPOSITION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO PRIME MINISTER ERIK SCAVENIUS' POLICY OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE NAZIS.

THE FIVE BIGGEST PARTIES IN THE COUNTRY HAD AGREED BEFOREHAND, HOWEVER, THAT THE SCAVENIUS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BE AT STAKE.

(LONDON DISPATCHES SAID IT WAS FELT THERE THAT THE GERMANS PERMITTED THE ELECTION RATHER THAN HAVE THE COUNTRY FACE A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN WHICH SCAVENIUS WOULD BE FORCED TO RESIGN.)

COUNTING OF THE VOTES COULD NOT BEGIN UNTIL MID-EVENING AND IT WAS EXPECTED THE RESULTS WOULD NOT BE CLEAR UNTIL EARLY TOMORRO

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 23-(AP)-A SWISS DISPATCH FROM VATICAN CITY TODAY SAID POPE PIUS XII HAD AUTHORIZED SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO IMPLORE DIVINE AID FOR THE WORLD AT WAR.

MASSES WILL BE CELEBRATED CONTINUOUSLY FROM MIDNIGHT TOMORROW NIGHT UNTIL THE SAME HOUR THURSDAY NIGHT IN THE BASILICA OF NOTRE DAME OF LORETO IN ANCONA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE FEAST OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

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THIS WILL BE THE FIRST TIME, THE DISPATCH SAID, IN WHICH MASSES WILL BE CELEBRATED IN THE AFTERNOON.

MOSCOW, MARCH 23-(AP)-FIRST REACTION OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE TO SUNDAY'S SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHICH THEY HEARD FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY IN A 15-MINUTE SUMMARY ON THE MOSCOW RADIO, WAS TO APPLAUD HIS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN TUNISIA WAS ON THE MOVE AGAINST FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S AFRICA CORPS.

THE RUSSIAN PUBLIC HAS LOOKED FORWARD EAGERLY TO A SECOND FRONT AND ANY DIRECT LAND FIGHTING AGAINST GERMANY, ITALY AND THEIR ALLIES WHICH MIGHT REMOVE PRESSURE FROM THE LONG RUSSIAN FRONT WAS WELCOMED.

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THE RADIO GAVE THE SPEECH AT CONSIDERABLE LENGTH AND MORNING PAPERS SUBSEQUENTLY DISPLAYED IT PROMINENTLY, BUT SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN NEITHER OFFICIAL OR EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE MAN IN MOSCOW'S STREETS WAS LIKEWISE PLEASED AT CHURCHILL'S REFERENCE TO FULL CONSIDERATION OF SOVIET VIEWS ON POST WAR PROBLEMS.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, WHICH PRINTED LARGE PORTIONS OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS UNDER THE NON-COMMITTAL HEADING "CHURCHILL'S SPEECH BY RADIO", ALSO TOLD OF NEW BRITISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES IN TUNISIA.

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BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW,MARCH 23-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS BEAT FORWARD TOWARD SMOLENSK FROM THREE DIRECTIONS TODAY, SHATTERING STRONG GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AND LITTERING THE MELTING SNOW WITH NAZI CORPSES, WHILE THEIR COMRADES TO THE SOUTH WERE REPORTED STANDING FIRMLY ALONG THE STABILIZED DONETS RIVER LINE EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF KHARKOV.

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THE MOST INTENSE FIGHTING ON THE THAWING WESTERN FRONT WAS REPORTED IN THE ZHIZDRA SECTOR, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE BIG BASE AT BRYANSK AND 130 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SMOLENSK. THERE THE GERMANS MOUNTED A TREMENDOUS COUNTERATTACK WITH SWARMS OF DIVE-BOMBERS AND DROVES OF TANKS, BUT DISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIAN LINES HELD FIRM EVERYWHERE.

ABSORBING THE FULL GERMAN FURY, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID, THE RED TROOPS STORMED THREE STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS.

DRIVING ALONG THE MOSCOW-WARSAW RAILWAY WEST OF VYAZMA, THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED IN ONE DISPATCH TO BE EIGHT MILES BEYOND THE STRONG OUTER HEDGEHOG OF DUROVO AND ONLY 49 MILES FROM SMOLENSK. THIS COLUMN WAS REPORTED SUBDUING STUBBORNLY RESISTING GERMANS AT A POINT 20 MILES EAST OF YARTSEVO, THE NEXT GREAT CORE OF NAZI DEFENSE.

STILL ANOTHER RUSSIAN FORCE WAS DRIVING FROM THE NORTHEAST DOWN UPON SMOLENSK FROM BELY. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID SEVERAL SETTLEMENTS WERE CAPTURED, SOME IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT.

(THE GERMANS SAID THAT THEY WERE GAINING WEST OF KURSK, 120 MILES NORTH OF KHARKOV, AND THAT RUSSIAN ATTACKS SOUTH OF LAKE LADOGA COLLAPSED IN BITTER FIGHTING. ONLY LOCAL OPERATIONS WERE REPORTED ELSEWHERE. THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO WRITE OFF THE RUSSIAN ATTACKS NORTH AND SOUTH OF OREL BY SAYING THE RUSSIANS HAD LOST 150,000 KILLED AND 10,594 CAPTURED IN EIGHT WEEKS OF FIGHTING FOR THE BASE ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN KHARKOV AND MOSCOW. THE GERMANS SAID THEY DESTROYED OR CAPTURED 1,061 TANKS, 435 GUNS AND OTHER ARMS.)

HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS CONTINUED WEST OF BELGOROD ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT WHERE THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE LOST SIX TANKS, 25 TROOP TRUCKS AND TWO ARTILLERY BATTERIES. IN THE CHUGUEV AREA ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DONETS 22 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KHARKOV, THE RUSSIANS MENTIONED ONLY EXCHANGE OF FIRE. IT APPEARED THAT MUD HAD TAKEN CONTROL OF THIS TORTURED BATTLEFIELD.

DISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE DRIVING AHEAD IN THE KUBAN AREA OF THE CAUCASUS TOWARD THE GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD OF NOVOROSSISK AFTER A PAUSE CAUSED BY SOME OF THE WORST SPRING WEATHER IN MEMORY. SOME 15 LOCALITIES WERE UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED CAPTURED.

RED STAR SAID HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS IN THE ZHIZDRA AREA HAD SLACKENED BECAUSE OF THEIR ENORMOUS LOSSES. THE GERMAN ASSAULT WAS PRELUDED BY A MASSED ARTILLERY BARRAGE IN HOPES OF CATCHING THE SOVIETS OFF GUARD. GERMAN TROOPS CHARGED OUT OF THREE VILLAGES THROUGH PINE FORESTS BEHIND MANY TANKS.

IN THE FIRST DAY OF THE ATTACK, RED STAR SAID, THE GERMANS LOST VIRTUALLY ALL THE 11TH MOTORIZED RIFLE UNIT, BUT THEY CAME ON WITH 10,000 MEN BEHIND 43 TANKS. SOVIET CANNON CONCENTRATED ON THE GERMANS, SILENCING MANY OF THEIR BIG GUNS AND SLAUGHTERING THE FOOT TROOPS, THE DISPATCH SAID.

IN THE THIRD DAY OF THE ZHIZDRA ASSAULT, GREAT NUMBERS OF GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS ATTACKED THE RUSSIAN LINES BUT AT NO TIME DID THE RESOLUTE RUSSIANS YIELD AN INCH. UPWARDS OF 6,000 GERMANS WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TO HAVE DIED IN THE VIOLENT CONTEST.

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA,MARCH 23-(AP)-THE CRACK BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN A THUNDEROUS, SAVAGE ASSAULT SMASHED THE GERMANS' MARETH LINE TODAY, TEARING A HOLE IN THOSE BRISTLING FORTIFICATIONS FROM THE COAST TO A POINT TWO MILES INLAND, WHILE A FLYING COLUMN OF OTHER VETERAN TROOPS OUTFRLANKED THE LINE ON ITS SOUTHERN END IN ANOTHER SWEEPING ATTACK.

FIGHTING STILL RAGED TONIGHT--ON A SCALE SURPASSING EVEN THE FEROCIOUS OFFENSIVE AT EL ALAMEIN--AND MARSHAL ROMMEL'S FORCES APPEARED IN DIRE PERIL WITH THE COASTAL ANCHOR OF THEIR FORTIFICATIONS BREACHED, AND THE OTHER EXTREMITY BY-PASSED BY BRITISH TROOPS WHO NOW CAN ATTACK FROM THE BACK.

THIS WAS THE LONG-AWAITED GENERAL OFFENSIVE IN TUNISIA, AND ROMMEL'S AFRICA CORPS WAS PUT IN GREATER DANGER BY AMERICAN TROOPS THAT RECAPTURED AND DROVE BEYOND MAKNASSY IN A DRIVE TO THE SEA TO CLOSE A STEEL TRAP ON THE AXIS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA.

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ROMMEL SLASHED AT AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCING SOUTHWEST OF EL GUETAR WITH A HEAVY TANK FORCE IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO STAVE OFF THEIR SURGE, AND A FIERCE BATTLE IMPENDED OR WAS RAGING IN THAT SECTOR TOO.

GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S FORCES BROKE THE MARETH LINE AT 3 A.M. TODAY AFTER LESS THAN 30 HOURS OF FURIOUS FIGHTING, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD, WHO IS WITH THOSE VETERAN TROOPS, REPORTED.

THE BRITISH ATTACKED AFTER A WITHERING ARTILLERY BARRAGE, WHITEHEAD SAID, AND, IN AN INFANTRY ASSAULT OVER THE POWERFULLY-DEFENDED WADI ZIGZAOU, BREACHED THE LINE, TEARING A GAP FROM THE COAST TO A POINT TWO MILES INLAND, AND DEEPENED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE WADI TO ABOUT 1,000 YARDS.

THE ASSAULTING TROOPS STORMED ACROSS THE WADI DESPITE MINEFIELDS, CROSS FIRE, AND ALL GERMAN DEFENSES. THE BREACH WAS OPENED AND MEN AND TANKS POURED IN, WHITEHEAD SAID.

THE MARETH FORCES WERE REPORTED TO BE CHIEFLY ITALIAN INFANTRY LACKING MOTOR TRANSPORT TO ESCAPE, BUT THERE WAS A STEEL CORE OF GERMAN PANZERS AND GRENADIERS ON HAND TO STRENGTHEN THEM.

THUS WHILE ITALIAN TROOPS BORE THE FIRST BRUNT OF THE ASSAULT, CRACK NAZI UNITS WERE RUSHED IN IN AN ATTEMPT TO HOLD THE LINE AS THE OFFENSIVE DEVELOPED.

(THE ALGIERS XXX PICKING UP AS BEFORE.)

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(THE LONDON RADIO SAID THAT "OUR CASUALTIES SO FAR HAVE BEEN VERY LIGHT" IN THE FRONTAL ASSAULT.)

IT APPEARED THAT THE MOST CRITICAL HOUR IN AFRICA WAS NEAR FOR MARSHAL ROMMEL.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--ADD FIRST (CORRECT) LEAD TUNISIAN (BY KENNEDY) XXX ATTACK ON NAPLES.

8;MAAUDER GUNNERS WHO SHOT DOWN ENEMY PLANES ON YESTERDAY'S SEA SWEEP WERE STAFF SGT. EMLYN M.MITCHELL OF OHIOPYLE, PA., STAFF SGT. HERBERT A.BOLIN OF LANCASTER, PA., AND STAFF SGT. WALTER A.HART JR. OF OROVILLE, WASH.

LIGHTNING PILOTS WHO SCORED VICTORIES IN THE SAME OPERATION INCLUDED MAJ. ROBERTS KIRTLEY OF SPARTANBURG, S.C., (NUMBER FOUR FOR HIM), SECOND LIEUT. ARCHIE F.MALLETTE OF 14038 MARLOWE AVE., DETROIT, SECOND LIEUT. HOLIS W.ROFFNER OF KITTANNING, PA., AND SECOND LIEUT. VERN M.YAHNE OF MITCHELL, S.D.

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FORTRESS GUNNER WHO SCORED VICTORIES ON THE PALERMO MISSION WERE SGT. PAUL E.JONES OF 1900 GEYER ST., ST.LOUIS, MO., STAFF SGT. HERSHEL MUSE OF KENNETT, MO., SGT. JAMES PARKINSON OF ANNAPOLIS, MD., STAFF SGT. CARL W.TOOLE OF EVANSVILLE, IND., AND SGT. DAVID R.KAVA OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

AT AN ADVANCED UNITED STATES AIR BASE IN TUNISIA--SECOND ADD X X X BY BOYLE (B52) XXX ANOTHER MISSION."

MCDONALD WAS FLYING ON THE UPPER LEVEL WITH TWO OTHER SPITFIRES, WHILE ARMSTRONG AND HIS FELLOW PILOTS WERE CLIPPING THE TREE TOPS IN AN ENGAGEMENT WITH MESSERSCHMITT 109'S FAR BELOW THEM. THEN MCDONALD RAN INTO A GROUP OF ENEMY PLANES, TOO.

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"IT WAS A DOUBLE FEATURE--ONE ON THE DECK AND ONE IN A CLOUD," SAID MCDONALD. "TWO JUNKERS 88'S WERE ABOUT 1,000 FEET ABOVE ME. I PUSHED THE NEEDLE AND CLIMBED UP BEHIND THEM BEFORE THEY KNEW IT. I BLEW THE REAR PLANE DOWN WITH ONE LONG BURST AND I DO NOT THINK I EVEN BOTHERED TO LET GO OF THE TRIGGER BEFORE SWITCHING TO THE NEXT ONE. I GOT ON HIS TAIL, SET BOTH HIS MOTORS AFIRE AND HIT HIM IN SEVERAL OTHER PLACES BEFORE HE FLIPPED OVER ON HIS BACK AND SPUN DOWN."

CAPT. THEODORE SWEETLAND, 23, OF PIEDMONT, CALIF., DAMAGED A MESSERSCHMITT 109 IN A TEN-MINUTE PURSUIT DURING WHICH HE EMPTIED HIS GUNS.

ARMSTRONG SAID THAT TEN MILES FROM THE AIRPORT HE SAW THE MESSERSCHMITT 109'S TAKING OFF AND CLOSED IN ON THEM AT 1,000 FEET, SWOOPING ALMOST TO THE GROUND IN THE FIRCE FIGHT THAT FOLLOWED.

"I CAUGHT TWO OUT BY THEMSELVES AND CLOSED TO 75 YARDS AND SHOT HALF OF ONE OF THE PLANE'S WINGS OFF WITH A SECOND BURST," ARMSTRONG RELATED. "HE SPUN AND CRASHED. I GOT SEVERAL HITS ON THE TAIL SURFACE OF THE SECOND PLANE BEFORE HE CLIMBED BACK INTO THE CLOUDS. I CAUGHT THE THIRD MESSERSCHMITT 109 ABOUT 50 FEET OFF THE DECK. I GAVE HIM A BURST FROM THE MACHINE-GUNS AND HE WENT INTO A STEEP GLIDE, TRAILING HEAVY SMOKE. I HAD TO TURN BACK TO JOIN THE SQUADRON AND I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER HE CRASHED, BUT HIS ENGINE LOOKED LIKE IT WAS GONE."

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IN THE SAME ACTION. LIEUT. MOSS KIRBY FLETCHER, 21, OF PARIS, ILL., WHO SCORED THE THIRD VICTORY OF HIS CAREER BY BRINGING DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT 109, SAID: "I SHOT HIM UP AT TEN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. HE WAS SO ANXIOUS TO GET OUT OF THE AIR HE LANDED AT MORE THAN 200 MILES AN HOUR AND THAT FINISHED HIM."

THE OTHERS SCORING VICTORIES INCLUDED LIEUTS. SULLIVAN FELD, 24, OF 35 SHERY ST., LYNN, MASS.; VICTOR N.CABAS, 22, OF 1020 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST., NEW CASTLE, PA., AND LIEUT. JOHN J.HARVEY, 24, OF 1048 HARVEY ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL., ALSO A FORMER RAF FLIER.

CAPT. ROBERT R.BOOTH, 25, OF 1139 WOFRAM ST., CHICAGO, ILL., WHO LED ONE FLIGHT, WAS CREDITED WITH A PROBABLE VICTORY, AND LIEUT. DONALD M.MARKLY OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., DAMAGED ANOTHER MESSERSCHMITT 109.

OTHER SPITFIRE PILOTS OF THE MISSION WERE LIEUTS. NOBLE BEAN, 25, OF 4520 BROADWAY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; JIMMY DOUGHERTY, 24, OF UNIONTOWN, ALA.; EDWIN O.SMITHER, 27, OF 234 DORER AVE., MILLSIDE, N.J.; CALVIN DONNAN, 24, OF CHARLOTTE AND SHELBY, N.C., AND FRANK B.CAMP, 22, OF ROARING SPRING, PA., A SQUADRON LEADER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER 9TH GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD TUNISIAN XXX MARSHAL ROMMEL.

THE MILITARY PICTURE IN ESSENCE TONIGHT WAS THIS:

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THE EIGHTH ARMY HAD SCORED A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS BY THE MARETH LINE BREAKTHROUGH, BUT TO EXPLOIT THE SUCCESS IT MUST MOVE ARMOR AND GUNS ACROSS THE PRECIPITOUS WADI ZIGZAOU UNDER FIRE OF GERMAN ARTILLERY

THE DESERT COLUMN THAT FLANKED THE SOUTHERN END OF THE LINE, ALTHOUGH IT HAS FOUGHT THROUGH DEFENSES BUILT ON THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT ROMAN WALL SOUTHWEST OF EL HAMMA, STILL HAS RUGGED COUNTRY LINE WITH GERMAN GUNS TO CONQUER, WITH PANZER UNITS AVAILABLE FOR COUNTER-THRUSTS.

ALLIED BOMBERS WERE MAKING ALMOST CONTINUAL ATTACKS AGAINST SOME 50 TANKS THAT ROMMEL HAD MASSED FOR BLOWS AGAINST U.S.TROOPS NEAR EL GUETAR. HERE THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE OR NO RAIN FOR SEVERAL DAYS AND THE GRASSY BATTLEFIELDS ARE ALMOST DRY.

THE BATTLE FOR SOUTHERN TUNISIA THUS WAS ON IN FULL FURY, WITH THE NEXT 48 HOURS LIKELY TO SEE DECISIVE FIGHTING, A TEST OF MEN AND STAMINA AND VEHICLES AND LEADERSHIP, WITH ROMMEL--THE "DESERT FOX"--HARRIED BY IRISH "BLOOD AND THUNDER" MONTGOMERY ON HIS SOUTHERN FLANK, AND BY AMERICAN "BLOOD AND GUTS" GENERAL PATTON ON HIS WEST. GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER HAD STUDIED THE OPERATIONS WITH PATTON, WHILE GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER COORDINATED THE WORK OF ALL THREE, AND KEPT THE ENDLESS SUPPLY LINES GOING TO THEIR FORCES.

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(DELAYED)

CAIRO, EGYPT, MARCH 23-- (AP)-- BRIG.-GEN. JOSEPH M. BYRON HAS ARRIVED IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO EXPEDITE THE FLOW OF EXCHANGE SUPPLIES IN THIS THEATRE.

GENERAL BYRON IS HEAD OF THE ARMY EXCHANGE SERVICES, WHICH OPERATE POST EXCHANGES, AND HE IS HERE AT THE REQUEST OF LIEUT.-GEN. BREHON B. SOMERVELL, CHIEF OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY, TO INSPECT EXCHANGE FACILITIES AND CONFER WITH MAJ.-GEN. LEWIS H. BRERETON, COMMANDER OF U. S. FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND BRIG.-GEN. R. W. CRAWFORD, CHIEF OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY IN THIS SECTOR, ABOUT THE BEST WAY TO GET TOP PRIORITIES TO MEN IN THE FIELD. THESE CHIEFLY ARE CIGARETS AND OTHER TOBACCOS, CHOCOLATES AND CANDIES.

IN THE ORDER OF PREFERENCE, HOSPITALS ARE SERVED first, then combat troops, men in rest camps and eligible civilians.

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GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, LIAISON AGENT BETWEEN GENERALS HENRI GIRAUD AND CHARLES DE GAULLE, IS NOW EXPECTED TO REACH HERE NEXT WEEK FOR CONVERSATIONS LOOKING TOWARD A UNION OF THE TWO FRENCH FORCES, AND GEN. DE GAULLE MAY ARRIVE THURSDAY NEXT WEEK. DESPITE SHARP DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE CAMPS, REFLECTED IN CONTENTIONS AS TO WHO IS NOW IN AUTHORITY IN FRENCH GUIANA IN SOUTH AMERICA, INFORMED QUARTERS BELIEVE A SETTLEMENT WILL BE REACHED IN THE ALGIERS TALKS.

CAIRO, MARCH 23-(AP)-- PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PAID TRIBUTE TODAY TO THE RESISTANCE OF THE GREEKS IN A MESSAGE TO GREEK PRIME MINISTER EMMANUEL TSOUDEROS ON GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY.

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CHURCHILL RECALLED HOW THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN WERE AWARE OF THE CRUEL SUFFERINGS OF THE GREEK PEOPLE, SALUTED THE HEROES OF THE NEW WAR OF LIBERATION, AND PRAISED THE RESISTANCE OF "INDOMITABLE GREECE" AND GREEKS FIGHTING WITH THE BRITISH.

"THE NIGHT OF SLAVERY WILL PASS," SAID THE PRIME MINISTER, "AND GREECE WILL TAKE HER PLACE AMONG THE FREE PEOPLE of the world.

CHUNGKING, MARCH 23-(AP)- THE NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO APPEALED TO THE ALLIES TODAY TO "IMMEDIATELY TRANSLATE THEIR WORDS AND CONCRETE SYMPATHIES INTO ACTION" DECLARING THAT IF A SECOND FRONT OPENS IN EUROPE JAPAN IS BOUND TO INTENSIFY ITS ACTION IN CHINA AND THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC.

"CHINA TODAY HAS THE RIGHT TO ASK MORE AID TO FORTIFY HER POSITION TO ENABLE HER TO MEET FURTHER JAPANESE ATTACKS AND TO PREPARE FOR A FUTURE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE," THE EDITORIAL SAID.

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"CHINA HITHERTO HAS HAD BUT A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF LEND-LEASE GOODS, THE PAPER DECLARED.

THE OFFICIAL "CENTRAL DAILY NEWS" SAID THE HEAVY ATTACKS WHICH THE FOURTEENTH AMERICAN AIR FORCE DELIVERED AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE VICINITY OF LAOKAY, INDO-CHINA "MARKS THE BEGINNING OF ITS VICTORIOUS SERVICE.

THE FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE, IT SAID "SYMBOLIZES THE SINCERE SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES. Experience gained by American flyers IN CHINA SHOULD BE USEFUL IN IMPROVING THE SITUATION IN THE ENTIRE PACIFIC, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ADDING:

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"JAPAN CAN ONLY BE FINISHED BY AN OFFENSIVE ON THE ASIATIC CONTINENT."

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN MAR 24 1943

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN CHINA, MARCH 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH TWO-DAY OFFENSIVE AND RECONNAISSANCE SWEEPS IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF NORTHERN INDO-CHINA, FIGHTER PILOTS OF BRIG.GEN.CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT'S 14TH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE CAUSED HEAVY DAMAGE TO JAPANESE CONTROLLED MINING, RAILROAD AND AIRPORT INSTALLATIONS.

THE STRAFING MISSIONS ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY, FOLLOWING UP THE HEAVY BOMBING OF THE RIVER AND RAIL TERMINAL SOUTH OF LAOKAY LAST FRIDAY, BLEW UP TWO LOCOMOTIVES, BURNED SEVEN LARGE BUILDINGS LEFT STANDING AT THE TERMINAL, SET TWO BUILDINGS AFIRE AT AN IMPORTANT PHOSPHATE MINE AND SHOT UP SEVERAL BUILDINGS AT THE DONG CUONG AIRDROME.

FIRST LIEUT.ROGER PRYOR OF STARKVILLE, MISS., LED THE FORMATIONS ON BOTH DAYS. INCENDIARY BULLETS DESTROYED THE BUILDINGS NOT LEVELLED BY THE BOMBERS AND ON SUNDAY THE BOILER OF A STRAFED FREIGHT TRAIN WAS BLOWN UP. FIRES AT A PHOSPHATE REFINERY AND A MINE WERE STARTED MONDAY.

IN ANOTHER FLIGHT, MAJ.MORVALL DONAVITZ OF MISSOULA, MONT., AND LIEUT.JAMES LITTLE OF FINCASTLE, KY., MADE TWO PASSES AT A TRAIN NEAR BUO HA.

"THE ENGINE SPOUTED LIKE A GEYSER WHEN THE BOILERS WERE HIT," DONAVITZ SAID. "WE STRAFED THE WATERTANK SECTION HOUSE FURTHER DOWN THE RAILWAY AND SHOT UP THE AIRPORT AT DONG CUONG."

ALL THE FLIGHTS ENCOUNTERED ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT RETURNED SAFELY.

CANBERRA, MARCH 23-(AP)--PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY THAT THE NINTH DIVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES HAD ARRIVED SAFELY IN AUSTRALIA FROM THE MIDDLE EAST, WHERE THEY WON THE NICKNAME OF "THE RATS OF TOBRUK" FOLLOWING THEIR LONG OCCUPATION OF THAT LIBYAN FORTRESS.

THE DIVISION ALSO TEAMED WITH THE 51ST BRITISH DIVISION TO SPEARHEAD THE EIGHTH ARMY'S OFFENSIVE AT EL ALAMEIN WHICH DROVE FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL OUT OF EGYPT AND ULTIMATELY SENT HIM ROLLING BACK ACROSS LIBYA INTO TUNISIA.

"YOUR DIVISION HAS LEFT BEHIND IT A RECORD OF ENERGY, COURAGE, ENTERPRISE AND DARING WHICH WILL BE AN IMPERISHABLE MEMORY AMONG ALL THE NATIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

CHUNGKING, MARCH 23-(AP)-A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FORTUNES OF WAR WERE SHIFTING IN FAVOR OF THE CHINESE IN THE HUPEH-HUNAN BATTLE ZONE TODAY WITH THE RECAPTURE OF THREE TOWNS SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE AND TWO ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.

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IT WAS DISCLOSED, HOWEVER, THAT THE JAPANESE HAD LAUNCHED A NEW CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE OF KWANGTUNG FROM LUICHOW PENINSULA WHERE THEY RECENTLY OCCUPIED THE FRENCH-LEASED TERRITORY OF KWANGCHOWAN. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE JAPANESE BROKE THROUGH THE CHINESE DEFENSE LINES AT SEVERAL POINTS, BUT EVENTUALLY WERE REPULSED AFTER SUFFERING 200 CASUALTIES WHEN THE CHINESE DEFENDERS WERE REINFORCED.

THE FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN HUPEH RAGED UNABATED AS THE CHINESE BATTLED TO SAVE RICH RICEFIELDS AROUND TUNGTING LAKE, THE COMMUNIQUE said.

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 23-(AP)-- JOE E. BROWN, AMERICAN MOTION PICTURE COMEDIAN, ARRIVED HERE TODAY DRESSED FOR TROPICAL NEW GUINEA-- WHICH HE PLANS TO VISIT SOON -- AND TURNED SALESMAN FOR AUSTRALIA'S THIRD LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE.

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MORE THAN 2,000 AUSTRALIANS, MOSTLY CIVILIANS, GAVE HIM A TREMENDOUS OVATION WHEN HE STRODE ONTO THE STAGE OF THE TOWN HALL AND WAS INTRODUCED AS "MORE THAN A FAMOUS FILM STAR AND COMEDIAN --A GREAT AMERICAN."

BROWN, WITH HIS FAMILIAR GRIN SPREAD FROM EAR TO EAR, WORE A KHAKI SHIRT OPEN AT THE NECK AND [redacted] BEARING ON THE RIGHT SLEEVE A RED MARINE INSIGNIA PRESENTED TO HIM AT GUADALCANAL. AN OLIVE-GREEN BELT HELD UP HIS KHAKI SHORTS AND HIS GREEN [redacted] SOCKS WERE ROLLED DOWN TO THE TOPS OF HIS TAN OXFORDS.

THE AUSTRALIANS HAD COME TO LAUGH, BUT INSTEAD THEY MET A SERIOUS MAN WHO TOLD THEM:

"I'VE BEEN ASKED BY OUR BOYS IF THE FOLKS BACK HOME ARE BACKING THEM UP, IF THEY KNOW THERE'S A WAR ON, YOUR BOYS PROBABLY ARE ASKING THE SAME THING."

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THE LAUGHS WILL COME LATER, HOWEVER, WHEN [redacted]

THE SUN-TANNED COMEDIAN [redacted] STARTS HIS SWING OF ARMY CAMPS IN NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

"I'VE JUST COME TO BRING LAUGHTER AND SMILES TO

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THE FACES OF THE BOYS IN UNIFORM," HE EXPLAINED.

BY J. NORMAN L[illegible]

AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, MARCH 23-(AP)-LIEUT. COMMANDER JAMES "SLEEPY JIM" CROWLEY, FORMER NOTRE DAME FOOTBALL STAR AND COACH AT FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, ARRIVED TODAY FOR DUTY IN THIS AREA.

HE WILL ESTABLISH AN ATHLETIC PROGRAM AT A CONCENTRATION BASE FOR CONVALESCENTS NEAR GUADALCANAL.

PERHAPS THE MOST FAMOUS RECONTEUR AMONG FOOTBALL COACHES, CROWLEY ALREADY HAS RUN THROUGH HIS REPERTOIRE OF STORIES SEVERAL TIMES WHILE EN ROUTE TO THIS BASE. UNDOUBTEDLY HE WILL CONTINUE IN DEMAND FOR HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THIS REGARD AS WELL AS FOR HIS ATHLETIC SERVICES.

THE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WAS ONE OF THE FIRST PROMINENT FOOTBALL COACHES TO RECEIVE A NAVY COMMISSION UNDER COMMANDER GENE TUNNEY'S SERVICE-WIDE PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM AFTER THE START OF WAR, LEAVING A LUCRATIVE CONTRACT TO UNDERTAKE THE WORK.

CROWLEY IS THE THIRD FIGURE NATIONALLY KNOWN FOR ACTIVITY IN OTHER LINES TO ENTER THE ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC SERVICE AS A NAVAL OFFICER. THE OTHERS ARE COMMANDER GENE MARKEY, HOLLYWOOD WRITER-PRODUCER, A FORMER HUSBAND OF ACTRESSES NEDY LAMARR AND JOAN BENNETT; AND LIEUT.COMMANDER HENRY ROBERT "BOB" MONTGOMERY, [illegible]LE MOVIE ACTOR WHO HAS SEEN CONSIDERABLE ACTIVE SERVICE.

BAGHDAD, MARCH 23-(AP)-- APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SIR HENRY POWNALL AS ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN IRAN AND IRAQ WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE WOULD ARRIVE HERE SHORTLY TO TAKE UP HIS NEW POST.

[redacted] POWNALL WILL SUCCEED GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, WHO RECENTLY WAS NAMED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

A 55-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF THE THE LAST WAR, [redacted] POWNALL HAS A REPUTATION AS A MAN OF ACTION.

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IN THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE PRESENT WAR POWNALL SERVED AS CHIEF OF [redacted] STAFF TO FIELD MARSHAL LORD GORT IN FRANCE. LATE IN 1941 HE SUCCEEDED AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM AS BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE FAR EAST AND A YEAR AGO ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN CEYLON.

(ADVANCE) SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MARCH 23 (AP)—

GUN CREW MEMBERS AND MERCHANT SEAMEN, SURVIVORS OF THE

SINKING OF AN AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC,

HAVE LANDED AT A DUTCH CARIBBEAN PORT, HEADED FOR A BARBER SHOP

AND THEN RELATED HOW A SUDDEN "LUCKY SHOT" DESTROYED THEIR

VESSEL WITHIN A FEW MINUTES, THEREAFTER THEY SPENT [redacted] 11 DAYS

ABOARD AN ESCORT VESSEL CHASING SUBMARINES, THE TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT [redacted] DURING THE FIRST

THREE DAYS FOLLOWING THE RESCUE THE ESCORT VESSEL ENGAGED IN A

RUNNING FIGHT WITH A PACK OF SUBMARINES, DODGING TORPEDOES FROM

ALL QUARTERS AND DUMPING "ASHCANS" ON ALL SIDES.

THE TORPEDO EXPLOSION KILLED GUN CREW MEMBER GILBERT

C. ESHAM OF LEWISBURG, KY.; FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOSEPH

M. COOPER AND FIREMAN HOWARD LANDIS, THE NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SAID, AND ADDED THAT JOHN CHAPPELLE OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., CREW MEMBER,

BURNED FATALLY AND WAS BURIED AT SEA.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT JAMES EDWARD JEANETTE, 509 [redacted]

SECOND AVE. WEST, DULUTH, MINN., WAS BURNED SEVERELY AND

WAS HOSPITALIZED AT A UNITED STATES BASE IN THE BRITISH WEST Indies

AN HOUR AFTER THE SINKING, THE ESCORT VESSEL PICKED

UP THE SURVIVORS AND DURING THE NEXT THREE HOURS THREE TORPEDOES

GRAZED THE [redacted] SHIP'S COURSE WHILE SHE ZIG-ZAGGED THROUGH

THE DARKNESS, THE NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ADDING THAT THE

NEXT NIGHT THE SUBMARINES, ESTIMATED AT TEN IN NUMBER, RETURNED.

LEWIS WILLIAMS OF NORTHFORD, CONN., A GUNNERS MATE,

SAID: "THERE [redacted] WAS FIRING ALL NIGHT [redacted] LONG. NO ONE ACTUALLY

SAW THE SUB, BUT WE HAD PLENTY OF CONTACTS. PLENTY OF

ASHCANS WERE DROPPED."

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ENSIGN JOHN W. PHILLIPS, COMMANDER OF A GUN CREW,

SAID THE SHIP CONTACTED THREE SUBMARINES SIMULTANEOUSLY.

"SHE SEEMED TO BE THE CENTER OF A TRIANGLE WITH A SUB FOR

EACH ANGLE, SHE DROPPED EVERYTHING SHE HAD," HE SAID.

[redacted]

AFTER THE THIRD DAY THE SUBS GAVE UP THE CHASE.

Twenty-three gun crew members and an

AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF MERCHANT SEAMEN LINED UP

IN THE DUTCH BARBER SHOP FOR THEIR FIRST TRIM IN THREE MONTHS.

ALL THE MEN WERE "FLAT BROKE" AND THEY WERE PREPARED TO

SUGGEST "LEND-LEASE" HAIRCUTS, BUT THE BARBER MADE HIS OWN

TERMS—HALF FREE AND HALF CREDIT.

30.24-2285

MEANWHILE THE TOWNSPEOPLE AND OTHER SAILORS CHIPPED IN $60 FOR THE SURVIVORS.

THE DATE OF THE SINKING WAS NOT GIVEN.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MARCH 23 -- (AP) -- FIGHTING STORMS AND SQUALLS FOR MORE THAN SIX HOURS WHILE HE JETTISONED HIS BOMB LOAD AND RAN DOWN HIS FUEL SUPPLY, PILOT-GUNNER H. J. BAKER OF 456 NORTH LAKE, PASADENA, CAL., FINALLY NOSED A CRIPPLED NAVAL PATROL BOMBER ONTO THE MUDDY SHORE OF ISLA GRANDE, WHERE HE AND EIGHT OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE ABLE TO STEP OUT ONTO DRY LAND.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT REVEALED THAT BAKER'S SKILL IN THE RECENT EPISODE SAVED THE BOMBER FROM FURTHER DAMAGE, AND IT WILL BE IN SERVICE AGAINST IN A WEEK.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT SAID BAKER, AT THE CONTROLS DURING A 3 A.M. TAKE-OFF, FELT A LIGHT SHOCK WHICH HE THOUGHT WAS THE RESULT OF HITTING THE CREST OF A WAVE. A MEMBER OF THE CREW INVESTIGATED AND REPORTED:

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"THERE'S A HOLE IN THE HULL BIG ENOUGH FOR A MAN TO FALL THROUGH."

THE WEATHER WAS SQUALLY WITH RAINS AND CLOUDS IN-TERMITTENTLY OBSCURING [illegible] OF THE CONTROL TOWER. MEAN-

2285

MEMBERS OF THE CREW IMPROVISED A PATCH WITH A RUBBER MATTRESS, A SECTION OF CATWALK FLOORBOARD AND BLANKETS.

THE PLANE, ORDERED TO REMAIN NEAR THE FIELD, CIRCLED FOR THREE HOURS UNTIL DAWN, WHEN IT WENT SEAWARD AND DROPPED ITS BOMBS. ORDERED TO TRY A LANDING AT 7:30 A.M., BAKER REPLIED HE WANTED TO USE UP HIS GASOLINE, AND CONTINUED CIRCLING UNTIL 9:30.

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BAKER EASED THE PLANE TOWARD THE WATER AND, AT THE LAST MOMENT, HEADED SHARPLY FOR THE SHORE. THE MOMENTUM CARRIED THE PLANE THROUGH MUD AND SAND ONTO DRY LAND.

SUB CALGARY HOTELS

CALGARY, MARCH 23-(AP)-TEN RESORT HOTELS AND LODGES OPERATED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, INCLUDING BANFF SPRINGS, WILL NOT BE OPENED THIS YEAR, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT IN THE C.P.R. RAILWAY LINES TIME TABLE.

FIVE OF THE LODGES AND EMERALD LAKE CHALET, ALL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, WERE CLOSED LAST YEAR.

THOSE LISTED IN THE TIME TABLE ARE BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL, BANFF, ALTA.; CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE AND MORAINE LAKE LODGE, BOTH OF LAKE LOUISE; LAKE O'HARA AND LAKE LAPTA LODGES, BOTH OF HECTOR, B.C.; YOHO VALLEY LODGE AND EMERALD LAKE CHALET, BOTH OF FIELD, B.C.; THE ALGONQUIN HOTEL, ST.ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA, N.B.; LAKESIDE INN, YARMOUTH, N.S., AND THE DIGBY PINES, DIGBY, N.S.

(R.C. VAUGHAN, PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, ANNOUNCED AT MONTREAL LAST NIGHT THAT JASPER LODGE, JASPER, ALTA., MINAKI LODGE, MINAKI, ONT., AND PICTOU LODGE IN NOVA SCOTIA, WOULD REMAIN CLOSED THIS SEASON.)

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ANKARA, TURKEY, MARCH 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AXIS IS REPORTED HEAVILY REINFORCING THE PELOPONNESIAN AREA OF GREECE.

A USUALLY RELIABLE BALKAN SOURCE STATED TODAY THAT FOUR DIVISIONS, THREE ITALIAN AND ONE GERMAN, NOW ARE THERE. THEY ARE COMMANDED BY ITALIAN GENERAL MARGINOTI, WHO HAS CLOSED THE PORT TOWNS OF NAUPLIA, KALAMATA, PYLUS AND PATRAS TO ALL TRAVELLERS EXCEPT THOSE WITH SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION. ALL THESE PORTS ARE HEAVILY MINED AND RINGED WITH STRONG ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES.

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RIOTS HAVE BEEN PROVOKED AT ATHENS BY THE MENACE OF CIVIL MOBILIZATION, ACCORDING TO THIS INFORMATION, BROUGHT ABOUT BY A SERIES OF STRICT SECURITY ORDERS FROM THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES. WORKERS AND CLERKS MUST LEAVE THEIR PLACES OF WORK ONE AT A TIME, AND EVERYONE SEEN IN GROUPS IS LIABLE TO IMPRISONMENT UP TO 12 YEARS. IF THE GROUPS ARE OF A POLITICAL NATURE, STIFFER PENALTIES CAN BE INFLICTED AND THE LEADERS CAN BE PUNISHED WITH DEATH.

MOVEMENT OF CIVILIAN AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN BETWEEN 7 A.M. AND 11 P.M. AND A BLACKOUT ORDERED FROM 6 P.M. TO 5 A.M.

IN REPRISAL FOR GREEK GUERRILLA ACTIVITY, AXIS TROOPS BURNED DOWN A VILLAGE NEAR PARNASSUS.

THIS BALKAN SOURCE REPORTED A LARGE-SCALE BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA LEADER, AND GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS IN ONE REGION. IN ANOTHER BATTLE WITH YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS NEAR THE VILLAGE OF LIVNO, THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LOST 250 DEAD AND 50 CAPTURED.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24-(AP)-ALLIED BOMBERS PLASTERED THE JAPANESE AIR BASE AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, IN A TWO-HOUR RAID TUESDAY, AIMING 54 TONS OF BOMBS UPON THREE AIRDROMES AND 250 ENEMY PLANES CLUSTERED ON THEM TO STRIKE A HEAVY BLOW TO NIPPONESE AIR POWER, THE ALLIED COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IT WAS ONE OF THE HEAVIEST RAIDS OF THE WAR UPON RABAUL, LAUNCHED AFTER RECONNAISSANCE DISCLOSED THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT EVER OBSERVED IN THIS SECTOR. THE ALLIED BOMBER FORCE SHOWERED THE AIRDROMES WITH INCENDIARY, FRAGMENTATION AND 2,000-POUND BOMBS, DESTROYING OR DAMAGING "A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION" OF THE GROUNDED PLANES.

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RABAUL, A JAPANESE NAVAL BASE AS WELL AS AIR CENTER, IS SOME 500 MILES NORTHEAST OF PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA.

THE PRESENCE X X X FOURTH GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, MARCH 23 (AP)-LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIRFORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO EIGHT MORE OFFICERS AND MEN CREDITED WITH "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT IN AERIAL FLIGHTS."

THEY INCLUDED FIRST.LIEUT.PAUL J.SLOCUM, RFD 4, ITHACA, N.Y.; STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT G.JOHNSON, HARRISBURG, ILL., AND SERGEANT BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KING, 944 EAST FIFTEENTH ST., SARASOTA, FLA.

LIEUTENANT SLOCUM PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS IN THE DARWIN AND NEW GUINEA AREAS FROM AUG.23, TO DEC.27.

2287 30.24 - 2287

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

PERSONALITY OF WAR

GERALD SADLER

MIDDLE EAST

SUPPLY MAN

LIKES SNUFF

AND FELLOW

TEXANS (625)

MAR 24 1943

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

(ADVANCE)...SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE EAST,(DELAYED)-(AP)-IF THIS CUSSED WAR ISN'T OVER IN TWO YEARS' TIME, TEXAS JERRY SADLER WILL BE OUT OF EATIN' TOBACCO.

SADLER, MORE PROPERLY FIRST LIEUTENANT GERALD ANTHONY SADLER, FORMER FARMHAND, BELLHOP, OIL FIELD HAND, OIL DEALER, LAWYER AND MEMBER OF THE TEXAS RAILROAD COMMISSION, WHOM I HAPPILY ENCOUNTERED SOMEWHERE ON THE SUPPLY ROUTE TO RUSSIA, BROUGHT WITH HIM TO THIS SNUFFLESS COUNTRY A TWO-YEAR STOCK OF GARRETT'S FINEST.

SADLER IS A SNUFF-DIPPER AND ALMOST RHAPSODIC IN HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE HABIT; IT IS PART OF THE PORTRAIT AND PERSONALITY OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME A SORT OF MINISTER EXTRAORDINARY FROM TEXAS TO THIS THEATER OF THE WAR.

"SMOKE IS THE GHOST OF TOBACCO; CHEWING TOBACCO IS THE BODY, BUT SNUFF IS THE SOUL," SADLER EXPLAINS WHEN HE IS IN A PHILOSOPHICAL MOOD, WHICH IS OFTEN. "SNUFF DIPPING IS THE MARK OF MEN WITH HAIR ON THEIR CHEST."

SADLER, ONLY 35 DESPITE THE GRAYING TEMPLES, WON ONE OF THE MOST COMPETITIVE OFFICES IN THE ROUGH-AND-TUMBLE OF TEXAS POLITICS WHEN HE WAS 30, BECOMING A MEMBER OF TEXAS' POWERFUL THREE-MAN RAILROAD COMMISSION, BUT CHUCKED IT TO ENLIST AS A COMMON SOLDIER AT FORT SAM HOUSTON ON MAY 2, 1942, WITH TWO AND A HALF YEARS OF HIS TERM UNEXPIRED. HE WAS COMMISSIONED A FIRST LIEUTENANT ON JUNE 17, 1942--A "QUICKIE" LIEUTENANT, AS HE CALLS IT.

JUST BEFORE LEAVING FOR FOREIGN SERVICE ON SEPT. 4 LAST, SADLER WAS MARRIED TO MISS LAURA JONES OF FORT WORTH, A PRETTY 26-YEAR-OLD GRADUATE OF TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY.

JERRY SADLER, WITH A FOUR-E DRAFT CLASSIFICATION CARD IN HIS POCKET, MIGHT HAVE SAT THIS WAR OUT ... THE ALREADY ESSENTIAL JOB HE WAS DOING. THIS CORRESPONDENT WONDERED UPON MEETING THE SOFT-SPOKEN, CHUNKY-BUILT, GRAY-EYED TEXAN WHAT HAD IMPELLED HIM TO JOIN UP.

"WELL, I RECKON WE'RE SOMETHING OF A FIGHTING BREED DOWN TEXAS WAY," SADLER SAID.

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"I CALCULATED I COULD DO MORE GOOD OVER HERE THAN AT HOME. I GUESS THAT WAS ALL THERE WAS TO IT. I DECIDED I OUGHT TO GIVE EVERYTHING I COULD TO THE COUNTRY THAT HAS BEEN SO GOOD TO ME."

SADLER'S EXPERIENCE IN BUSINESS AND ON THE TEXAS RAILROAD COMMISSION SERVES HIM WELL HERE WHERE THE CONSTANT AIM IS TO KEEP THINGS MOVING.

BUT, MORE THAN THAT, HE HAS CONSTITUTED HIMSELF AN UNOFFICIAL

COMMITTEE OF ONE TO SEE THAT SOLDIER BOYS FROM TEXAS FEEL AS MUCH AT HOME AS POSSIBLE IN THIS FAR CORNER OF THE WORLD. HE'S A BIG BROTHER TO ANY HOMESICK ENLISTED MAN FROM TEXAS--OR MAINE, FOR THAT MATTER.

WITH 12 YEARS OF FLYING HIS OWN PLANES, JERRY SADLER MIGHT HAVE COMPROMISED BY TAKING SOME GROUNDLING DESK JOB IN THE AIR FORCES--HE IS TOO OLD FOR COMBATANT AVIATION--BUT, INSTEAD, HE CHOSE TO GET INTO THE BATTLE OF THE SUPPLY LINES, WHERE HE THINKS MUCH OF THE WAR WILL BE WON. HE HAS COME TO WORK IN SOME OF THE MOST DIFFICULT COUNTRY AND CLIMATE OF THE WORLD.

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JERRY SADLER HAS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR AND LITTLE DOUBT AS TO HOW LONG THE JOB WILL TAKE, THOUGH HE DOESN'T WISH TO PROGNOSTICATE ON THE LATTER. HE LOOKS FORWARD TO PICKING UP ONCE MORE THE THREADS OF HIS POLITICAL CAREER. HE IS A YOUNG MAN WITH PLANS--PLANS WHICH HE SAID WOULD BE BETTER LEFT FOR DISCLOSURE WHEN PEACE COMES.

SADLER WAS THE YOUNGEST MAN TO WIN MAJOR STATE OFFICE IN TEXAS WHEN IN 1938 HE WAS ELECTED TO THE RAILROAD COMMISSION, THE STATE'S REGULATORY AGENCY FOR PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF OIL. SADLER OFFERED HIMSELF SUCCESSFULLY AS A MAN OF THE PEOPLE, WITH HIS SNUFF-DIPPING, HOMELY AND EARNEST MANNER OF SPEECH AND HIS RETINUE OF HILL-BILLY MUSICIANS.

IN FIVE MONTHS OF CAMPAIGNING HE HAD NO FEWER THAN 28 FISTFIGHTS. ONE NIGHT TOWARD THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN HE STEPPED INTO A CORNER DRUGSTORE FOR A DRINK OF SODA POP. HE HAD NOT YET MADE HIS SPEECH THAT NIGHT. A LOAFER IN THE PLACE, STRIKING UP CONVERSATION, SAID:

"SAY, STRANGER, DID YOU HEAR? SADLER'S FIGHTIN' HERE TONIGHT."

END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY MARCH 24. MOVED MARCH 22.

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 23-(AP)-DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT LEAVE WOULD BE GRANTED TO A "LIMITED NUMBER" OF MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA TO PERMIT THEM TO HELP SOW CROPS AND ASSIST IN OTHER SPRING WORK ON FARMS.

EACH MAN'S APPLICATION WILL BE CONSIDERED ON ITS MERITS AND ONLY SOLDIERS WITH PREVIOUS FARM EXPERIENCE WILL BE GRANTED LEAVE, A SPOKESMAN SAID. THE ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE SIMILAR TO THOSE COVERING HARVEST LEAVE.

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THE MAXIMUM LEAVE WILL BE SIX WEEKS. MEN GRANTED LEAVE WILL PAY THEIR OWN TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM THEIR FARM JOBS AND WILL RECEIVE NO ARMY PAY OR ALLOWANCES DURING THE TIME THEY ARE ABSENT. THEY WILL TRAVEL IN UNIFORM BUT WEAR CIVILIAN CLOTHES ON THE FARM.

D30

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 23-(AP)-THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA FINANCED PART OF ITS HUGE POWER AND PRODUCTION PLANTS AT SHIPSHAW AND ARVIDA, QUE., BY ADVANCE SALES OF ALUMINUM FROM WHICH IT RECEIVED $68,500,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES ALONE, MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

HOWE SAID REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD FINANCED THE SHIPSHAW DEVELOPMENT WERE "WHOLLY INCORRECT."

THE DEVELOPMENT WAS MADE BY CORPORATE FUNDS, HE SAID, EXPLAINING LATER THAT THE MONEY RECEIVED FOR LATER DELIVERIES WAS LOOKED UPON AS REVENUE.

SINCE 1937 THE COMPANY HAD SPENT $151,000,000 FOR PRODUCTION PLANT EXPANSION AT ARVIDA $15,000,000 FOR PRODUCTION AND OTHER PLANT AT KINGSTON, ONT., AND $70,000,000 FOR POWER-PLANT EXPANSION.

AGAINST THIS THE GOVERNMENT HAD GRANTED ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION AMOUNTING TO $117,000,000 ON PRODUCTION PLANT AND 37,000,000 ON POWER-PLANT EXPANSION, ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

THE COMPANY HAD PAID THE TREASURY $13,000,000 IN TAXES IN 1941 AND, WHILE THE 1942 TAX BILL WAS NOT COMPLETED, IT WOULD LIKELY EXCEED THAT SUM.

IT WAS QUITE POSSIBLE THE COMPANY WOULD BENEFIT FROM THIS ASSISTANCE AT SOME FUTURE TIME, HOWE SAID, BUT HE URGED MEMBERS

"(,95 59 -55-:(5£8' 43:94$)8

"(.95 59 -55-:(

"NOT TO ATTACK THIS RECORD LIGHTLY ON ACCOUNT OF THE MANY MILLIONS INVOLVED," AND TO LOOK AT THE RECORD OF PRODUCTION OF AN URGENT WAR NECESSITY.

HE DENIED, ALSO, A REPORT THAT THE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES CALLED FOR A PRICE OF 15 CENTS A POUND FOR ALUMINUM USED IN THE UNITED STATES, AND 17 CENTS FOR ALUMINUM TO BE USED FOR "LEASE-LEND." THE PRICE OF ALUMINUM PRODUCED IN CANADA WAS THE SAME TO ALL CUSTOMERS, SAID HOWE.

D31

(THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER PM SAID YESTERDAY IN A WASHINGTON DISPATCH THAT THE UNITED STATES FINANCED THE GREAT SHIPSHAW POWER DEVELOPMENT ON THE SAGUENAY RIVER IN QUEBEC, ADVANCING $68,500,000 WITHOUT INTEREST FOR CONSTRUCTION TO ALUMINUM LTD. OF CANADA, THE BUILDERS.

(CANADIAN FINANCIAL LISTINGS DO NOT INCLUDE "ALUMINUM LTD. OF CANADA." THE SHIPSHAW DEVELOPMENT IS OPERATED BY THE ALUMINUM CO. OF CANADA, A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF ALUMINIUM LTD. WHICH ALSO HOLDS MAJOR INTEREST IN MORE THAN 30 SUBSIDIARIES ENGAGED ON MINING, PRODUCING AND SELLING ALUMINUM.)

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MARCH 23-(AP)-U.S.NAVAL INSTALLATIONS IN PUERTO RICO, HUB OF A NETWORK TO FIGHT ENEMY SUBMARINES, WILL REPRESENT AN EXPENDITURE OF $100,000,000 BY THE END OF THE YEAR, VICE ADMIRAL JOHN H.HOOVER, CARIBBEAN AREA COMMANDER, HAS ANNOUNCED.

HALF OF THE $90,000,000 ALREADY SPENT, HE SAID YESTERDAY, HAS BEEN IN THE SAN JUAN AREA.

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GREATEST EXPANSION HAS BEEN AT THE ISLA GRANDE NAVAL AIR STATION.

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 22-(AP)-SIX HUNDRED AND 25 MEXICAN WORKERS LEFT TODAY BY SPECIAL TRAIN FOR CALIFORNIA, WHERE THEY WILL HELP IN THE FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM.

FIVE HUNDRED OF THE GROUP, HEADED FOR LOS ANGELES, WILL ASSIST IN THE FRUIT HARVEST, WHILE THE REMAINDER ARE BOUND FOR SAN DIEGO TO WORK ON TRUCK FARMS.

THE MEN ARE BEING SENT UNDER A FARM WORKERS' EMIGRATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. THEY WERE SELECTED FROM AMONG THOUSANDS OF APPLICANTS AFTER PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND OTHER TESTS.

2289 3024 - 2289

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 13 (DELAYED (AP)-EIGHTY-FOUR SURVIVORS, THE TOTAL COMPLEMENT OF THE 8,591-TON U.S. MERCHANTMAN STAGHOUND, TORPEDOED AND SUNK IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC EARLY IN MARCH, ARRIVED HERE MARCH 8 HIGH IN PRAISE FOR THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE NEUTRAL ARGENTINE FREIGHTER RIO COLORADO WHICH RESCUED THEM FROM SHARK-INFESTED WATERS AFTER ONE DAY AT SEA IN SMALL BOATS.

"OUR OWN PEOPLE COULDN'T HAVE DONE MORE FOR US THAN THESE ARGENTINES DID," REPORTED CAPT.HAROLD T.MCCAW, OF EAST GREENWICH, R.I., THE SKIPPER OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CARGO VESSEL.

"WHY, THEY EVEN KILLED THE FATTED CALF FOR US," HE ADDED. "OR, RATHER, SHOULD SAY 'FATTED CALVES,' FOR THEY HAD TWO ON DECK AND, WHEN THEY FOUND THEY WERE GOING TO HAVE US AS EXTRA GUESTS ABOARD, THEY SLAUGHTERED THE ANIMALS AND SERVED THEM UP AS DELICIOUS STEAKS."

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THERE HAD NOT BEEN A SINGLE INJURY AMONG THE 59 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE MERCHANT CREW OR THE OFFICER AND 24 MEN OF THE NAVY GUN CREW, ALTHOUGH THE ATTACKING AXIS U-BOAT HAD SENT THREE TORPEDOES RIPPING INTO THE U.S. SHIP IN THE EARLY EVENING HOURS OF A PITCH-BLACK NIGHT.

MERCHANT AND NAVY MEN, AGGRIEVED ALIKE AT THE LOSS OF A SHIP OF WHICH THEY WERE PARTICULARLY PROUD, ARE RARING TO RETURN TO THE SEA---ARE HOPING THEY WILL BE SENT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES BY AIR SO THEY CAN GET ASSIGNED TO A NEW VESSEL QUICKLY.

SECOND MATE CHARLES STEVENS OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., FOR WHOM THE TORPEDOEING WAS NOT NEW, TYPIFIED THE CREWS' SPIRIT WITH THE DECLARATION, "I HOPE WE GET TO GO BACK HOME BY AIR SO WE CAN GET

...NE AGAIN QUICKLY. IN FACT, I'D SORT OF LIKE TO BE IN THE NAVY THIS NEXT TRIP SO I'D HAVE A CHANCE AT GETTING A SHOT AT THOSE NAZIS."

REVENGE FOR THEIR SEA-DUCKING WAS THE THEME SONG TOO OF THE NAVY GUNNERS, WITH STATEMENTS TO THIS EFFECT BY CHIEF PETTY OFFICER JOHNNY GARRISON OF ATLANTA,GA., AND EUGENE HUSE OF MANHATTAN, KAS., AND OTHERS.

.94-)3 &95 -)815 $748,& 5£3 $-6 8,)81379-5' 5£497&£ 5£3 .3$87. 9! 5£3 8,534-BOAT RADIO COMMUNICATON SYSTEM.

"WE EVEN RECEIVED A SPECIAL ALL-REQUEST MUSICAL PROGRAM IN OUR BOAT BY RADIO FROM THE OTHER LIFEBOAT," LIEUTENANT FRANK FISHER OF LARCHMONT, N.Y., RELATED.

"THE MUSICIAN WAS JACK SNAHA, A MERCHANT MARINE DECK CADET FROM TEXAS, WHO'D BROUGHT HIS TONETTE ALONG IN HIS OVER-THE-SIDE BAG.

MORALE GOT A LIFT DURING THE DAY IN LIFEBOATS THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE INTER-BOAT RADIO COMMUNICATON SYSTEM.

"WE EVEN RECEIVED A SPECIAL ALL-REQUEST MUSICAL PROGRAM IN OUR BOAT BY RADIO FROM THE OTHER LIFEBOAT," LIEUTENANT FRANK FISHER OF LARCHMONT, N.Y., RELATED.

"THE MUSICIAN WAS JACK SNAHA, A MERCHANT MARINE DECK CADET FROM TEXAS, WHO'D BROUGHT HIS TONETTE ALONG IN HIS OVER-THE-SIDE BAG. HE PLAYED INTO THE RADIO FONE-PIECE AND WE PICKED HIM UP ON OUR RECEIVER. HE WAS GOOD--COULD TAKE ANY FAST NUMBER AND WHIP IT UP."

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

MAR 24 1943

PRICE ADMINISTRATOR PRENTISS M.BROWN'S DISCLOSURE THAT COURT ACTIONS WERE STARTED AGAINST 1,025 INDIVIDUALS IN A DIVE AGAINST ILLEGAL OPERATORS IN MEAT BETWEEN JANUARY 15 AND MARCH 11, GIVES US FAIR WARNING THAT ONE OF THE GRAVE PROBLEMS WHICH WE MAY HAVE TO FACE SHORTLY ON OUR HOME FRONT WILL BE THAT SCOURGE OF COUNTRIES IN THE WAR ZONE--THE BLACK MARKET.

WE ARE JUST BEGINNING TO HEAR ABOUT THIS DEVIL'S INSTITUTION HERE IN AMERICA BECAUSE IT BATTENS ON SCARCITIES OF COMMODITIES, AND THERE'S NO PLACE FOR IT IN TIMES OF PLENTY. THE MOMENT THERE IS A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF ANY PRIME NECESSITY, HOWEVER--MEAT, FOR INSTANCE--THE WAR PROFITEERS COME INTO ACTION, LIKE WATTLE-NECKED VULTURES WHICH HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR THE WOUNDED MAN TO FALL.

WARTIME OPERATORS OF BLACK MARKETS ARE, OF COURSE, IN THE CATEGORY OF THOSE WHO ARE WORKING AGAINST THEIR COUNTRY--GIVE THEM ANY NAME YOU LIKE. THEY DAMAGE NATIONAL MORALE BY WITHHOLDING SUPPLIES FROM THE REGULAR MARKETS, THEREBY IMPOSING SUFFERING ON THE MASSES. THEY FOSTER INFLATION BY ENCOURAGING THOUGHTLESS AND SELFISH PEOPLE WITH MONEY TO PAY EXORBITANT PRICES. THEY DEPRIVE THE NATIONAL TREASURY OF BOND INVESTMENTS WHICH ARE NEEDED TO FINANCE THE WAR EFFORT.

MAR 24 1943

DURING MY RECENT TRIP THROUGH THE WAR ZONES I FOUND BLACK MARKETS OPERATING IN MOST COUNTRIES DESPITE VIGOROUS EFFORTS TO EXTERMINATE THE DESPICABLE RATS. THE ONLY NATION WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE TURNED THE FULL HEAT ON THESE PEOPLE IS GERMANY. THERE THEY CHOP OFF THEIR HEADS--AND A JOLLY GOOD JOB, TOO. HOWEVER, THE DEMOCRACIES HAVEN'T GONE THAT FAR.

ENGLAND HAS PUT MANY OF THE BLACK MARKET DEALERS OUT OF BUSINESS, THOUGH, BY HANDING OUT FIERCE FINES AND TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT. AS LONG AS A YEAR AGO A WAREHOUSE COMPANY WAS FINED THE EQUIVALENT OF $300,000 ON THE CHARGE OF SELLING GOODS IN EXCESS OF THE LEGAL QUOTAS. PRISON TERMS, WHICH ARE METED OUT FREELY, RUN TO A MAXIMUM OF FOURTEEN YEARS. YOU'D THINK THAT SORT OF PUNISHMENT WOULD DRIVE THE WAR PROFITEERS TO COVER, BUT SOME OF THEM STILL HANG ON.

1291 30.24-2291

THE BLACK MARKET OF COURSE FLOURISHES WHERE DISTRESS IS GREATEST. YOU CAN GET HIGH PRICES FROM PEOPLE WHO REALLY ARE IN NEED--IF THEY HAVE THE MONEY.

POOR OLD BELGIUM IS A CASE IN HAND. THERE BUTTER IS REPORTED AS SELLING AT $5.50 A POUND, SUGAR AT $1.25 A POUND, AND FLOUR AT $1.60 A POUND. MEN'S SHOES ARE $56 A PAIR AND WOMEN'S ARE $40. SO IT GOES.

I FOUND A RATHER SIMILIAR SITUATION IN CHUNGKING, WHERE INFLATION IS RIFE, AND PRICES OF MANY THINGS ARE FANTASTIC. A HUNDRED-WATT ELECTRIC BULB, FOR INSTANCE, COSTS $12.50 IN AMERICAN MONEY, AND THAT'S A FAIR GAUGE OF OTHER SIMILAR GOODS.

MAR 24 1943

WHEN IT COMES TO LUXURIES LIKE SCOTCH WHISKY, THE CHINESE CAPITAL PAYS THROUGH THE NOSE. A BOTTLE OF THIS LIQUOR WAS $100, AMERICAN MONE WHEN I WAS THERE. GASOLINE, WHICH IS LIKE MOLTEN PEARLS, COST $20 AMERICAN A GALLON IN THE BLACK MARKET, ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT PRICE WAS $8.

INDIA, TOO, HAS A SITUATION WHICH HAS BEEN CAUSING CONCERN. THERE IS A SCARCITY OF WHEAT, DUE TO SEVERAL REASONS. ONE OF THESE IS HOARDING FOR PROFIT.

AS A RESULT MY OBSERVERS HAVE BEEN FEARFUL THAT THE SHORTAGE MIGHT BECOME DANGEROUSLY ACUTE ABOUT APRIL, WHICH IS THE IN-BETWEEN PERIOD FOR INDIAN CROPS. THAT MIGHT CREATE A GRAVE CRISIS IN A COUNTRY WHERE THE MAJORITY OF THE 400,000,000 PEOPLE LITERALLY ARE ALWAYS HUNGRY, EVEN IN THE BEST OF TIMES. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED SUPPLIES OF WHEAT FROM CANADA AND AUSTRALIA AND LATEST REPORTS ARE THAT OFFICIALS BELIEVE THE EMERGENCY IS WELL IN HAND.

THE MORAL OF THE EXPERIENCES ABROAD SEEMS TO BE THAT THE WAY TO HANDLE THE BLACK MARKET IS TO GO AFTER IT RIGHT AT THE START AND SOAK IT WITH EVERY WEAPON THE LAW PROVIDES. FINES DON'T DO MUCH GOOD, BECAUSE THE PROFITS OF THE MARKET ARE GREAT, BUT LONG TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT AT LEAST PUT THE OPERATOR OUT OF COMMISSION FOR THE DURATION OF HIS INCARCERATION.

GOA

ERPRETING THE WAR NEWS.

BY GLENN BABB

MAR 24 1943

THE JAPANESE MUST BE FEELING THE LONELINESS OF THEIR POSITION OUT THERE ON THAT LIMB ON WHICH THEY CRAWLED WHEN THEY DECIDED TO GO TO WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THAT IS THE READIEST INTERPRETATION OF THE PROPAGANDA BLAST AXIS RADIO STATIONS LOOSED YESTERDAY WHEN THEY ANNOUNCED THAT A TOKYO CONFERENCE HAD REACHED COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON "CREATION OF A NEW WORLD ORDER BASED ON JUSTICE AND GUARANTEEING ETERNAL WORLD PEACE."

THERE MAY BE SOME DEEP, HIDDEN SIGNIFICANCE THAT ESCAPES THIS OBSERVER BUT IT SEEMS MOST LIKELY THAT THE CHIEF PURPOSE OF THE MEETING WAS TO COMBAT A FEELING OF ISOLATION THAT MUST BE GAINING AMONG THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN.

ACTUALLY THE MEETING SERVED TO EMPHASIZE THE FACT THAT JAPAN HAS ONLY THE FLIMSIEST COMMUNICATIONS WITH HER PARTNERS IN EUROPE. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF BRITAIN HAVE MET THREE TIMES SINCE THE PACIFIC WAR BEGAN. MR.CHURCHILL HAS VISITED MR.STALIN IN MOSCOW. THE COMINGS AND GOINGS OF OTHER OFFICIALS, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN, BETWEEN LONDON AND WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW AND EVEN FARAWAY CHUNGKING HAVE BECOME ROUTINE.

BUT WHEN JAPAN WANTED TO DISCUSS WITH HER ALLIES "THE CREATION OF A NEW WORLD ORDER" SHE HAD TO BE CONTENT WITH TALKING TO THEIR RESIDENT AMBASSADORS, WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO VISIT THEIR HOME LANDS SINCE PEARL HARBOR. MESSRS. STAHMER AND INDELLI ARE IN THE ORIENT FOR THE DURATION.

BECAUSE JAPAN REMAINS AT PEACE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA HER DIPLOMATS CAN TRAVEL HOME FROM EUROPE BY A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE THROUGH TURKEY AND SIBERIA BUT NO SUCH ROAD IS OPEN TO THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS. THE ONLY EFFECTIVE LINK BETWEEN BERLIN AND ROME AND TOKYO IS THE RADIO. THERE IS A SMALL TRICKLE OF HIGHLY IMPORTANT MATERIALS BY SUBMARINE AND AN OCCASIONAL SURFACE BLOCKADE RUNNER BUT THESE CHANNELS ARE USELESS FOR EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND PLANS.

THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN MUST BE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT THEY ARE INCREASINGLY ALONE IN THEIR ISLANDS WEDGED BETWEEN THE GREAT ASIATIC CONTINENT, WHICH CONTAINS SO FEW OF THEIR FRIENDS, AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN, IN WHICH THE MIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES IS INCREASING DAILY. SOME OF THEM MUST REALIZE THAT ALL THE TERRITORY THEY HAVE CONQUERED ALONG ASIA'S FRINGE AND IN THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC FORMS ONLY AN OUTER PROTECTIVE SHELL THAT MAY COLLAPSE ONE DAY AND LET IN A FLOOD OF HATRED AND RETRIBUTION.

OCEAN, IN WHICH THE MIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES IS INCREASING DAILY.

THIS POSITION OF ISOLATION IS ONE EXPLANATION OF THE UNEXPECTED POWERS OF SURVIVAL SHOWN BY JAPAN'S NEUTRALITY PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA. TO GO TO WAR WITH RUSSIA REALLY WOULD COMPLETE THE RING OF HOSTILITY. THE BURDEN OF THE EVIDENCE UP TO NOW IS THAT JAPAN IS GOING TO AVOID WAR WITH RUSSIA AS LONG AS SHE CAN. ONLY LAST WEEK IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT SHE WAS PERMITTING LEND LEASE SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CROSS THE PACIFIC IN RUSSIAN SHIPS TO BE LANDED IN RUSSIAN SIBERIAN PORTS. THESE VESSELS MUST THREAD CHANNELS BETWEEN JAPANESE ISLAND CHAINS; THEY COULD EASILY BE INTERCEPTED; BUT JAPAN

APPARENTLY PREFERS TO PERMIT ALL THIS WAR MATERIAL TO REACH SIBERIA, WHERE IT MIGHT EVENTUALLY BE TURNED AGAINST HER, RATHER THAN CREATE A MAJOR ISSUE NOW WITH MOSCOW.

RECENTLY THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN TRYING TO GIVE ITS PEOPLE THE IMPRESSION THAT THEY HAVE MANY FRIENDS WITHIN THEIR "GREATEST EAST ASIA SPHERE." YESTERDAY THE SON OF HEAVEN IN HIS TOKYO PALACE GAVE AUDIENCE TO THREE QUISLING ENVOYS FROM BURMA. MUCH PUBLICITY HAS BEEN GIVEN EXCHANGES OF GOOD WILL MISSIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND SUCH PUPPETS AND SATELLITES AS MANCHUKUO, THAILAND, FRENCH INDO-CHINA. ONLY LAST WEEK PREMIER GENERAL TOJO DEIGNED TO VISIT NANKING OSTENSIBLY TO REPAY A VISIT BY WANG CHING-WEI, THE HEAD OF THE PUPPET "GOVERNMENT OF CHINA" TO TOKYO.

THESE TAWDRY, FARCICAL PRETENSES ONLY PROVE ONCE MORE THAT THE JAPANESE ARE MUCH MORE SKILFULL AT FOOLING THEMSELVES THAN AT DECEIVING ANYONE ELSE.

UNDATED BURMA

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MAR 24 1943

A DOMEI BROADCAST FROM TOKYO RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY SAID THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO HAD GIVEN AN AUDIENCE TO THREE LEADERS FROM BURMA--U BA MAW, CHIEF OF THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT; MAUNG MYA, DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, AND MAYOR GENERAL AUNG SANG, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BURMESE ARMY.

THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT BA MAW WORE THE JAPANESE DECORATION OF THE FIRST CLASS ORDER OF THE RISING SUN WITH THE GRAND CORDON WHICH HE RECEIVED FROM THE EMPEROR YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK,MARCH 23-(AP)-TOKYO BROADCASTS ARE WARNING THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO EXPECT AIR RAIDS OVER JAPAN AND INCREASING SUBMARINE ATTACKS UPON SHIPPING.

A WAR REVIEW BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID "THE ENEMY IS STILL CONTINUING AIR RAIDS ON OUR FORCES. THE AMERICAN PLANES IN CHINA WILL BE FURTHER STRENGTHENED AND THEREFORE THE ENEMY HOPES TO CARRY OUT RAIDS OVER JAPAN. CHUNGKING HAS MANY PLANE FACTORIES AND FIELD REPAIR SHOPS. WE MUST REALIZE THE SITUATION."

AS TO SHIPPING, THE BROADCAST SAID "THE ENEMY IS USING HER SUBMARINES IN THE HOPE OF DESTROYING OUR SUPPLY LINES. OF COURSE, WE CANNOT UNDERESTIMATE SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES XXX WE MUST EXPECT FURTHER ACTIVITIES BY ENEMY SUBMARINES AND THEREFORE MUST BUILD MORE SHIPS TO REPLACE OUR LOST SHIPS."

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT 10,500 CHINESE SOLDIERS WERE KILLED, 25,300 WERE CAPTURED AND 26,500 VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED UP TO THE MIDDLE OF MARCH IN THE JAPANESE CAMPAIGNS IN HUPEH AND NORTHERN KIANGSU PROVINCES. IT SAID THESE OPERATIONS WERE VIRTUALLY COMPLETED.

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE CLAIM FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCE.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES, THE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, NUMBERED 192 KILLED.

THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT "IN THESE OPERATIONS CHINESE FORCES WERE FIRST ANNIHILATED IN SECTORS NORTH OF LAKE TUNGTING AND NORTH OF THE YANGTZE, AND THAT THE 113TH DIVISION AND THE ARMY OF GENERAL WANG CHING-TSAI WERE ATTACKED.

MAR 24 1943

LATER THE BASES OF THE 89TH CHUNGKING ARMY AND "THE NEW FOUR COMMUNIST ARMY" WERE WIPED OUT IN SECTORS OF NORTHERN KIANGSU PROVINCE, THE JAPANESE ASSERTED.

Blank

2293

30.24-2293

Rommel Checks Attack on Mareth Line But British Gain in Encircling Movement; Americans Six Miles Beyond Maknassy

Axis Regains Mareth Ground; Americans Rout 100 Tanks

MAR 25 1943

[*By the Associated Press*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 24—Concerted counter-smashes by Axis armor and infantry created a very confused situation today where units of the British Eighth Army were rammed into the Mareth Line, but in the El Guetar sector the Axis had met with a decided reverse against American tanks and troops threatening Marshal Erwin Rommel's lifeline to northern Tunisia.

(In London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army had lost most of the bridgehead it had driven through the Mareth Line and that Axis defense positions in that sector were largely restored. Churchill said he spoke from information later than that published in morning newspapers. Informed quarters surmised that Churchill's statement and today's Allied headquarters communique from North Africa, which said German counter-attacks in the area of Mareth Village had been successfully repulsed, referred to different periods of time in a fluid and unsettled battle. These quarters said they did not know which information was the latest.

20 Miles From Gabes

(Mareth Village, in the Mareth Line, is about twenty miles from Gabes. Early broadcasts from the Algiers radio today reported advanced elements of Montgomery's forces were within thirteen miles of Gabes, but these reports were not supported by any other source.)

(Replying to a question by the Laborite Arthur Greenwood about the progress of the Tunisian fighting, Churchill declared:

("I am obliged to him for asking this question, as it is my duty to let the House and the country know that this great battle now proceeding in Tunisia has by no means reached its climax and that much very hard fighting still lies before the British and United States forces.

Stresses Confidence

("The latest information from the Mareth front—later, that is to say, than that published in this morning's papers—shows that the Germans by counter-attacks have regained a greater part of the bridgehead which had been stormed and that their main line of defense in that quarter has been largely restored. I take occasion to make that statement, as I do not wish that hopes of easy decision should be encouraged.

("On the other hand, I have good confidence in the final result.")

In extremely hard fighting the British, who had driven a bridgehead through the Mareth Line in a frontal assault near the coast, succeeded in repulsing all efforts of the Germans to dislodge them from the area of Mareth village, an Allied headquarters communique said today. East of El Guetar, where Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and his Americans were within an hour's drive of the sea, dispatches from the front said the Americans from their positions in the hills on either side of a narrow pass had poured artillery fire into a force of some one hundred German tanks, destroying from ten to thirty of them.

Only The "Overture"

(German military spokesmen were quoted in Berlin broadcasts as admitting that Montgomery's army had temporarily penetrated into the Mareth Line at one place, but said the break had been "ironed out."

(The spokesman said, however, that only the "overture" of the "great British offensive is behind us." It was claimed that forty-four British tanks had been destroyed and prisoners captured.)

While Montgomery's frontal assault had run into a terrific struggle which was not minimized by headquarters spokesmen, the looping drive of his detachments which circled Rommel's inland flank gained about two miles in the smash toward El Hamma, Axis air base and oasis crossroads twenty miles west of Gabes and at the western end of the bottleneck between the Chott Djerid salt lake and the sea.

8 Miles From El Hamma

These forces drove the Germans off the high ground of Djebel Tebaba despite strong armored opposition and reached a point only eight miles from El Hamma.

(This fighting was taking place about thirty miles north of the main battle at Mareth, well to the rear of the Axis positions.)

American infantry and tankmen, by holding Guetaria Pass east of El Guetar on the southerly road from Gafsa toward the sea, saved Patton's armored forces beyond Maknassy on the northerly road from Gafsa from a threat to their rearward communications.

This enabled the northerly column to win Bon Douaou, a point six miles beyond Maknassy and only twenty-eight miles from the enemy's coastal road.

Italian Camp Captured

This column took a number of Italian prisoners.

The Patton force defending Guetaria Pass ten miles southeast of El Guetar was officially reported to have destroyed ten enemy tanks, but front reports said twenty more were knocked out. An Italian encampment of 200 men was captured.

Montgomery had not been able to advance his wedge driven into the Mareth Line near Zarat, six miles northeast of Mareth, and was still under heavy counter-attack from both German and Italian infantry supported by armor.

The communique announced, however, that 2,000 prisoners had been captured there so far.

The Allied air offensive reached a new peak yesterday as American Fortresses escorted by Lightnings raided the Bizerte docks.

Maryland Flyer Scores

Low-flying sweeps accounted for a number of the tanks destroyed in the Guetaria Pass struggle. In one sweep by Airacobras six enemy tanks were hit.

Spitfires patrolling the Bizerte area had a battle with twelve enemy fighters and destroyed two of them.

Throughout yesterday Allied aerial armadas smashed at troops and tanks of the enemy concentrated around Zarat, six miles northeast of Mareth. Heavy aerial action also was reported on the northern front, in advance of the British First Army, where formations of medium and light bombers, fighting bombers and Flying Fortresses made numerous attacks on enemy tank, troop and transport concentrations, destroying many of the armored vehicles and trucks. The heavy bombers also battered the docks at Bizerte again.

In the twenty-four hours of aerial operations, it was announced, the enemy lost at least six planes while the Allies lost eight.

Lightnings protecting the Fortresses on a mid-day raid on Bizerte shot down three Messerschmidts, the credit going to Lieut. John Wolford of Cumberland, Md., Capt. Darrell G. Welch of Midland, Tex., and Lieut. John A. Mackay of St. Albans, Vt.

Lieut. Edwin O. Smither, 27 years old, of 234 Dorer avenue, Hillside, N. J., participated yesterday with Allied airmen who shot down twenty-six Axis planes in broad sweeps at enemy air fields, concentrations on land and on reinforcements of supplies and men being brought from Italy.

Lightnings protecting the Fortresses on the midday Bizerte raid shot down three Messerschmitts. Credit for these went to Lieut. John Wolford, of Cumberland, Md.; Capt. Darrell G. Welch, of Midland, Texas, and Lieut. John A. Mackay, of St. Albans, Vt.

Resistance Continues

Almost as Churchill spoke, the Algiers radio continued painting a picture of continued Allied successes in all sides in southern Tunisia, noting, however, that enemy resistance continued very strong.

Latest Algiers broadcasts declared that advance units of the Eighth Army were only thirteen miles from Gabes after raming a hole in the Mareth Line by frontal assault and scoring a seven-mile gain. These broadcasts possibly were based on information several hours old, however, due to delays in communications with the front and censorship regulations.

An earlier Algiers broadcast, recorded by Reuters, declared that "after punching a gap in the northern end of the Mareth Line, the Eighth Army is now pouring down toward Gabes."

Rommel's forces are fighting back desperately, said the announcement, but have been unable to halt the advance of General Montgomery's veteran troops.

Gabes is about twenty miles north of the Mareth Line. The Algiers report, therefore, would mean that the British forces had advanced seven miles through the Mareth fortifications against which they launched their offensive Saturday.

In Northern Tunisia around the positions of the British First Army, there was active patrolling, the communique said, and the enemy fired some shells into the Medjez-el-Bab area, thirty-five miles southwest of Tunis.

FLANKING UNIT OFFSETS SETBACK BY DRIVING TWO MILES BEHIND AXIS LINE

American Troops Beat Off 100-Tank Counter-Attack In El Guetar Area And Extend Maknassy Threat To Coastal Corridor

MAR 25 1943

DE LUCE

[*By the Associated Press*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 24—Strong Axis counter-attacks were reported today to have blunted British frontal assaults on the Mareth Line, but another Eighth Army column gained two miles in its threat to

circle the Germans, and United States troops already have begun shelling Mezzouna, only twenty-two miles from the enemy's coastal road far above the Mareth pocket.

[Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons this morning that Axis counter-attacks largely had erased the British breach in the Mareth Line. Informed quarters did not know whether his information superseded today's Allied communique, which did not mention any reverses.]

Reports Attacks Repulsed

An Allied communique said the Eighth Army had "successfully repulsed enemy counter-attacks" in the Mareth village area of the Axis fortified line twenty miles below Gabes, and that prisoners now totaled 2,000.

Enemy counter-attacks also were beaten off by American troops east of El Guetar, the southernment of two drives by General Patton's forces aimed at surrounding Marshal Rommel's army.

[A German radio commentary recorded by the Associated Press said German counter-attacks had rewon the "first line of strong points" lost to the British, but warned that the Axis position still was "not satisfactory" and that the fighting still was in full swing.]

A storm of enemy counter-attacks beat against the British infantry clinging to a narrow shell-torn salient in the coastal end of the Mareth Line, and the immediate outcome of the Allied offensive appeared to hang on the fighting in this new "devil's cauldron."

Hits Back For 36 Hours

For more than thirty-six hours Rommel struck back at this wedge driven by General Montgomery's shock troops. German grenadiers and tanks, as well as the best of Italian soldiers in Africafi fought to wipe out British weakened gains.

Axis artillery concentrated its fire on the Wadi igzaou which British guns and armored vehicles must cross if the salient is to be widened and deepened.

This is in the area between Mareth and Zarat and as yet General Montgomery has not been able to employ his armor there.

Romel, however, was reported to have sent his Nazi tanks against British infantrymen who got beyond the Wadi Sunday.

Allies Given Air Support

Allied airmen of the western desert force, however, dumped thousands of pounds of bombs on the Axis positions in this narrow area, particularly around Zarat, five miles northeast of Mareth, and the communique said the enemy was suffering losses in men and equipment."

The Mareth line still is a formidable position as long as the British can be held near Zarat to a mere foothold in the midst of enemy concrete pillboxes.

Behind the Mereth line and far to the north, however, the picture was different, and continuing Allied gains in those positions balanced somewhat the fury of the Axis attack in the Mareth-Zarat area.

MAR 25 1943

8 Miles Below El Hamma

The British gained two miles in their wide flanking movement to the rear of the fortified line. They reached a point eight miles below El Hamma, a strategic road junction only twenty miles west of Gabes, Rommel's coastal supply depot.

This sector is thirty miles northwest of the bitter fighting in the Mareth-Zarat sector, and continued British progress there would nullify Axis resistance in the latter area.

The two American columns under Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., also imperilled Rommel's position, although the enemy was stiffening against these two United States drives and calling up squadrons of *Stuka* dive bombers.

United States infantry forces were about midway between Maknassy and Mezzouna at last reports, and were being harassed by Nazi dive bombers. The Allied communique, however, said these troops had made "slight advances although strongly opposed, and captured a number of prisoners."

There is a three-fold Allied chance of pinning Rommel for another United States salient has been driven east of El Guetar toward Gabesh.

Americans Hold Pass

This intermediate column was subjected to strong Axis tank and plane attacks yesterday, but held its ground on both sides of El Guetaria pass, and knocked out from ten to thirty enemy tanks.

Allied airmen, Americans, Australians, Britons and Canadians combined to break two Axis assaults. They dumped tons of explosives on the Axis tanks and vehicles as the assault convoy was forming in El Zelloudja pass thirty miles southeast of El Guetar.

Using Mitchells and Airacobras and British Spitfires, these airmen bombed and strafed the concentration, scoring a number of direct hits with their cannon and "pattern-bombing" the whole convoy.

Pilots returning to their base said the raid was highly successful. A whole string of trcks was set afire and six tanks were destroyed.

Gunners Add To Havoc

American gunners manning El Guetaria Pass added to the destruction when this battered Axis convoy finally rolled out toward its positions. Harold V. Boyle, Associated Press war correspondent on the scene, said thirty Axis tanks probably were destroyed in this fight. Altogether the Germans has massed one hundred tanks in this unsuccessful effort. Two hundred Axis troops were taken captive.

Aside from a Nazi diversion feint in the Fondouk sector in central Tunisia all the main land operations were confined to the south, and it is belived that a major part of all the German armor left in Tunisia is being used by Rommel in his cornered position there.

Churchill Says Mareth Line Gains Are Now Largely Lost

Prime Minister Tells Parliament That Hard Fighting Lies Ahead for Allied Armies in Tunisia

MAR 25 1943

London, March 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the Germans, by counter-attacks, had won back the greater part of the bridgehead driven through the Mareth Line by the British Eighth Army in Tunisia, and that the main defense line of the Axis was now largely restored.

Basing a brief statement on the latest information from the field, the Prime Minister said that the battle of Tunisia had not yet reached its climax, and that much hard fighting still lay ahead of the British and American troops. "I do not wish that hopes of an easy decision should be encouraged," he warned. "On the other hand, I have good confidence in the final result."

Mr. Churchill flatly asserted that his information was later than that available to the press and radio.

Eisenhower Tells of Attacks.

Meanwhile a communique from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters said simply that the Germans, making a bitter stand in response to Hitler's reported order to "fight to the last man," had counter-attacked yesterday in all three main sectors of the central and southern fronts.

Replying to a question by Arthur Greenwood, Laborite, about the progress of the Tunisian fighting, Mr. Churchill declared:

"I am obliged to him for asking this question, as it is my duty to let the House and the country know that this great battle now proceeding in Tunisia has by no means reached its climax, and that much very hard fighting still lies before the British and United States forces.

"The latest information from the Mareth front—later, that is to say, than that published in this morning's papers—shows that the Germans by counter-attacks have regained a greater part of the bridgehead which had been stormed, and that their main line of defense in that quarter has been largely restored.

"I take occasion to make that statement, as I do not wish that hopes of easy decision should be encouraged. On the other hand, I have good confidence in the final result."

Warns Against Optimism.

London, March 24 (A. P.).—In the House of Commons today Prime Minister Churchill said that the Germans, by counter-attacks, had won back the greater part of the bridgehead driven through the Mareth Line by the British Eighth Army in Tunisia, and that the main defense line of the Axis was now largely restored.

Almost as Mr. Churchill spoke, the Algiers radio continued painting a picture of continued Allied successes in all sides in southern Tunisia, noting, however, that enemy resistance continued very strong. Latest Algiers broadcasts declared that advance units of the Eighth Army were only thirteen miles from Gabes after ramming a hole in the Mareth Line by frontal assault and scoring a seven-mile gain. These broadcasts possibly were based on information several hours old, however, due to delays in communication with the front, and censorship regulations.

Other broadcasts from that radio said that the Americans were continuing their push west of Maknassy toward the sea, that the Eighth Army's flanking march toward El Hamma was continuing and that the French striking from the Chott Djerid area, were making progress.

Tonight a French communique, broadcast by Algiers and heard here by the Associated Press, reported that the French drive north of the Chott Djerid was meeting opposition. 'Our units have developed maneuvers" against the enemy there, it said, adding that in central Tunisia there was intense patrol activity.

U. S. SHELLING AXIS AIRPORT

Guns With Tank Advance Beyond Maknassy Are Turned On Field

By NOLAND NORGAARD

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces in Tunisia, March 23 (Delayed)—American 155-millimeter guns supporting an armored column in a thrust east of Maknassy began shelling Mezzouna airdrome at nightfall tonight, destroying at least five Axis planes on the ground and compelling the others to take flight to the east.

(Mezzouna is about twelve miles east of Maknassy.)

Field Marshal Rommel had placed strong German infantry lines in the path of a further advance east of Maknassy, but American infantry accompanying an armored force won a portion of Djebel Bou Douaou, on the road to the sea to the southeast.

Nazis Repulsed

The Germans in two assaults struck desperately in an effort to cut the United States right flank, but both were repulsed.

The first German tank onslaught, from the direction of Gabes toward El Guetar, was launched by an estimated one hundred tanks with close infantry support, after American infantry units had captured Djebel Berda on the south side of a low pass east of El Guetar the preceding evening.

Simultaneously, Rommel attempted a diversion far to the north, sending seventeen tanks and trucks and motorcycles into Hadjeb el Aioun from the direction of Fondouk.

Feint Is Unsuccessful

When it was found in the course of the day that this feint failed to divert the Americans from the main attack, this force withdrew.

The initial stab toward El Guetar by a force of Mark III, IV and VI tanks broke through the forward American lines and penetrated a distance of some miles before it was halted by tremendous point-blank fire from American guns.

The latter also suffered losses.

Of fifteen German tanks which made the deepest penetration, four were destroyed and the others quickly withdrew. In the whole battle a total of twenty was destroyed.

Americans Beat Off Tank Attack From Foxholes In Mountainside

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Forces in Southern Tunisia, March 23 (Delayed)—"We're a hell of a gang to tangle with. Just follow us and see."

MAR 25 1943

Adolf Hitler's Rangers learned those were more than words in a song to an embattled United States infantry division which in the yellow desert mountains and in a flower-studded valley smashed back the Nazi attempt to break through at El Guetar from the Gabes bottleneck.

Rock-Walled Foxholes

After knocking out more than thirty of a force of some 100 German tanks, including 52-ton Mark VI's thrown against them, United States infantry Rangers' anti-tank and artillery units held stubbornly to the rock-walled foxholes despite one of the most sustained day-long artillery and air bombing attacks put on by the Germans in the Tunisian campaign.

The engagement was on a grand scale, with the American infantry camped in the mountains a few miles east of El Guetar, a desert oasis.

Deadly Counter Fire

The Germans were compelled to try to break through on the ridges and down in the valley while under a deadly counter artillery fire.

The Germans failed and that failure—for they threw in everything they had—is a measure of greatness of the spirit forged in battle by the United States Army, which is growing more powerful every day.

In foxholes on a forward ridge being swept by 88-millimeter artillery fire I talked during the battle lulls with the men who stuck to their posts while a German tank column made a surprise seven-mile dash in advance before being hurled back.

Peak Of Forward Thrust

The smoldering wreckage of several Mark IV tanks in the valley to the right under Djebel Berda marked the peak of the Nazi forward thrust.

But they have withdrawn back so far they are visible only as a number of tiny black dots on ridge lines miles eastward. In no man's land between are a score or more of blackened, smoking, burned and exploded tanks.

The ridge about the foxholes was pit-marked with holes where at least two dozen 88-millimeter shells had smashed with such ricocheting velocity that the entrenched infantrymen were showered with powdered stone dust.

Hit Splits Shelter

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Less than ten yards away on a slight slope lay the torn body of one infantryman, the victim of a direct shell hit which split apart his small foxhole as if by a stroke of lightning.

He was one of this day's casualties among the United States forces.

Ducking back into his hole with each passing shell, Lieut. R. H. Cole, 22, of Worcester, Mass., told how a fellow-officer smashed the attempt by the Germans to aproach in a captured American half track.

Mortar Expert

"Lieut. John McCarthy, of New York city, tore into them with mortar fire and on the third shot he knocked them out of the half-track at 800 yards. He just got his gold bars and, boy, he sure can handle those mortars," Cole concluded.

On the ridge ahead the bursts of the American 105-millimeter shells sprung up like flowers around the far-off German tanks. An armored vehicle at the base of the ridge in a group of blitzed war machines blew up with a loud roar and an orange flash.

"We just heard they are bringing up 400 more trucks in waves of 200 each," said Capt. Joseph T. Dawson, 30, of Waco, Texas. "It looks like we wi be here all day."

Showered With Wool

One of the 88-mm. shells, which landed almost like clockwork in their vicinity, hit a roll of blankets and showered with wool confetti the occupants of three foxholes near by.

They were Corporal Frank Condon, of New York city, who said, "This is not a bad foxhole, but does not compare with the Eighth avenue subway"; Private Richard Pearson, 22, of Oswego, Kan.; Private Mike Hujak, 23, Flint, Mich.; Private Albert Soares, 35, of New Bedford, Mass., and Private Paul Johnson, 22, of Sharon, Md., who clutched a rifle on which the upper hand guard was splintered by a shell fragment.

26 Tanks In A Bunch

Another shell struck 600 feet to the right and everyone ducked below.

"We call them screaming 88's," said Soares. "Twenty-six tanks tried to flank us in that valley there this morning. I counted them and thought we were done for. They moved up in a bunch and got so close they tried to knock our fellows away from their artillery with machine-gun fire, but we made it so hot for them they had to pull back in 20 minutes. But some of them found we have one-way traffic here for Germans."

Companion Hit

As I started back down the ridge one more of those "screaming 88s" landed twenty yards away. A few minutes later I found that a hot fragment had ripped the back of the combat jacket worn by my companion, Lieut. John H. Senseney 3d, of St. Louis, Mo., a former radio-script writer.

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The lieutenant looked in the jacket, but Senseney was unhurt, as also was our jeep driver, Private Anthony Villane, 25, of Newark, New Jersey.

The scream of still another shell sent us diving into a rock shelter, where we found Private Daniel Lind, 22, of Ladiesburg, Md., standing by a gun painted yellow. The gun was not like other American artillery.

Captured From Italians

"It is an Italian 75-millimeter, with ammunition, which we captured when we took this position two days ago," explained Lind. "It is too good to waste, so we are using it against the Germans. Our sergeant, Richard Deland, got a tank with it a little while ago."

On the way back to the jeep we passed a 155-millimeter howitzer battery, whose grinning crews were flushed and eager for battle, although half of the adjoining battery had been knocked out by heavy Stuka raids. They told about destroying at least three tanks and damaging five others with a lobbing gun rarely used for fire against a moving target.

"That is good work, but a 75-millimeter gunner in an anti-tank half-track did even a better job," a staff officer said later. "He got two Mark VI's, two Mark IV's and two armored vehicles."

Heavy Axis Raid

Soon after the jeep pulled away from the battle front the drone of Messerschmitts and the whistle of Stukas filled the sky as the Axis staged the heaviest raid of the day.

The sickening crunch, crunch of bombs and the high-rolling clouds of yellow dust around the American battery positions showed they had been hit, but the clatter of ack-ack fire and the steady thunder of the 105-millimeter artillery told the Germans they still were carrying on.

One Stuka, hit hard and trailing black smoke, dropped slowly grounward as other Axis planes flew away over the mountains.

Italian Complains

In a prisoner-of-war bull pen in a rear area were six Germans captured from the knocked-out Panzer division tanks. They were young and mostly sullen, but they were glad to accept cans of food. An Italian officer prisoner, who was not pleased with the American hospitality, complained bitterly in the ear of an amused military policeman who understood Italian.

"He does not like the table we set," said the army policeman, laughing. "He says he cannot eat our canned crackers and he wants us to get him some fresh bread."

Liberators Bomb Messina

CAIRO, Egypt, March 24 (AP)—Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked the harbor of Messina, Italy, by daylight yesterday, a United States communiqué announced today. [The Italian High Command, in its Wednesday communiqué, broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by The Associated Press, said that thirty American bombers had made the raid.]

Hits were observed in the vicinity of the ferry terminal and fires were started, the United States bulletin said.

The Liberators were attacked by two Messerschmitt-109s, of which one probably was destroyed, the communiqué said. It added that all the United States aircraft returned safely.

Reds Hold Lines On Donets, Push At Smolensk

All Nazi Efforts To Cross River Are Beaten Back

(Map on Page A-6.)

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, March 24.—The Red Army clung tenaciously today to its positions on the Northern Donets River, beating back every effort of the Germans to establish themselves on the eastern bank, and on the central front Soviet troops plunged on toward Smolensk, capturing more settlements in their advance.

The Germans crossed the Donets River in force east of Belgorod last night, but the midnight communique reported [illegible] en back from a tow[illegible] on the eastern s[illegible]

There have been [illegible] indications that such a mass crossing has been repeated during the last few hours, although there have been more attempts.

The Soviet noon communique said the Red Army on the western front—which had been described as the central front before the concerted drive for Smolensk developed—continued its offensive, capturing several villages and wiping out a force of German rapid-fire riflemen surrounded in a forest north of Dukhovschino.

Reds Take Other Settlements.

The Russians also were reported to have taken several other settlements in other sectors of their push toward Smolensk and to have seized a tactically important line.

Heavy losses were inflicted again on the Germans in the Belgorod area when the Soviet troops smashed a German truck column and destroyed trucks, tanks and fuel wagons.

The 50-mile stretch of the twisting, turning Donets River between Chuguev and Belgorod is seeing some of the most bitterly fought, co-ordinated infantry and tank attacks of the Russian-German war.

The German Air Force continued its activity over this front, repeatedly raiding the Russian positions but getting a taste of fire, too.

There have been several crossings of the Northern Donets by the Germans, and always they have been in force but never have the Russians permitted them to remain on the eastern bank for more than a few hours.

Tanks Try to Crash Line.

A dispatch to Red Star said the invaders were throwing 25 to 50 tanks against narrow sectors, hoping to crack the line and pour through a small breach, then endanger the entire section from the flanks.

But all efforts so far have failed, and major-scale tank battles continued, it was said.

Apparently, too, the Red Army still was holding several sectors on the west bank of the Donets. For the last few days there have been no reports from the elbow of the river, in the Izyum sector, but there is no reason to presume that fighting has slackened in this area, where the Germans suffered severely in an ambitious attempt to storm across the still icy stream.

In the Chuguev sector, Red Star related, 200 tanks have been mounted by the Germans o[illegible]ge front less than a mile long wi[illegible] strong air support.

Fighting North of Smolensk.

The Russian Army's arrival in the area about Dukhovschino marked one of the most significant marches to date in this area.

Dispatches carefully stated that the fighting actually was in a sector north of this Smolensk Province town, which puts a Russian force in an area about 40 miles from the German base at Smolensk.

The attack here was by the Russian force which has been mopping up numerous settlements in this forest region south of Bely. Still another Soviet group is moving westward along the Vyazma-Smolensk Railway and highway.

The Russians announced in their midnight communique, as recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, that Soviet forces in the Western Caucasus had captured Slavyanskaya, a district center and railway station 45 miles northeast of Novorossisk. A number of other villages in the Kuban Valley also were reported seized, with heavy losses inflicted on the German Army remnants jammed against the Black Sea coast.

From the Soviet information bureau early today came a flat denial of German high command claims that Russian armies were encircled and annihilated during the counter-offensive that carried the Germans from the Dnieper River watershed to the Donets River line since the end of February, and that the Russians had lost more than 150,000 dead in their retreat.

The Moscow radio carried the bureau's statement that Russian casualties in killed and missing were 36,722 and that German casualties included 52,000 in dead alone.

RUSSIANS SMASH ON IN SMOLENSK ZONE

Also Beat Back Nazi Attacks Above Kharkov and Press Close to Novorossiisk

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By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25—Red Army troops, fighting stubborn battles through long-established and strong German fortifications on the central front, captured several more inhabited points yesterday in a continuing advance on the big Nazi base of Smolensk, Moscow announced today.

In the Caucasus, where the Russians apparently have renewed their offensive after a lull of several weeks, Soviet forces captured the district center and railway station of Abinsk, only twenty miles northeast of the former Soviet Black Sea naval base of Novorossiisk, around which are compressed the remnants of a Nazi Caucasus army that once numbered 200,000 men.

In a third area of heavy fighting—the Belgorod sector north of Kharkov—the Russians were on the defensive against powerful continuing Nazi assaults, although, according to the Soviet midnight communiqué recorded here by the Soviet monitor, the attacks were beaten back with losses to the invaders.

According to Berlin there was a fourth area of heavy fighting. The German communiqué said Nazi forces were locked in a defensive battle of great violence south of Lake Ladoga on the northwestern front.

Chief attention centered on the front before Smolensk, an area where good roads are plentiful and operations are swift. The Russian noon communiqué yesterday reported recapture of several villages north of Dukhovshina, thirty-two miles northeast of Smolensk, and the midnight bulletin recorded the fall of "several" more, listing seven in one sector alone.

The only one of these points named was Safonovo, which the communiqué said was two and one-half miles north of the railway station of Dorogobuzh, which is about fifty miles east of Smolensk on the main rail line to Moscow.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said German counter-blows on this front were unusually violent and suggested that the Nazis were fighting with strong forces moved up from Smolensk. Communications were believed to be good behind the German lines in this region.

Red Star said that a "gap in the enemy's defense" had been driven in the last few days on the western bank of the upper reaches of the Dnieper River on this Smolensk front.

The campaign in the Kuban area of the Caucasus before Novorossiisk has been resumed in the midst of the thaw, which had brought the front to a virtual standstill for weeks.

By taking Slavyanskaya, forty-five miles northeast of Novorossisk, as announced in yesterday's communique, the Russians moved westward considerably toward the Kerch Strait. The fall of Abinskaya, now announced, was more of a threat to Novorossisk, which is south of the strait.

The Germans apparently still hold the initiative in the central sector of the long front, where they have pushed the Russians back in the Donets Valley below Kharkov and are pushing toward Kursk to the north.

The Soviet midnight communique said that in the Belgorod area north of Kharkov a battalion of German infantry "supported by twelve tanks made an attempt to attack our positions."

"Our troops annihilated 150 Hitlerites and disabled three tanks," the communique continued. "The Germans had to beat a hasty retreat. On another sector two enemy artillery batteries were destroyed by Soviet artillery fire and a large concentration of enemy infantry was dispersed."

A few miles to the south, in a region north of Chuguyev, Russian troops "engaged enemy infantry and tanks as they tried to reach the northern Donets," the communique said. "Our troops repulsed all Hitlerite attacks, destroyed nine German tanks and fourteen motor vehicles and annihilated more than a hundred Germans."

More Towns Captured In Drive For Smolensk

Moscow, March 24 (AP)—The Russian armies of the center pressed closer to Smolensk today despite stiffening German resistance and claimed the capture of several villages north of Dukhovschino, thirty-two miles from the great pivotal base.

Dispatches said large-scale tank battles were swirling along the banks of the upper Donets river east and southeast of Kharkov where the Germans were trying vainly to establish a bridgehead.

Report Thrusts Parried

The Russian lines appeared stabilized in that sector, however, and the reports said all the enemy thrusts were parried.

[The German communique reported that a "defensive battle" of great violence was in progress south of Lake Ladoga near Leningrad and that other fighting on the front was of only local importance. The Russians in the north were using numerous planes and strong artillery and the fighting frequently was at close quarters, Berlin said.]

The army newspaper *Red Star* said that the Germans on the outer approaches to Smolensk were offering "violent resistance" and that the Russians' difficulties were increased by a spring thaw.

Reds Enlarge Holdings

The Red army, the newspaper said, had enlarged its holdings west of the upper Dnieper river by piercing German defenses and chasing the enemy from numerous

strong points and ...lages through skillful maneuver.

The noon comm...nique said a position of considerable tactical importance was captured north of Dukhovschino, which lies midway between Bely and Smolensk in thickly forested terrain. Still another Russian column was moving down the Moscow-Warsaw railway and highway along the classic Napoleonic route. A third force was 130 miles southeast in the Zhizdra sector, thirty-two miles from Bryansk.

The Soviet bulletin told of the destruction of thirteen German planes on the Leningrad front, suggesting that a battle of considerable importance might be in progress there.

No Nazis East Of River

In the Kharkov area, the military press said, the Russian lines along the Donets were holding and no Germans had been able to establish themselves east of the river. Several groups have crossed, including one large detachment which seized a town east of Belgorod, but the Russians said all were driven back. The Red army held certain positions in the low hills west of the river also, it was said.

A German claim of killing more than 150,000 Russians and capturing 19,594 in February when the Russians were pushed back between the Dnieper to the Donets was denied officially by the Soviet Information Bureau.

Actual Russian casualties were placed at 36,722 and the Russians said 52,000 Germans died. The Russians said that Soviet units which the Germans claimed to have destroyed never were engaged in that sector and that some units never even existed.

Allied Airmen Strike Over Channel; Nazis Stage Hit-Run Raids

Heavy Explosions Heard In Northern France During Daylight Attack

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 24.—Trading punches with the Germans across the English Channel, Allied airmen struck again this morning at enemy targets in Northern France as Nazi warplanes resumed hit-and-run raids on coastal districts of Britain.

Heavy explosions west of Boulogne rocked houses in the Folkestone area after formations of Allied planes had streaked across the Channel.

The burst of daylight activity provided a follow-up to night attacks by RAF fighters on railway communications in Northwest Germany and occupied territory.

Shuttle Service Over Strait.

As the Allied daylight raiders kept up a regular shuttle service across narrow Dover Strait high-flying Germans, using the mist as cover, crossed the British coast to bomb a locality in the southeast.

More formations of Allied planes headed for Northern France later in the morning, but all were flying too high for watchers on the coast to determine whether they were British or American.

Danish radio stations went off the air shortly after 7:30 a.m. (Eastern War Time) today, indicating that the planes might be heading for Kiel or Hamburg as the targets for today.)

One RAF plane was reported lost in the night raids, during which mines were laid in enemy waters in addition to the attacks on German communications.

Eight Locomotives Shot Up.

At least eight locomotives were reported shot up in the forays.

Yesterday afternoon RAF Mosquito bombers attacked the St. Joseph locomotive works near Nantes, an Air Ministry communique announced last night. Returning pilots reported they saw bombs explode in the very center of the factory, one of the biggest producers of electric and steam locomotives in France.

No planes were reported lost in the Nantes raid.

12 KILLED IN RAID ON ENGLISH TOWN

Toll Rises as More Bodies Are Uncovered in Debris of Homes and a School

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R.A.F. OVER THE CONTINENT

Fighters Gun French Trains and Mosquito Bombers Hit at Northwestern Reich

LONDON, Thursday, March 25 (AP)—For the first time in weeks Nazi bombers raided Scotland early today after a raid yesterday on a southeastern English town where more than twelve persons were killed.

Incendiaries were dropped in Southeastern Scotland as the German bombers cut through intense anti-aircraft fire toward Central Scotland.

In the southeastern English town the death toll was reported rising as more victims were being discovered in the debris of flattened homes, a school and other buildings.

Residents said the number injured was "considerable" and that the short attack by more than a dozen raiders was "one of the heaviest the town has suffered."

Allied fighters struck at railway communicactions in France during the day, and at dusk Mosquito bombers, Britain's fastest bomb-carriers, hammered railway targets in Northwestern Germany.

One fighter is missing, a communiqué said.

In the raid on England, a bomb demolished a school only seconds after the 300 pupils had been sent to shelters. Fire-fighting units from neighboring cities were called to control a number of large fires. A workshop was hit directly, with a large number of casualties.

Two of the raiders were destroyed, one by fighter planes and one by anti-aircraft fire. A third German plane was destroyed by Royal Air Force fighters off the northeast coast of Scotland yesterday afternoon.

The sweeps over France by Allied craft yesterday followed night attacks by R. A. F. fighters over Northwestern Germany and occupied territory to hammer at communications. At least eight locomotives were reported shot up. Mines were laid in enemy waters. One British plane was lost.

4 British Air Officials Quit

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 24—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, announced today in the House of Commons that four of the five directors of the British Overseas Airways Corporation resigned after a dispute with the Air Ministry on one point of working with the new RAF transp... mand.

"The corporation," said Sinc... "asked for assurance that it would be responsible for all the regular trunk services except those carrying exclusively RAF loads."

Sinclair added that after the resignations, which included that of Chairman Clive Pearson, he appointed a new board with Sir Harold Howitt, member of the Air Council since 1939, as chairman.

"Governing Agreements"

A memorandum on the relationship between the two organizations, issued as a white paper, disclosed that the BOA virtually would be controlled by the Transport Command.

While declaring that the "guiding principle" of the association was that the BOA and Transport Command should work in the closest collaboration and avoid duplication wherever possible, the memorandum laid down these three "governing agreements":

1. General resopnsibility of the organization of routes and for the provision of such facilities as required by the corporation for their services shall rest with the command.

2. The Air Ministry will allocate aircraft to the corporation and lay down what services and at awht frequency they are to be operated by the corporation.

3. The corporation wil be responsible to the Secretary of State for air for operating the approved services efficiently and safely.

The working arrangements also empowered the commander of the Transport Command to give "routine instructions" to determine the composition of loads of BOA aircraft and "to divert the corporation aircraft or interrupt their schedules as may be necessary in event of an overriding military emergency."

...sk Air 3 ...my Ships

London, March 24 (AP)—British light coastal forces, continuing their assaults on enemy shipping along the continental coasts, seriously damaged at least one escort vessel and hit two other vessels by gunfire early yesterday off Terschelling, the Netherlands, an Admiralty communique said today.

Two attacks were made on a strongly escorted convoy, the Admiralty said, but full results were unobserved because of the darkness.

"All our forces returned safely to harbor," the announcement said. "The only casualty was one rating slightly injured. Two of our vessels suffered superficial damage."

Raiders Land in Norway

LONDON, March 24 (AP).—The German-controlled Oslo radio reported today that a group of saboteurs had been landed on the Norwegian coast on Monday night by British motorboats, but had been spotted at once by German troops and driven off with sharp losses. The broadcast was recorded by Reuters.

Allied Nationals Told To Join Their Forces

London, March 24 (AP)—Effective April 1, Allied nationals of military age—between 18 and 42 years—in this country who have not joined their own national forces within two months, will be liable to induction in British forces unless exempted by their governments, the Ministry of Labor announced today.

The order will not apply to United States citizens.

Briton Calls Sweden "Definitely Pro-Axis"

London, March 24 (AP)—Sir Alfred Knox, a member of the House of Commons, told that body today that Sweden's attitude since the beginning of the war had been "definitely pro-Axis" and suggested that the United Nations had power to bring her into line by withholding foodstuffs sent from the United States.

His charge followed questions to the Government which asserted that German transport aircraft carrying troops and unmounted machine guns had been passing over Sweden.

Norman Bower, a Conservative member from Harrow, asked whether Britain "would make it clear to the Swedish Government that these breaches of neutrality on the part of Sweden must react inevitably to her disadvantage."

Richard Law, the parliamentary Under Secretary of State, answered that the facts must be established first and that that was being done.

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—A German radio broadcast, quoting "authoritative circles in Vichy," said today that Vaux St. Cyr, Vichy Ambassador to Sweden, has severed his connections with Vichy to become a supporter of General Henri Giraud, French leader in Africa.

Two Marriage Proposals Received by Montgomery

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 24—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, British Eighth Army commander, recently received two proposals of marriage. "Curiously enough," he says, "both came by the same post. That must be a record."

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The General, 55 years old and a widower since 1937, told of the proposals in a letter to his mother, Lady Montgomery, which she made public today.

U. S. BOMBERS' SCORE IS PUT AT 16 TO ONE

80 Axis Planes Destroyed In Last Two Raids At Cost Of 5, Eaker Says

Head Of Eighth U. S. Air Force Predicts Heavier And Wider Attacks

HILL

MAR 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

United States Air Force Headquarters in England, March 24—American Flying Fortresses and Liberators destroyed eighty Axis planes at the cost of five, probably shot down another twenty-nine and damaged thirty-two others in particularly effective bombing attacks on Vegesack, near Bremen, last Friday and Wilhelmshaven Monday.

The aggressive Texan who commande the Eighth United States Air Force, Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, announced these figures today and emphasized that they were but a sample of things in store for Germany.

Official Box Score

The official box score on the aerial combats incidental to the destruction heaped on the submarine bases and shipyards:

	Dest.	Prob.	Dam.
Vegesack..	52	20	23
Wilhelmshaven..	28	9	9
Totals...	80	29	32

The 16-to-1 or better ratio of killing off Axis fighters illustrated the economy of the American bombinb as outlined by the general at a press conference today.

Night Bombings Next

"American bombers can go to any target in Germany and beat off fighters on their way there and on the way back," he said. "I anticipate that we will have a big enough force by mid-summer so we won't give a damn whether they know we are coming or not. The more they put up, the more we'll knock down."

He declared that the raid on Vegesack, an industrial water-front center near Bremen, marked the end of the experimental stage of high-altitude precision bombings by daylight and that the United States assaults on the German war potential would be stepped up.

Moreover, he said the heavyweights were being equipped for night bombings to join the saturation attacks of the RAF. New bombers coming off United States production lines shortly will be "bigger and faster and carry three or four times the bomb load and they will be better defensively," Eaker said.

Score Now Is 356 To 90

The Americans have conducted 51 operations against Hitler's continental establishments and destroyed 356 Axis planes against the loss of 90 bombers, Eaker said, adding that this proved that American daylight bombing tactics were practical and could be pursued well within the reasonably expectable ratio of losses and gains.

The fifty-two planes listed as definitely destroyed in the Vegesack attack established a new high mark for American winged aerial defense, breaking the previous record of forty-eight destroyed over Lille, France, on October 10.

The general, noting that some sources had questioned the credibility of American claims, said every effort was made to eliminate duplications, but "we still are not certain we eliminate all of them."

The problem was illustrated by the general's explanation that some times as many at thirty-six Fortresses or Liberators were attacked in a formation and that all bombers opened on the attackers at once.

Morale Of Nazi Fighters Reduced

"The enemy has suffered losses," Eaker said. "Whatever they are, we

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can't change it by talking. In any case, we know we have reduced the morale of German fighters and German fighter strength."

Eaker said the American bombers were certainly capable of battering Berlin and added:

"We have some fat targets waiting."

Eaker indicated considerable reinforcements were arriving steadily, but hedged on whether the rate was sufficient.

"I wouldn't be satisfied if it were one hundred a day," he said. He declared the growing air force would be able to support ground forces for any invasion drive as full as the air forces of Germany or Russia "or any other country in the world."

52 Nazis Bagged In U. S. Attack On Vegesack

[By the Associated Press]

At United States Eighth Air Force Headquarters, Somewhere in England, March 24—United States heavy bombers knocked down fifty-two German fighter positively in last week's raid on Vegesack, near Bremen, plus twenty probably shot down and twenty-three damaged, it was disclosed today by Maj. Gen. Ira Eaker.

The total of positive victims topped the previous record of forty-eight in a one-hundred-plane raid last October 10 on Lille, France.

The total of ninety-five planes destroyed, probably destroyed and damaged in the Vegesack raid was ten less than that of the Lille raid, when the score, in addition to forty-eight destroyed, was thirty-eight probably destroyed and nineteen damaged.

356 Victims To Date

That made for the tota of fifty-one American operations in Europe to date a record of 356 victims against ninety bombers lost, it was stated.

The Vegesack raid, Major General Eaker said, marked an end of the "experimental" period in high-altitude daylight precision bombing.

It now has been definitely established as practical without uneconomical losses.

A new phase in the Eighth United States Air Force campaign now is beginning in which Eaker, commander of the air force, said "our task is to build up a force to join the RAF in a full-scale offensive on the German war machine."

"I anticipate that we will have a big enough force by midsummer so we won't give a damn whether they know we are coming or not. The more (fighters) they put up, the more we'll knock down."

Trained For Night Raids

Flying Fortresses and Liberators now are being equipped and crews trained for night bombing, he also stated, and will start flying at night in the near future.

Noting that "the creditability of our claims of enemy aircraft destroyed has been questioned," Major General Eaker said: "I am quite certain our claims are high, but we [illegible] no way of knowing exactly what they should be."

(Continued On Page 4)

Scoring Plan Differs

He explained that the scoring of daylight victims was an entirely different problem from the RAF problem of calculating enemy aircraft shot down at night.

"The night bomber goes as an individual plane," he said. "In daytime we have as high as thirty-six planes in formation. Any enemy plane which dives at that formation is shot at by all the planes and duplicate claims may easily arise."

He said, however, that every effort was made to eliminate duplicate claims with a central group of officers spending days and nights using diagrams and even models, but he acknowledged "we still are not certian they eliminate all of them."

Reduce Nazi Morale

"However, the enemy has suffered losses," he said. "Whatever they are, we can't change it by talking. I don't think we'll get the true answer until the war is over [illegible] German records, but I am not nervous on what the German records will show.

"In any case we know we have reduced the morale of German fighters and German fighter strength."

The Eighth Air Force, he said, in the not too distant future will be operating with bombers that will be "bigger and faster and carry three to four times the bomb load and they will be better defensively."

"Didn't See Crash"

He said Amer[illegible] flyers had been thoroughly indoctrinated with the idea of estimating their German victims conservatively and they had swung over to err on the conservative side.

He cited the case of a waist-gunner on a Flying Fortress in the "Boomerang Boys" group who saw a Focke-Wulf 190 blown to pieces in the air under a blast from his gun. When asked by a fellow crew member if he was going to claim it he replied: "No, I didn't see it crash."

Vichy Said to Resume Shipping Jews to Poland

2,500 Deported Last Week From Lourdes Camp

BERN, Switzerland, March 24 (AP).—The Nazi-directed Vichy regime in France has resumed the shipment of Jews to Poland and elsewhere in eastern Europe, a well informed source said today.

For the first time since last fall, when at least 1,000 foreign Jews were rounded up and deported from the former occupied zone in France, the mass shipments are being renewed, said this source, whose name may not be disclosed.

A contingent of 2,500 foreign Jews was sent to Poland last week from a camp near Lourdes, the informant added. The Jews were said to have been placed in cattle cars without food for the five or six-day trip.

The number of foreign Jews being sent from the former unoccupied zone in France is estimated at 10,000. These, added to the 25,000 to 30,000 shipped from the old occupied zone, bring the total to 35,000 to 40,000, or approximately two-thirds of the estimated 60,000 foreign Jews in France, many of whom fled there before the Nazi advance in other European countries, this source said.

Convoy Held Best Method To Combat U-Boats

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[By the Associated Press]

Liverpool, March 24—The convoy system is the most effective answer to German submarine attacks on the Allies' overseas supply lines provided the convoys are properly guarded, the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association declared today in its annual report.

Asserting that losses suffered in heavily guarded troop convoys had been negligible, the statement said:

"There is no reason to think that if a similar degree of protection were available for all convoys it would not produce the same result and break the back of the (submarine) campaign."

Reduction Called Vital

The shipowners urged that in addition to being equipped with stronger surface escorts, convoys should be given the widest possible air cover.

"It is reduction of losses and not their replacement which is vital," the report declared.

Warning Sounded

"Replacement by wartime types will not restore the quality of ships lost from the pre-war liner fleets, nor does it remedy the loss of valuable cargoes and still more valuable lives."

The statement warned that the "admittedly amazing" results achieved by United States shipbuilders should not be permitted to overshadow "the essential need for preevntion of loss and the destruction of the attacker."

BELFAST, [illegible] (AP)—Archbishop [illegible] man of New York on his visit to Ireland next week will stop first at Londonderry and then proceed to Dublin, where he will be received by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, it was learned here today.

'Democratic' Parties Gain In Heavy Danish Voting

MAR 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, March 24 — The Danish people, smarting under the yoke of the occupying Germans, gave a smashing demonstration for democracy as the count came in today from yesterday's Parliamentary elections.

With more than ninety per cent. of the electorate going to the polls, the five dominant parties—united on a plaftorm of national unity and the principles of free national democracy—polled 362,000 more votes than in the last election in 1939.

Nazis Gain Little

The Danish Nazi party, despite the backing of the German invaders, gained only 12,000 votes over its 1939 total of 31,032—a comparatively insignificant proportion of the total cast.

Some Nazis had called on the electorate to abstain from voting, while Danish authorities had called on the citizens to "appear and vote." Fifteen per cent. more voters appeared than in the previous election.

Conservatives Show Gain

Official results of the election showed the Conservative party of Christmas Moeller, political leader now in Great Britain, polled 421,051 votes, compared with 301,625 in 1939; Social Democrats 894,636, against 729,619; Liberals 376,463, against 309,550; Radical party 175,025, compared with 161,839; the Right Union 31,185, compared with 33,783.

Outside the united "big five," the Farmers' party lost 23,000 votes, polling only 24,700, while the Nazis received 43,277.

The distribution of seats in the Parliament on the basis of the new vote has not yet been announced, but there will be no great change in the structure, merely a redistribution among the united "big five."

A new minority pro-British party won three seats in yesterday's parliamental election in occupied Denmark, preliminary returns indicated tonight, while Fritz Clausen's Danish Nazi party managed only to break even.

Despite Nazi pressure on the electorate to abstain from voting, gains of the two major parties—the Conservatives, led in absentia by Christmas Moeller, now in Great Britain, and the Social Democrats—reflected a significant sympathy for democracy among the Danish people.

(In London, Moeller, who is a leader of the Free Danish movement, called the tally a symbol of the political "shipwreck" of Premier Erik Scavenius, and said "Germany's loss of prestige is colossal," according to a British broadcast recorded by the Office of War Information.)

Denmark Vote Gives 3 Seats To Pro-British

Nazi Party Breaks Even; Parliamentary Election Hints Democratic Trend

SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, March 24 (AP).—The Social Democrats won sixty-six seats, a gain of two, and the Conservatives captured thirty-one, a gain of five. Except for the Nazis, who retained their previous three seats, and the new pro-British group, which will be represented in Parliament for the first time, all other parties lost ground.

The returns indicated these results for other parties: Farmer Liberals, thirty-one seats, a loss of two; Radicals, thirteen, a loss of one; Right Union, two, a loss of one; Farmers, two, a loss of two. The outlawed Communist party will not be represented. A German minority group lost its single seat.

(The Berlin radio, as recorded by The Associated Press, said the result of the election "was interpreted in the Wilhelmstrasse as approval by the Danish people of the Danish government and its political course." The "only group which is in open opposition to the Danish government," the broadcast said, "received less than 2 per cent of the votes, and it was stressed in Berlin that the German occupation troops had provided a perfectly free and unmolested election in Denmark.")

In response to a plea by Danish authorities, 15 per cent more voters turned out than in the last previous election, in 1939.

The Danish Nazi party received 43,277 votes, an increase of 12,245 over its 1939 figure, but a comparatively insignificant proportion of the national total.

(In New York a spokesman for the Danish Information Service said it appeared that the Danish Nazi party actually lost ground. The German minority in Schleswig, he said, was ordered to vote en masse for the Nazi party and presumably did so. In 1939 Schleswig citizens turned in 15,000 votes. If a 15,000-vote bloc of this year's total of 43,277 came from there, the spokesman said, a considerable loss in support for the party throughout the rest of the country would be indicated.)

The new Parliament is expected to meet for the first time about April 15, the Berlin radio announced.

Nazi Warplane Output Reduced One-Third, Engineer Declares

Stockholm Source Says Production Is Only 2,000 Per Month

SHANKE

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—Warplane production in Germany and enslaved countries has dropped from a peak of 3,000 a month to approximately 2,000 a month in the last year, an industrial engineer thoroughly familiar with Nazi war economy declared today.

The figures, which show the increasing difficulties Germany is facing in an effort to keep abreast of the Allies in air power, do not include training planes, this source said.

Among the causes of the decline, he listed inferior labor, due to replacement of skilled men with inexperienced women and indifferent foreign hands; bottlenecks in transportation of coal and iron; undernourishment of workers, which after three years is beginning to result in a marked loss of efficiency, and finally the dislocation of war economy caused by paralyzing RAF raids.

(Contrasting the Stockholm report was the statement Monday by authoritative British circles in London that despite the batterings of the past four months the German war machine shows no sign of critical weaknesses. With respect to the German industrial position, the British experts said there were indications the output in some branches of manufacturing may be actually increasing—notably the production of aircraft.)

Steel Production Declines.

The industrial expert said he thought Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair's recent statement in the British House of Commons gave a good picture of the real effects produced by RAF bombings of German industry. Mr. Sinclair estimated the decline of daily coal production in the Ruhr, Saar and Aachen districts at 80,000 tons, the drop in steel output of the Duesseldorf-Duisburg plants at a million and a quarter tons.

A recent decree forbidding use of iron and steel in a long list of products ranging from liquid containers to counterweights indicates how severely this drop in production is being felt in Germany.

The Nazi press, too, has been lauding technical advances which

have enabled the saving of steel. Newspapers said the amount of steel used in 15-centimeter shells had been reduced from 143 to 125 pounds and in 550-pounds bombs to 395 pounds.

Meanwhile, the transportation problem was reported so snarled that Germany and Italy have been forced to limit exchange goods under their barter treaty to the absolute essentials. The first priority was given to coal, the Swedish press said.

Adolf Hitler's total mobilization program, authoritative sources declared, had not been successfully mastering the manpower question because he has been forcing war industries to replace experienced with inexperienced hands to comply with the army's need for recruits. These, in turn, are of an inferior military quality.

Reports here have said Hitler has directed the mustering of a reserve army of 3,000,000 men, who will receive six weeks' training. In addition, these reports said Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in a recent conference with Premier Mussolini, had demanded more than 1,000,000 workers or soldiers from Italy. Observers said Italy could easily raise that many because she is far from being totally mobilized.

On the other hand, military observers doubt that the Axis are in a position to equip soldiers outside their own army.

Dissatisfaction among the Germans with the total mobilization decrees, especially the orders closing thousands of stores and artisans shops, has been reflected recently in the German press, which has gone to great pains to explain the need for the measures.

Reports from Germany also indicate that authorities are experiencing more trouble with saboteurs. German newspapers have warned factory owners and plant managers to keep a special watch on foreign labor, pointing out that in handling machines "laxity or bad will" may cause great damage.

Malta Planes Torpedo Ship

VALLETTA, Malta, March 24 (AP)—Torpedo-bombers from Malta hit a medium-sized ship in a raid on Axis supply lanes last night. Fighter intruders attacked railways and industral installations in Sicily and Italy and ships off the coasts with cannon fire, a communiqué said today.

Massed Jap Planes At Rabaul Smashed In Predawn Raid

54 Tons of Bombs Are Dropped on 250 Craft

At Three Airdromes

By the Associated Press. HAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, March 24.—A growing concentration of Japanese air power in the Southwest Pacific was smashed yesterday by a predawn bombing of three airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain, in which more than 250 Nipponese fighter and bomber craft felt the weight of 54 tons of explosives and incendiaries, Allied headquarters announced today.

Reconnaissance discovered the massed planes Monday and the bomber fleet went to work on it in an hour-long raid before daylight yesterday "in the face of fierce anti-aircraft and searchlight barrages * * * in a series of co-ordinated strikes," the communique said. Flyers said they were aided by the moon in spotting their targets.

Not an Allied bomber was lost, although some were damaged, and a 10,000-ton transport was added to the bag when returning bombers sighted it off Cape Gazelle and set it afire, it was declared.

Many Planes Destroyed.

The enemy planes were nested at Lakunai, Vunakanau and Rapopo Airdromes.

"Fifty-four tons of bombs, ranging from 2,000-pounders to fragmentation incendiaries, were dropped on runways, dispersal areas, installations, searchlights and gun positions for one and a half hours," the communique stated. "Fires immediately broke out in all the target areas, rising and multiplying as our aircraft increased their pressure, columns of smoke reaching thousands of feet into the air."

It was indicated a substantial proportion of the Japanese plane pack was destroyed or damaged, as "congested aircraft on the ground were repeatedly hit."

Gasmata airdrome, on the southern shore of New Britain, also was the target for two attacks the same night.

Positions Bombed Six Times.

Rabaul was given its heaviest previous pasting on February 14, when more than 30 bombers dropped 50 tons of explosives and followed up the next night with 38 tons. Rabaul also was bombed March 12 and March 16.

The base, Japan's largest naval and air center south of the mandated islands, is about 500 miles northeast of the Allied air base at Port Moresby, New Guinea.

In the Mubo area of New Guinea, attack planes and long range fighters made 27 strafing runs and bombed Japanese positions six times yesterday morning, while dawn and daylight bombing and machine-gunning attacks were made on areas about Salamaua, the Japanese base to the north.

An enemy schooner was bombed in Lorengau Harbor, in the Admiralty Islands, north of New Guinea, and shipping and towns were bombed in the Babar and Tanimbar Island sectors northwest of Australia.

BOMB 9 JAP BASES AND CARGO VESSEL

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Thursday, March 25 (AP).—Allied aircraft hammered Japanese positions in the Mubo area of New Guinea with a deadly aerial artillery barrage yesterday in one blow of a busy day aimed at keeping Japanese forces back on their heels throughout much of the Southwest Pacific.

Forty-four times, American A-20 Bostons and Australian Beaufighters swept over the enemy ground positions at Mubo—15 miles from the enemy base at Salamaua—firing 30,000 rounds of cannon shells and machine gun bullets.

Jungle Hides Results.

While the heavy jungle screen hid the results of the attack, experience has shown such raids have always taken a large toll of Japanese MAR 25 1943

American Fortresses, Liberators, Mitchells and Catalinas struck at nine points—Kaimana in Dutch New Guinea, the Kai Islands, the Aroe Islands, Buka in the Solomons, Gasmata in New Britain, Wewak, Finschhafen and Lae and Mubo in New Guinea, Allied headquarters reported today.

Merchantman Is Hit.

Dutch-manned Mitchells found a 5,000-ton Japanese merchantman at Kaimana and dropped a bomb squarely on it after driving off three Japanese planes which sought to block the attack. A near miss splashed water on a smaller vessel nearby.

For two hours far-ranging Catalinas kept the Japanese awake at Buka in the northern Solomons with harrassing raids that also caused damage to the airdrome runway and dispersal bays.

Some 500 miles north of Darwin in the Kai Islands two formations of medium bombers caused heavy damage by low level attacks on the Japanese-occupied towns of Langgoer, Faan, Koolfeer and other villages. Two small coastal vessels were seriously hit. A medium bomber also raided the town of Dobo on the Aroe Islands.

Buka, which is at the northern tip of the Solomon Archipelago, was attacked at night for two hours by medium bombers, which intermittently dropped bombs on the airdrome runway and dispersal bays.

For the second successive day, but on an enlarged scale, the communique reported sweeps of General Douglas MacArthur's "aerial artillery" over the Mubo sector of New Guinea. Mubo is twelve miles south of the Japanese base of Salamaua.

bombers were driven off, one of them being damaged, a communique said.

Jerseyites Take Part.

Somewhere in New Guinea, March 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The moon helped Allied flyers find their targets in simultaneous raids on three Rabaul airdromes early today but it also silhouetted their Flying Fortresses and made them easier marks for anti-aircraft fire, returning airmen said today. However, the planes returned safely from their mission except for some minor damage from anti-aircraft splinters.

The weather en route was bad but the target area was squarely in the center of a big clear spot lighted by the moon overhead.

"We had to get through to the target and hit those planes before the Japs could get them out and hit us," one flyer declared.

Lieut. Jay Zeamer Jr., of Orange, N. J., was so eager to have a part in the mission he insisted on going although he had just returned from a long reconnaissance job. When he had finished his bombing, he swept low over the water and made several strafing passes at a small boat.

23 FLIERS HONORED AGAIN

U. S. Veterans in South Pacific Get Third High Decoration

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific Area, March 24 (AP)—Twenty-three air force officers and men, veterans of more than 200 hours each of dangerous operational flying, received the oak leaf cluster today in lieu of an additional award of the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement.

The nine officers and fourteen sergeants previously had received the Distinguished Flying Cross for 100 hours of operational missions and the Air Medal for fifty hours. The missions included bombing attacks against enemy bases, sea searches and long-range photographic and reconnaissance flights.

The twenty-three included First Lieutenant Rob Roy Carruthers, 225 Rocking Stone Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.; Sergeant Ferdinand Ottaviano, 15 Highlawn Avenue, Brooklyn; First Lieutenant Milton R. Beekman of Cranbury, N. J.

MacArthur's Planes Attack 9 Bases of Foe

Hit 5,000-Ton Merchant Ship Off New Guinea

SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, March 24 (Thursday) (AP)—Allied planes attacked nine Japanese bases and hit a merchantman off New Guinea yesterday, the high command announced today.

The merchantman, a 5,000-ton vessel, was bombed off Kaimana, which is in northwestern New Guinea, and 600 miles north of Darwin, Australia. Another smaller ship took a damaging near miss. Three enemy planes attempting to attack the Allied

Three Objectives Accomplished In Burma

MAR 25 1943

By Frank L. Martin

(Associated Press Correspondent)

Calcutta, March 23 (Delayed).—British troops have failed in four attempts to crush Japanese defenses on the tip of Mayu Peninsula and to hold their own positions between the Arakan and Mayu rivers, in Burma, but qualified observers said today they had accomplished three objectives:

1. They killed Japanese.
2. They gained valuable experience in jungle warfare.
3. They frustrated any plan the Japanese might have had to invade India before the monsoon.

Now the British must readjust their forces to positions which can be supplied during the monsoon,

Only Few Weeks Remain

Only a few weeks remain before the monsoons break.

The Mayu Peninsula campaign, with Donbaik as one of the objectives, marked the peak of British operations in the Arakan area.

As the situation stands today, the British are unlikely to clear the peninsula before the monsoons. The British efforts bogged down mainly because they were unable to capture two Japanese strongpoints in three major attacks.

Both Have Heavy Casualties

Both sides suffered considerable casualties considering the size of the front.

On another front Indian troops, which formerly held a position on the Kaladan river, now are in the vicinity of Thaungmaw, north of Akyab, after withdrawing before making contact with the enemy.

On the third Burma front, British and Indian troops are formed in a line from Thaungmaw guarding Rathedaung, after withdrawing fifteen miles under periodic Japanese fire.

This force, after reaching a position from which to attack Rathedaung, a few miles north of Akyab, was forced to withdraw in two leaps when the Japanese counter-attacked from Rathedaung.

RAF Blasts Japs At Donbaik, Sinks Sampans in Burma

Enemy Troops Moving Along Toungoo Road Are Machine-Gunned

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, March 24.—Japanese positions at Donbaik, on the Mayu Peninsula above Akyab in Burma, were bombed yesterday by the RAF, and several sampans on the Kaladan River were sunk by fighter patrols, a British communique said today.

Enemy troops moving along Toungoo road also were machine-gunned, it was announced.

The enemy airfield at Magwe and the town of Akyab were bombed last night, the war bulletin said.

The Japanese sent planes over an Allied airfield in Southeastern Bengal before dawn yesterday and caused slight damage and few minor casualties, it was said.

U. S. Flyers Raid Burma Bridges

New Delhi, India, March 24 (AP)—The American Air Force again has attacked the long Gokteik viaduct on the railroad between Mandalay and Lashio in Burma and the Myitnge bridge north of Rangoon and the Thazi railroad junction, a United States communique announced today.

Hits on the Myitnge bridge and its approaches already had prevented any railway movements over the structure for several weeks, the communique said, while damage already had been reported to the Gokteik viaduct.

Attempts by the Japanese to hide the Myitnge bridge by a smoke screen during the latest raid were frustrated, the communique added.

Heavy-caliber bombs did extensive damage on sidings, railway cars and warehouses at Thazi, it was said.

British Blame Ganhdi For Recent India Riots

London, March 24 (AP)—The Government of India in a white paper issued in London asserted today that the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi must bear the responsibility for recent rioting in India.

The contents of the white paper were similar to a white paper issued previously by the British Government.

"Only one answer can be given to the question as to who must bear the responsibility for mas uprisings and individual crimes . . . the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhi," it said.

MAR 25 1943

PANAMA HEARS WALLACE TALK

Vice-President Predicts Era of Freedom.

Panama, March 24 (A. P.).—An Allied victory over the Axis will mean re-establishment of liberty and democracy for all nations of the world, large and small, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States said today as he concluded an official visit to Panama as part of a seven-nation tour of Latin American countries.

In an address prepared for delivery to the Panamanian Congress, Mr. Wallace referred to the "common desire of our two countries to win victory for the free peoples of the world," and added:

"We, the happy citizens of the New World democracies, must, in the face of transcendental problems confronting the free inhabitants of the earth as a whole, devote ourselves anew to the duty of defending and maintaining democratic governments — which are the only ones which really express the sovereignty of the peo-

pie.

Goes to Chile Next.

Following delivery of the speech Mr. Wallace planned to fly to Chile, with an over-night stop at Cali, Colombia.

[Chile has prepared the greatest reception ever accorded a foreign visitor when Mr. Wallace arrives for a ten-day visit Friday, dispatches from Santiago said.]

Mr. Wallace's speech, in Spanish, was planned as a reply to an address by Umberto Leignadier, president of the Panamanian National Assembly, who lauded President Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace as leaders of a great world crusade for liberty.

Mr. Wallace, Mr. Leignadier said, is traveling as the representative of the "authentic idealism and energy of the United States" which now extend "over the unlimited horizons of all humanity."

Russo-Latin Entente Urged.

At a press conference late yesterday Mr. Wallace said he thought resumption of relations between Latin American countries and Russia would be a lasting contribution to peace throughout the world because it would strengthen the ties between Slav and Latin peoples.

Addressing the Bolivar Society of Panama, he expressed the hope that the dream of Gen. Simon Bolivar, the great South American liberator, for a single world nation, might come true, "within our lifetime."

He told reporters establishment of an Inter-American university in northern Panama, where climatic conditions are right for "maximum mental activity," is under active consideration.

Meat Point Values Revealed; Average Is 2 Pounds a Week

MAR 25 1943

Plus Small Quantity of Butter and Cheese—Restaurants to Require No Customer Coupons but May Limit Portions.

Washington, March 24 (A. P.).—Disclosure today of coupon values of meat showed that Americans will be allowed, starting Monday, to buy a maximum of two pounds of popular type steak or three and one-fifth pounds of hamburger per person per week under rationing.

Actually, most persons will buy less because they will want to use some of the same coupons for butter, lard, cheese or canned fish. They wil. have sixteen points to spend per week at an average coupon cost of eight points per pound for the whole group of foods.

A typical budget probably will be, per person, two pounds of meat plus perhaps a quarter pound of butter and a quarter pound of cheese. A whole pound of butter calls for eight points.

The OPA said that the rations were relatively more liberal than those for processed foods, but the impact will vary sharply in each family. Families that have liked and been able to afford to eat a lot of meat may find their rations only a fraction of their customary purchases, but in some of the poorest classes the ration may exceed what families may be able to afford.

Affects More Families.

Compared with such things as gasoline and shoe rationing the new program will affect the lives of Americans more than any other type of rationing undertaken so far. By Monday, about the only important unrationed foods in grocery stores will be milk, bread, cereals, preserves and fresh fruits and vegetables.

On the brighter side, the plan is designed to even up meat supplies—at least after it has been in operation a couple of weeks—and will help those localities which have had the most acute meat shortages.

The Government said the new rationing is necessary to divide up a curtailed civilian supply because of heavy diversion of these foods to the armed services and lend-lease. Some packers and stock men have blamed the shortage on Government interference with normal producing and marketing procedures.

Industrial Users.

Industrial users of meats and fats were allocated points equivalent to approximately 70 per cent of the weight of the newly rationed items they used in corresponding periods last year and will buy their supplies according to the regular point values. This class includes such firms as bakeries, which buy shortening, and manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, who require various of the rationed items.

Some time during the day OPA was expected to announce the basis on which restaurants and other institutional users of meats and fats would be rationed. These firms also will be rationed on an overall basis and, pending further action, will be free to serve their available supplies in any way they choose, since customers do not have to give coupons. However, the Department of Agriculture has been considering the regulation of the individual portions of meats, fruits and desserts which restaurants may serve to each customer.

Only farmers are exempt, being authorized to eat as much as they desire of their own produce, although they must collect coupons if they sell any of it to outside consumers. Farmers also hope that rationing will restrain wholesale and retail meat prices sufficienetly to obviate an OPA proposal for restricting the prices of live meat animals

The new point values were unveiled to the press by OPA with charts, tables, volumes of explanatory matter and quiz sessions.

Goes Into Effect Monday.

The new plan goes into effect at 12:01 A. M. Monday.

During the first week, each person must use the red A stamps in his No. 2 ration book (the one in which blue stamps are used for canned goods) to buy meat except poultry and game, edible fats and oils, except olive oil and salad dressings, cheese except soft and perishable cheeses such as cottage cheese, and canned fish or shell fish. Meats are rationed whether fresh, frozen, cooked or cured.

The following week, any left over A's plus the red B stamps may be used, and in the third week the left over A's and B's plus the red C stamps. The same carryover is provided in fourth week, but all four weeks' stamps expire together on April 30. Procedure after that remains to be determined.

Will Cause Variance.

At least during April, this will cause great variance in weekly purchases, since some people may want to save some of their early-month coupons for a splurge in the final week of April.

However, the real purpose of this system of accumulating coupons for the first month is to give a fair break to people in some communities where meat or butter may be especially scarce in the early part of the month.

The red A coupons will give each person—even babies—16 points, which is the total of the 8, 5, 2 and 1 point stamps printed in red and marked A.

One may then buy meat or butter or cheese or anything else on the list according to its point value as desires. For instance, vegetarians may spend all their points on butter and cheese while some people may buy practically nothing but meat. The system is virtually the same as the point values for canned goods.

Average 6 Points a Pound.

The average value of all meats, lumping everything from pigs' feet to porterhouse, is 6 points per pound, but the most popular types average 8 points. Typical 8 point cuts are all beefsteak (except boned sirloin which is 9), veal loin chops, center pork chops, loin lamb chops, fresh or cured sliced ham, and either sliced or slab bacon with the rind off. Roasts are mostly 6 to 8 points a pound.

Hamburger is only 5 points per pound, but a catch here is that OPA's definition of hamburger is something made exclusively of scraps and other waste meats. If one wants better ground meat he will have to buy it in its original form, pay the regular point value and then have it ground to order.

All butter and rationed types of cheese are 8 points per pound; lard, shortening and margarine, 5; salad and cooking oils, 6 points per pound or pint; all canned fish, 7 points per pound.

Value of Cooked Meat.

Generally, ready-to-eat meats, especially delicatessen items, were given point values two points per pound if unsliced (or three points per pound if sliced) higher than the coupon cost of the raw meat. This differential was selected to take care of shrinkage and waste in processing. Thus, to find the point value of corned beef, as an example, a butcher will have to figure out what cut of meat it was made out of, the point value of the meat in its original form, and add two or three points per pound, depending on whether the finished products is sold whole or sliced. A whole or half fresh ham, for instance, will cost 7 points per pound, while the same ham in ready-to-eat condition costs 9 points. Ready-to-eat sliced ham is a slight exception from the rule and costs 11 points per pound.

The Government ordered that all meats should be sold on a normal trim basis. That meant that butchers are supposed to cut off a "normal" amount of bone and fat before weighing. However, consumers will have to do their own policing of the order, and if dissatisfied can do nothing but argue with the butcher or take their trade elsewhere

No Rib Roasts for Display.

A few standard types of meat failed to appear on the point chart, notably rolled rib beef roast. For any such cuts, the point value will have to be determined by weighing up the original cut after which the butcher can trim and roll or otherwise prepare the desired cut. Accordingly, butcher shops will not be able to have such things as rolled rib roasts on display and will have to make them up on order.

All point values in this program are on a per pound basis, even with regard to canned meats or fish, and fractional weights will be figured to the nearest full coupon point—except that at least one point will be charged for even the smallest purchase. Thus a steak which costs 8 points per pound may be bought in a half-pound portion at 4 points, or in a pound and three-ounce size at 10 points.

In this figuring, a fraction amounting to less than ½ point is disregarded, while a fraction of ½ or more costs a whole point. Thus 7 ounces of pork sausage (7 points per pound) will cost 3 points, while 8 ounces will cost 4 points.

To Give Coupon Change.

Because of the difficulty in cutting meat to exact weights, and thus to exact coupon totals, OPA authorized butchers to give "coupon change," using 1-point coupons for this purpose. For instance, if a person bought 6 points worth of meat and had only an 8-point coupon to pay for it, the butcher can give him back two 1-point stamps. This is a departure from the point system on canned goods, where no change is permitted.

Retailers and wholesalers will use in their purchases an entirely different set of point values, which will be much lower to compensate them for shrinkage and waste. These reduced point values also will be available to any householders who have the money and coupons to buy bulk quantities, but officials said that they probably would gain little or nothing by it, because of shrinkage and wastes involved in such transactions.

SOME DETAILS OF MEAT RATION

Questions and Answers for the Housewife.

MAR 25 1943

Washington, March 24 (A. P.). —The Office of Price Administration today issued the following questions and answers on meat rationing:

Q. How many pounds of meat will I be able to buy for each person in my family when rationing begins? A. You are not on a "per pound" meat ration. What amount you get depends on the cut you buy, and what other rationed foods you wish to buy with your red stamps. You will have sixteen points per person to spend each week for meats, cheeses, canned fish, and fats and oills together.

Q. Will I get more meat for my stamps if I buy cuts of higher point value? A. Not necessarily. Point values are determined by a number of factors in addition to the amount of edible meat per pound. Porterhouse steak, for example, worth eight points per pound, has a large bone; beef liver, worth only six points, has no bone at all.

Q. When rationing begins, can I be sure that I will find all the cuts of meat listed on the table of consumer point values in every store? A. Probably not. In localities where there have been shortages of meat, it may take a little time before markets will have a complete assortment. However, housewives can be sure of finding as much rationed food in any store as they have points to spend.

Point Values Same Everywhere.

Q. Will chain stores, as well as high-priced meat markets, all charge the same number of points per pound for the same cut of meat? A. Yes, The values are the same all over the country. Sliced bacon, boneless picnic hams and most beefsteaks, for example, will have a value of eight points per pound, and pork liver and veal kidneys will cost five points per pound in every store.

Q. What should I do if the butcher cuts off a larger piece of meat than I asked for, costing more points than I want to spend for meat? A. As a rule, the butcher will be able to reduce the cut to conform to your available points. Where this is impossible, you may be asked to choose another cut.

Q. How will the butcher set the point value of a boned rolled roast? A. He will weigh the roast with the bone in to determine its point value. He may then remove the bone so that the roast can be rolled if you wish.

Q. Must I pay as many points per pound for a whole side of bacon as I do for sliced bacon in packages? A. No. A whole slab of bacon is considered a wholesale cut and will be sold at the "trade" point value.

Point Prices Will Be Listed.

Q. How will I know how many points to pay for each cut of meat? A. Point prices of retail cuts will be listed on an official table of consumer point values and at least one copy will be posted in every store. In addition, each retailer will have a copy of the point value table of wholesale cuts. Point values may also be attached to cuts of meat displayed in show cases.

Q. May I have round steak ground? A. Yes. But you must buy it and give points for it as steak. You may then have it gound if you wish.

Q. How do I pay points for meat which is not cut to just an even number of points? A. A fraction of a point is dropped if it is less than half a point, and a full point is charged if the fraction is more than one-half.

Q. How will I know how many points I must pay for a cut of meat if I don't recognize its name on the table of point values? A. Ask your butcher. Many newspapers will carry pictures of meat cuts and their names. If your paper prints these pictures, cut them out for future reference.

Q. May I buy ham, bacon, and butter from the farmer with whom I usually trade? A. Yes. You may continue to buy rationed food anywhere you wish, and you pay the same number of ration points no matter where you buy.

30.24-2299

30.24-2299

At That, We're Better Off for Meats Than Any Other Rationed Country

Washington, March 24 (A. P.).—If it's any consolation, today's announcement of meat ration allowances is about twice as generous as that in any foreign country.

On the average, the point values on American meat will allow people to buy about 32 ounces per week—actually depending on the cuts chosen and the number of points diverted to cheese, butter or other allied items.

Of the countries where meat is rationed, the next best allotment is in England, where weekly rations include four ounces of bacon, fourteen ounces of other meat, two ounces of cooking fats, two ounces of butter and four ounces of other fats. In England meat is rationed at so many cents worth per week rather than on a point basis.

Russia, at last reports, was providing sixteen ounces of meat per week, and Germany twelve.

In the rest of Europe meat rations run from three ounces per week in France to one ounce in Norway and practically none in Greece.

Senate Sub-committee to Study Several Post-war Proposals

Woodruff Warns House U. S. Must Be Sure 'That We Aren't Euchered Out of the Peace.'

MAR 25 1943

Washington, March 24 (A. P.)—Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, promised today that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would give "prompt, fair and earnest" consideration of half a dozen resolutions dealing with post-war political and economic problems.

He said at a press conference that the committee unanimously had directed him to appoint a sub-committee of seven members to consider the pending proposals, including a resolution sponsored by Senators Ball, Republican, of Minnesota; Burton, Republican, of Ohio; Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, and Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, calling on this Government to take the lead in organizing the United Nations behind an immediate and post-war collective security program.

Statement Is Dictated.

Consulting frequently with Senator Barkeley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, who sat near by, Senator Connally carefully dictated to reporters this statement:

"The Foreign Relations Commiteteee and subcommittee propose to give prompt, fair and earnest consideration to the whole subject matter and to bring its (subcommittee) conclusions to the attention of the full committee at the earliest possible date."

Senator Ball has said that he and other authors of the post-war resolution would seek public hearings on their proposals, but Senator Connolly said that was a matter to be decided by the subcommittee. He added that he intended to appoint the subcommittee after consulting other members.

Vandenberg Is Satisfied.

Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, told reporters that he was satisfied with the committee's action. He said he felt that no public hearings were necessary, and Senator Connally indicated that any hearings which might be held probably would be behind closed doors. He said that the whole subject of post-war peace settlements has "been under close and intimate consideration for months by a group under direction and control of the State Department."

He added that at the request of its members, a subcommittee composed of Senators Gillette, George and Vandenberg had been dissolved and that the Gillette resolution it had under consideration would be turned over to the new subcommittee. Senator Gillette had proposed that President Roosevelt take the lead in bringing the United Nations together to attempt to put the principles of the Atlantic Charter into treaty form.

Across the Capitol, meanwhile, Representative Woodruff, Republican, Michigan, said that "there was not a single note" in Prime Minister Churchill's Sunday speech to indicate that the British "intend to adhere in spirit and in letter to the provisions of the Atlantic Charter." In a speech prepared for delivery in the House, Mr. Woodruff said: "We've got to be careful that we aren't euchered out of the peace."

Our 'Four Freedoms.'

"There are four freedoms which the rest of the world will freely accord the people of the United States if we will practice them," he asserted, "and those four freedoms are freedom to lend, freedom to give, freedom to forgive and freedom to forget."

Mr. Woodruff said that Mr. Churchill had rendered a service to the world by station the intentions of his Government in the post-war world and added: "There is no question but that our American officials will have to adopt the same attitude of mind concerning America, or else we will come out of this war as we did the last one—without a friend, resented, hated and ignored.

"Mr. Churchill made it very plain that the British people do not intend to permit cradle-to-grave plans, Atlantic charters, or any other considerations to divert them from their paramount purpose to win the war. We must not permit cradle-to-grave plans to be used as red herrings across the trail of bureaucratic bungling, arrogance and scheming; nor must we permit such plans and discussions to obscure inefficiency from the sight of the people in the prosecution of the war."

DAVIS WARNS ON HIGH HOPES

Says Americans In Tunisia Are Only At Beginning Of Big Chore

Cautions Against Premature Enthusiasm Over Early Successes

MAR 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 24—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information said today that the hot and heavy fighting in Tunisia is "still some distance from decision" in every sector.

The public should not indulge in premature enthusiasm over the progress of American forces, he told a press conference, since they are embarked on "only the beginning of what will be a big chore."

Neither, he said, should there be pessimism over Prime Minister Churchill's statement that a German counter-offensive had wiped out part, if not most of the British gains along the Tunisian coast.

Not Decisive In Any Quarter

"There is nothing decisive in any quarter," the OWI chief said, noting that Axis propaganda was pursuing a cautious line in making any predictions.

Turning to other matters, Davis said German claims of U-boat damage on Allied convoys in recent days have been, "as usual, fantastically exaggerated."

"However, a couple of convoys were attacked and suffered some losses. The situation is serious and will remain serious throughout the good weather. Submarine activity undoubtedly will be increased this spring, and so will our anti-submarine measure, but we have a long fight ahead of us."

Answers Ditter Charges

Davis distributed a statement detailing the extent to which OWI cooperates with the American press, radio and motion pictures to get war information to the people, in reply to charges by Representative Ditter (R., Pa.) that OWI is deficient in making use of existing information outlets.

"Congressman Ditter seems to feel there should be no OWI," Davis said. "That is fair enough, if a majority of Congress agrees with him, but in the meantime we have to go ahead and do the job we are instructed to do."

Davis said that cooperation with the press, radio and movie industry has been "OWI's policy from the start and will continue to be." In 1942, Davis said OWI's domestic budget was $9,000,000 and declared that the agency would have to spend many hundreds of millions of dollars if it tried to do the entire job of war information by itself.

250 Releases Weekly

In working through existing media, he said, OWI clears and issues more than 250 war news releases a week prepared by Government war agencies, and handles an average of 2,500 queries a month from the press.

Similarly, the main activity of the domestic radio bureau was described as furnishing established radio programs. Similar cooperation between OWI and magazine editors has resulted in the publication of 1,500 stores and articles containing war information in the last seven months, Davis said.

More than $16,000,000 worth of newspaper and magazine space will be devoted by food advertisers alone to copy adapted to campaigns suggested by OWI, Davis reported, and if all other types of advertisers were included the total probably would exceed $100,000,000.

Lists 14 Pamphlets

field, to the extent of preparing and OWI has entered the pamphlet distributing fourteen pamphlets, because it believes that "to a certain extent the people desire to have direct Government messages." Twelve writers are so employed, Davis said.

"OWI has the private agencies of opinion to thank not only for their cooperation in getting out the facts, but also in the generous way in which they have permitted us to draw on them for top flight personnel," Davis concluded.

"The domestic branch is staffed by many key figures from newspapers, magazines, radio and advertising, many of whom have left their private posts to join OWI at a considerable personal sacrifice."

JAP SUB SUNK BY AMERICAN SUBMARINE

U. S. Craft Also Destroyed Seven Cargo Vessels And Two Transports

Navy Tells Story Of Undersea Boat's Activities In Pacific For Year

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 24 — An American submarine surprised, torpedoed and sank a Japanese submarine in the Far Pacific so quickly that the Japanese "never knew what hit them," the navy disclosed today in telling the story of an undersea boat commanded by Lieut. Com. William Edward Ferrall, of Pittsburgh.

Ferrall's craft in a year at sea destroyed ten enemy vessels totaling more than 50,000 tons, including the enemy sub. Navy communiques previously had announced nine of the ships—seven cargo vessels and two troop transports.

The cargo ships were described as engaged in carrying urgently needed supplies to Japanese armies in the South Pacific region and the two transports were carrying reinforcements. The enemy personnel losses which resulted from the sinking of the transports may have been heavy but the navy account made no estimate of them.

Jap Sub Prize Sinking

Of all the operations of Ferrall's craft, the destruction of the Japanese sub was the prize sinking, the navy said.

"We came upon the Jap submarine when we were submerged and on patrol," Ferrall was quoted as saying. "They were on the surface near their base and they never saw us. We fired one torpedo, and she filled up and sank rapidly, stern first. We didn't see any survivors and they never knew what hit them."

This successful attack raised to exactly 200 the number of Japanese ships reported by the navy as sunk or damaged by American undersea raiders. The total includes 139 sunk, twenty-three probably sunk and thirty-eight damaged.

Amusing Incidents

The year at sea for Ferrall and his crew was filled with dangerous experiences and long and trying hours of patrol duty was not without its amusing incidents.

On one occasion a Japanese troop transport was torpedoed and the explosion blew one of the transport's whale boats into the water, right side up and oars in place. When a second torpedo sank the ship, the Japanese merely jumped overboard and climbed into the whale boat and began rowing.

Another incident was the previously announced emergency appendicitis operation performed on Dean Rector, 19-year-old seaman of Chautauqua, Kan., by Wheller B. Lipes, pharmacist's mate of Newcastle, near Roanoke, Va.

Ferrall has just been detailed to duty in the Navy Department here after serving in submarines for nearly five years.

Guadalcanal Airfield Damaged In Jap Raid

Washington, March 24 (AP)—Japanese planes caused "some material damage" to the American airfield on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons during an attack Tuesday night, the navy disclosed today.

Navy communique No. 322 said: "South Pacific: (All dates are east longitude).

"1. On March 23:

"(a) A force of army fighters (Lockheed P-38) strafed the enemy seaplane base at Rekata Bay in the central Solomons. Results were not reported. All United States planes returned.

"(b) During the night of March 23-24, a small number of Japanese planes attacked the airfield on Guadalcanal Island. There was some material damage, but there were no casualties to personnel."

Guadalcanal was last attacked on the night of March 11-12 when two Japanese planes bombed American positions without causing casualties or damage. The attack on Tuesday night was a continuation of the enemy's policy of occasional harassing raids.

Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island is 135 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield and has been in the past a base of minor importance in the enemy's scheme of Solomons installations.

TWO MARINE MAJORS GET TOP AWARD

Major R. E. Galer And Late Major K. D. Bailey Honored

Congressional Medals Are Awarded For Action In Solomons

30.24-2301

30.24 2301

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 24 — President Roosevelt conferred Congressional Medals of Honor today on two Marine Corps majors, one of whom died in defense of Henderson Field on Guadalcanal, for heroic conduct in action in the Solomon Islands area last year.

One of these medals, which are the country's highest award, was awarded posthumously to Major Kenneth D. Bailey, of Danville, Ill., the other to Major Robert E. Galer, of Seattle, Wash.

It was the first double presentation ceremony since the war began.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bailey, of Charleston, W. Va., the widow of Major Bailey, received her husband's medal.

Commanded Raider Company

Major Bailey commanded a marine raider company during a Japanese attack on Henderson Field last September 12 and 13, and his citation told how he stemmed a retreat against great odds, reorganized his troops, generally improved the American position and led his men repeatedly in "fierce hand-to-hand combat for a period of ten hours" despite a severe head wound.

"His great personal valor while exposed to constant and merciless enemy fire," the citation said, "and his indomitable fighting spirit inspired his troops to heights of heroic endeavor which enabled them to repulse the enemy and hold Henderson Field. He gallantly gave up his life in the service of his country."

Major Galer was leader of a marine fighting squadron which shot down twenty-seven enemy bombers in twenty-nine days. He personally is credited with eleven bombers and fighters in action in the Solomons area last August and September.

"Daring Raids" Noted

Major Galer, who was a track star and basket-ball captain at the University of Washington, was praised in his citation for availing himself of every favorable attack opportunity in leading "daring and aggressive raids" against Japanese air forces vastly superior in numbers. It spoke of his "superb airmanship," outstanding skill and personal valor.

Relatives and friends of the two Marine Corps heroes were present for the ceremony in the President's office, along with Secretary Knox, Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, and other high ranking officers.

284 SOLDIERS LISTED MISSING

War Department Issues Casualty Report

MAR 25 1943

Washington, March 24 (A. P.). —The War Department announced today the names of 284 United States soldiers missing in action in the European, North African and Pacific areas and at sea in the North Atlantic.

Next of kin of the missing men live in forty-two States, the District of Columbia and Canada. On today's list there are thirty-five soldiers from New York, eleven from New Jersey and five from Connecticut. All enlisted personnel, unless otherwise classified, are as follows from the metropolitan area:

NEW YORK.

North African Area.

BEHRENDT, PAUL C.: father, Paul C. Behrendt, 407 Hughes street, Bellmore.
CAPUA, PATSY J.: mother, Mrs. Victoria Capua, 50 First Place, Brooklyn.
DORE, JAMES J.: mother, Mrs. James L. Dore, 1038 Second avenue, New York.
FINAMORE, LUCIAN V.: mother, Mrs. Adeline Finamore, 144-12 South Ozone Park.
GRAHAM, JOSEPH R.: brother, Charles W. Graham, 113-35 205th street, St. Albans.
HALFORD, EUGENE J.: mother, Mrs. Mary M. Halford, 133-42 86th street, Ozone Park.
KIRSCHNER, MORRIS: mother, Mrs. Bertha Kirschner, 1803 Union street, Brooklyn.
LARSEN, JAMES T.: brother, Edward Larsen, 255 16th street, Brooklyn.
PULVER, ABRAHAM: aunt, Mrs. Yetta Sankel, 9 Avenue A, New York.
WALTERS, BERNARD J.: father, Anthony Walters, 1086 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.
WINTER, ISIDORE I.: father, Meyer Winter, 643 Linton avenue, New York.

North Atlantic Area.

CRANE, WILLIAM C.: brother, Rufus V. Crane, 21 Birch street, New Rochelle.
DE MEO, PASQUALE A.: mother, Mrs. Josephine de Meo, 192 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn.
DENMARK, HARRY T.: wife, Mrs. Marjorie E. Denmark, 105-12 Van Wyck Boulevard, Richmond Hill.
FARBSTEIN, JOSEPH: mother, Mrs. Mary Farbstein, 2232 Davidson avenue, Brooklyn.
GUIDICE, JEROME V.: mother, Mrs. Angelina Guidice, 171 Frost street, Brooklyn.
LEMANSKI, CASIMIR F.: mother, Mrs. Magdelen Lemanski, 1650 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.
MANNING, JOHN W.: mother, Mrs. Wilma Manning, 800 East 14th street, Brooklyn.
MINCIELI, NICHOLAS F.: father, Joseph Mincieli, 1045 Virginia avenue, New York.
O'CONNOR, DANIEL E.: mother, Mrs. Sarah C. O'Connor, 123-21 97th avenue, Richmond Hill.
ROCCUZZO, SALVATORE R.: aunt, Mrs. Josephine Roccuzzo, 1139 Wyatt street, Bronx.
SCHEIBEL, JOSEPH A.: father, Joseph Scheibel, 53-81 Charlecote Ridge, Jamaica.
VISCONTI, FEBO: mother, Mrs. Lilly Visconti, 201 East 118th street, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

North Atlantic Area.

CARUSO, JOSEPH P.: father, Anthony Caruso, 75 Prospect street, Paterson.
DAMETSCH, ANTON: sister, Mrs. Mary Blanke, 658 Ridgedale avenue, Woodbridge.
HAGANS, ALBERT C.: mother, Mrs. Mabel L. Hagans, 577 Broadway, Newark.
MIZAK, JOSEPH A.: wife, Mrs. Anna Mizak, 325 Stockton street, Perth Amboy.
MONTALBANO, JAMES S.: mother, Mrs. Lena Montalbano, 99 Morris street, Jersey City.
NOVELLO, CHARLES L.: mother, Mrs. Catherine Novello, 641 Second avenue, Elizabeth.
SCHEFBAUER, JOSEPH STEPHEN, second lieutenant: mother, Mrs. Mary Scheffbauer, 711 18th street, Union City.
WASHINGTON, JOHN P.: chaplain; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, 103½ South 12th street, Newark.

CONNECTICUT.

North African Area.

FROELICHER, PETER R., second lieutenant: father, Otto Froelicher, Wilson Point, South Norwalk.

Navy Adds 2 Dead, 16 Missing to List

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP). —The Navy announced today eighteen casualties in Navy forces, including two dead, and sixteen missing. At the same time the Navy corrected previous casualty listings in a number of instances. This brings to 24,531 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,923 dead, 4,640 wounded and 12,958 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK

Missing

BOYLE, THOMAS ALOYSIUS: parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Boyle, of 1127 Brown Street, Peekskill.

Safe

BRIGGS, FLOYD EMARY: previously reported missing on casualty list for March 3; mother, Mrs. Mary Briggs, of 7½ Grant Avenue, Endicott.
PAPA, PAQUALE JOSEPH: previously reported missing on casualty list for March 5, father, Anthony Papa, of 6909 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY

Dead

JOHNSON, OLE DANIEL; previously reported missing on casualty list No. 19 released Dec. 31, 1942; wife, Mrs. Ann Johnson, of West Berlin.

121 Members of Congress Have Children in Services

Washington, March 24 (A. P.). —At least 121 of the 531 members of Congress have sons and daughters in the armed services.

This was disclosed today on the basis of a survey informally conducted by a group of Congressmen. The survey is still under way, sponsors said, and the list may grow beyond its present number.

Representative George J. Bates of Massachusetts, the survey showed, has three sons in the Navy.

MRS. ROOSEVELT REVIEWS WAVES

Northampton, Mass., March 24 (A. P.) —Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt reviewed two platoons of WAVES in regular morning drill at Smith College today, attended classes of both WAVES and SPARS, inspected quarters of both groups and then expressed the opinion that "they do wonderfully well."

The First Lady also made a surprise visit to the college chapel, where she addressed the students briefly.

She also spoke to an assembly of about 1,000 WAVES and SPARS and at noon lunched at an in near by.

Mrs. Grace Coolidge, widow of President Calvin Coolidge, whom the First Lady intended to have as her luncheon guest, was a patient in the Cooley Dickinson Hospital, suffering from a cold.

After a visit to Mount Holyoke College, where she will visit WAVES and members of the newly organized women's Marine Corps, Mrs. Roosevelt planned to return to Northampton and then depart for New York. She was accompanied by her secretary, Miss Malvina Thompson.

The condition of Mrs. Coolidge was reported considerably improved at the Cooley-Dickinson Hospital.

Her physician said that she would be able to leave the hospital within a few days.

Luxemburg Ruler Arrives in Seattle

Seattle, March 24 (A. P.).—The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg arrived here last night from Victoria, B. C. The party with her was headed by the Prime Minister of the Government-in-Exile, Pierre Dupong.

Mayor William Devin headed the reception party, with Army and Navy officers in attendance. Because of the war the twenty-one-gun salute, to which the Grand Duchess is entitled, was omitted.

AUSTRIANS YEARN TO GET IN BATTLE

Members of Battalion in Training Promise 'Bloody Noses'

MAR 26 1943

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind., March 24 (AP)—Many members of the recently formed Austrian battalion in training at this Army center are refugees from that country, but they are so busy with combat training routine that they have little time for reflections on the past. They do, however, think about the future.

"There's going to be a lot of bloody noses when we get back to Austria," Private First Class Frank Steiner said today. Steiner is not his real name, but he is on the battalion roster that way because he spent a year in a Nazi prison camp and his mother still is in Austria.

Steiner, who transferred to this battalion from the Seventy-ninth Division, escaped from the prison camp to Africa and in eight months reached New York.

"I'm an American soldier now," he said proudly. He has applied for citizenship papers.

The 101st Infantry Battalion is the official designation of the Austrians, who are commanded by Lieut. Col. Vincent J. Conrad. Included in the battalion, which was activated Dec. 15, 1942, following a short enlistment campaign by Archduke Otto, are three other sons of the Empress Zita, Felix, Charles Louis and Rudolf. All privates, they had nothing to say about their activities, but Colonel Conrad put it this way:

"They are good soldiers, making their own friends on their own merits."

Eden Praises 'Chute Troops At Fort Bragg

Sees Demonstration of Air Tactics in Battle, Lauds Men for 'High Courage'

FORT BRAGG, N. C., March 24 (AP).—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, visited this vast Army post today and witnessed a demonstration of fighting tactics by units of air-borne command.

Mr. Eden was accompanied by Field Marshal Sir John Dill, chief of the British Joint Staff Mission in the United States, and General George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff.

Hundreds of parachute troops floated down from planes and gliders, dive bombers roared overhead, and artillery and hand grenades blasted as the troops demonstrated the hypothetical capture of an objective.

Mr. Eden commented that "I realize that such demonstrations can only be carried out by men who are not only thoroughly fit and well trained but are of high courage."

He showed keen interest in the gliders and walked over and talked with four of the pilots, who were grinning broadly as he left.

EXPECTS JAP RAID ON NORTH AMERICA

Edmonton, Alberta, March 24 (Canadian Press).—Maj.-Gen. G. R. Pearkes, Chief of Canada's Pacific command, believes a Japanese attack on continental North America is more likely now than heretofore because war equipment is being sent westward through Alaska to the battle fronts of Asia and eastern Europe.

"Supplies are going via Alaska to China and Russia, probably the safest but longest route to front line troops," Gen. Pearkes told a meeting of Edmonton business men and high-ranking Canadian military officials yesterday.

Mme. Chiang and Party Nearing San Francisco

By the Associated Press.

WITH MME. CHIANG'S TRANSCONTINENTAL TOUR, March 24.—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's train carried her and her party westward across Utah today en route to San Francisco where she is due to arrive tomorrow.

It was the second full day for the American-educated first lady of China, who had her first extensive view of the vast West and its prairie grain fields, plateau cattle ranges and ore-rich mountains.

During the night Mme. Chiang's train climbed and wound among the Rocky Mountains and crossed the Continental Divide on the watershed plateau west of Rawlins, Wyo. It stopped for an hour in Ogden this morning before crossing Great Salt Lake and the upland reaches of Utah and Nevada.

Pupils in consolidated schools located near the railroad tracks piled on school steps hoping for a glimpse of Mme. Chiang as the train rolled along. The 10 Chinese residents of North Platte, Nebr., were at the station in a group, and 14-year-old Lily Fong presented a bouquet of roses to Mme. Chiang.

At nightfall the train pulled up the steep grade into the rodeo town of Cheyenne, where soldiers sang "Over There" at Mme. Chiang's window, but a party spokesman said she was not well enough to appear.

10 Die in Ammunitions Blast At Government Depot in Ohio

RAVENNA, Ohio, March 24 (AP). —Ten workers were killed and two injured in an ammunition explosion at the government's $7,000,000 Portage ordnance depot at 11:50 a. m. today, Colonel Raymond A. Brown, commanding officer, announced.

"The total number of known dead is now ten," Colonel Brown said tonight. "All other employees of the depot have been accounted for."

Colonel Brown said the cause of the blast had not been determined.

The Ordnance Depot listed the following persons as dead:

Rufus Bankton, twenty-six years old, Akron, Ohio.

Robert Scott, forty-nine, Warren, Ohio.

Don Wirth, thirty-eight, Ravenna Route 1.

Ona Sayre, forty-two, Akron.

David Anderson, forty-five, Akron.

Alex Woodman, sixty-one, Newton Falls, Ohio.

Samuel R. Wagoner, sixty, Ravenna.

Harry C. Kyer, twenty-eight, Akron.

William F. Allen, twenty-seven, Newton Falls.

George W. Hawkins, thirty-three, Brady Lake, Ohio.

The injured, who were removed to Marine Hospital at Cleveland, are:

Emma Thompson, Ravenna, con-

dition serious.

Robert Hillier, West Farmington, Ohio, chest injuries and shock, condition critical.

The blast was felt in Youngstown, thirty miles distant, and in other cities of northeastern Ohio. A huge cloud of smoke arose over the area and particles of dirt fell like snow, spectators reported.

"Those killed were in a crew loading ammunition for shipment at the time of the explosion," Colonel Brown said.

Ravenna is thirty miles northwest of Youngstown, and thirty-five miles southeast of Cleveland.

Four Die In Navy Transport Crash At Bolling Field

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Bolling Field, D. C., March 24 (AP)—Four occupants of a two-engined navy transport plane were killed today when the plane crashed and burned at Bolling Field.

The plane was from the near-by Anacostia naval air station. From a low altitude, it crashed on a runway and was enveloped in flames.

The navy announced later that one of the victims was Major Albert Bohne, of the United States Marines, and aonther was Ralph Lester Watkins, aviation machinist's mate. Both made their homes in Washington.

The names of the others were wtihheld pending notification of their next of kin.

'TOTALITARIAN' U. S., HIS FEAR

C. Of C. President Warns There Is Threat In Situation Today

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 23—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared today "there is some danger that our country may go totalitarian."

He warned that "if that danger is not averted, the cause of world peace, too, will be endangered.

"Those of us concerned with preserving the peace," he continued in an address, "must therefore "watch and judge any tendency to put more and yet more authority into the hands of any Govermnent."

Reports On Survey

The 46-year-old Spokane (Wash.) businessmen, who is a member of the citizens' committee assisting James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, and who has just reported to President Roosevelt the results of a survey trip through South America, continued:

"Every time the state subsidizes an individual, the state by that act becomes more authoritative and the individual gives up some right." Continue the process, he said, and the state becomes "total and absolute."

His address was delivered before the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University.

Conferences Frequent

Johnston, who has adopted a policy of discharging his duties as president o fthe nation-wide association of businessmen with frequent conferences with leaders in Government and labor, including Presiednt Roosevelt, and top officials of the AFL and CIO, explained his position, by saying:

"I certainly would not advocate turning back the clock of history. . . . Modern industrial life is too complex to run without some measure of public supervision and legal restraints.

"I believe that trade unionism has become an integral part of our economic life and that the problem from this time forward will be to make trade unionism more efficient, more democratic and more socially-minded. The epoch of dog-eat-dog is past, for labor and management alike.

"Degree" Held Vital

"I believe, no less, that the principle of social security is here to stay.

"But in such matters degree is everything."

He said the American "knows that where the state has the dominating role in economic life, with the incalculable powers that this implies, democratic controls, including elections, tend to become a mere formality without real relevance."

Theme Elaborated

Johnston elaborated this theme with this:

"We know that wherever the Government ha sentered into the domain of private enterprise, in so-called 'mixed' economies, it has come to dominate business. . . .

"By the same token, wherever Government has entered into partnership i ntrade unions—as in Germany for instance—it has meant that trade unions were reduced to total impotence."

While he withheld comment on specific social security plans, he said Americans who are risking their lives on battlefields "do not expect to be wrapped in cotton wool and spoon-fed by a patronizing Government when they return.

He Urges Opportunity

"They expect a guarantee of opportunity—because in opportunity they see the only real security and the only real freedom," he said.

He urged both capital and labor to put their best minds and energies to planning work for all, saying:

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"We have no warrant to criticize Utopian schemes for automatic and miraculous security unless we accept the challange of our times and begin immediately to improve our competitive capitalism."

But he said business and management must be given opportunity and freedom to solve problems.

Assails "Restrictions"

"They cannot do so if they are ,ampered by needless restrictions—nor, if incentives to initiative are destroyed," he said. "They cannot do it unless they are allowed to accumulate sufficient reserves for ffuture development and future employment."

He said if business fails to do the job, either through being stifled by restrictions or through lack of willingness to think daringly, "We shall be saddled with a super-Government and forced into a way of life that will be regulated by bureaucratic edict."

Johnston, who called his address "The Road to Realism," said "A strong, propserous and, above all, free United States is essential to the health and peace of the entire world."

Distrusts Some Planners

He said he distrusted world planners "who do not give sufficient thought to the happiness and prosperity of their own countries," and added:

"It is fashionable nowadays to speak the language of philanthropy. But I prefer to speak the language of enlightened self-interest."

15 Ships Sunk, Germans Claim

New York, March 24—The German radio, reporting a special war communique, said today that German submarines within a few days recently had sunk fifteen ships totaling 73,000 tons and torpedoed two other vessels in attacks on supply ships for the North African front.

These claims, which were without Allied confirmation, were made in a bulletin broadcast from Berlin and recorded here by the Associated Press.

The Germans asserted their victims were in co[illegible] Gibraltar, comin[illegible] America and in the Mediterranean.

At the same time, a Tokyo radio broadcast in the Japanese language to South America, recorded in New York by the Office of War Information, said a Japanese merchant ship named the Takashio Maru had been sunk by an Allied submarine March 19 off the coast of Formosa.

It said great fires were started, hampering rescue operations, but "up to the present 245 persons have been rescued."

Rumania Drafts Jews For Work

New York, March 24—The Berlin radio in a Bucharest dispatch broadcast today and recorded here by the Associated Press said that all Jews between 18 and 50 years of age residing in Rumania would be drafted for public-works projects, especially those in the military interest.

The drafting would be under new Rumanian labor-duty laws.

Hitler's Former Baker Held By FBI

New York, March 24 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's former baker, who concocted pastries for the Nazi Elite Guard and storm troopers at Hitler's retreat at Berchtesgaden, Germany, has been apprehended by FBI agents as an enemy alien, it was announced today.

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the FBI, said the 40-year-old baker told him he came here from Berchtesgaden in 1937, and had been employed in a West Forty-second street restaurant.

He described to agents banquets he had helped prepare for the Nazis and said he had seen Hitler on several occasions.

Conroy said he told agents he refused to serve in the United States Army against any Axis power, and had two brothers, one in the German army and the other a German policeman.

4 SAILOR BROTHERS ARE REUNITED HERE

Assemble in Brooklyn Home to Help Celebrate Their Mother's Birthday

FATHER MISSING AT SEA

MAR 25 1943

Sons Joined Navy Soon After Receiving Word of Parent Who Was Torpedoed

The four fighting sons of Mrs. Catherine Breen came home from the wars on her fifty-sixth birthday yesterday to reunite the seagoing Breen family for the first time in three years.

Only a gold star on the five-starred service flag that hung in the front window of the Breen's second-floor apartment in the two-story brownstone house at 924 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, sobered the happy little group. It was put there for John Joseph Breen, the father of the four nautical sons, who was torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea on June 15, 1942, while serving as chief oiler on a cargo vessel.

The boys, Mrs. Breen said, stepped in to fill the breach left by the death of their father. Mr. Breen was in the British Navy during the First World War, and a member of the Royal Naval Reserve for twenty years. He brought his family to America from Scotland in 1929. When war broke out he returned to the sea because he knew it was there that he could do his adopted country the most good. Although Mr. Breen has been reported missing, Mrs. Breen likes to think that he is still alive somewhere.

"My husband," she said, "is still the No. 1 war hero to me. I'm sorry that he isn't here to see all the boys together."

William George Breen, who will be 22 on Monday and who is the youngest of the Breen boys, signed up for a hitch with the Navy in July of 1940. When the news of the loss of their father arrived in the Breen home James, 29; John Jr., 24, and Martin, 31, left their peacetime jobs for service with the American naval forces and vengeance.

"John," Mrs. Breen recalled yesterday, "said at the time, 'We'll have to get them now, Martin, now that pop has gone."

William George, it developed, makes his brothers envious, for it was this youngest of the Breen boys who has been decorated for heroic actions in all parts of the world. Martin is now serving as an aviation machinist's mate, third class; James as a mail specialist, third class; William as a machinist's mate, second class, and John Jr. as a seaman, first class.

Mrs. Breen was both happy and a little bewildered by the presence of her four sons in the house at the same time. All thoughts of formal preparations for the homecoming and birthday were thrown out of the window with Mrs. Breen declaring, "They'll have to take pot luck."

The Breens, married thirty-five years, also have two daughters. Jane, twin sister of William George, and Barbara, who is 19. The proud little family is steadfast in its determination to remain true to the Navy tradition. Barbara will join the Waves when she becomes 20; Jane is awaiting a civil service appointment with the Navy Department; and Mrs. Breen has applied for a position in the naval clothing supply depot.

Breen

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NIGHT LEAD SPELLMAN

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK LUNCHED AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET TODAY WITH PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. CHURCHILL, THEIR DAUGHTER MARY AND INFORMATION MINISTER BRENDAN BRACKEN AND THEN SPENT THE AFTERNOON RECEIVING GUESTS AND TOURING LONDON.

THERE WAS NO DISCLOSURE OF WHAT WAS DISCUSSED AT THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

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POSTPONING HIS TOUR OF AMERICAN ARMS CAMPS IN ENGLAND, THE ARCHBISHOP VISITED ADMIRAL HAROLD R. STARK, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS, THE TENOR JOHN MCCORMACK AND DR. DANIEL POLING OF PHILADELPHIA, WITH WHOM HE DISCUSSED THE MUTUAL AIMS OF PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC ARMY CHAPLAINS.

A DISPATCH FROM BELFAST SAID ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN ON HIS VISIT TO IRELAND NEXT WEEK WOULD STOP FIRST AT LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND, THEN PROCEED TO DUBLIN TO BE RECEIVED BY PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA.

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL UPHELD YESTERDAY FOR A SECOND TIME THE RIGHT OF HIS SON, CAPT. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, TO WRITE A LETTER TO THE PRESS ON POLITICAL ISSUES.

"THERE ARE ELEMENTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC WHO INDULGE IN THIS FORM OF BADINAGE," HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, "AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PRESENTS A FAR LARGER TARGET THAN I DO BECAUSE HE HAS FOUR SONS SERVING WHERE I HAVE ONLY ONE."

A WEEK AGO CHURCHILL SAID HIS SON, WHO IS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AS WELL AS AN OFFICER WITH THE ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, WAS WITHIN THE REGULATIONS IN WRITING A LETTER IN A LONDON NEWSPAPER UPHOLDING THE MAJORITY OF FRENCH OFFICIALS IN NORTH AFRICA AS PATRIOTS AND NOT FASCISTS.

YESTERDAY HE DECLARED THAT ANEURIN BEVAN, LABORITE, WHO AGAIN HAD RAISED THE QUESTION, WAS ACTING FROM PERSONAL MOTIVES.

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY ANETA REPORTED IN A DISPATCH TODAY FROM PARAMARIBO THAT AUTHORITIES IN DUTCH GUIANA HAD TAKEN "SUPERVISION" OVER 13 OFFICIALS FROM FRENCH GUIANA WHO TOOK REFUGE THERE AFTER THE FRENCH COLONY JOINED THE ALLIES LAST WEEK.

AMONG THEM IS FORMER GOVERNOR RENE VEBER OF FRENCH GUIANA WHO ARRIVED IN DUTCH GUIANA LAST SATURDAY WITH FOUR MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET.

DUTCH GUIANA ALSO IS REPORTED SENDING RICE AND OTHER PRODUCTS TO THE NEIGHBORING COLONY TO RELIEVE AN ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE.

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LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII WAS REPORTED IN AN IMPROVED CONDITION TODAY IN A ROME DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. HE HAS BEEN INDISPOSED SINCE SUNDAY

LEAD CONVOYS

NIGHT

MARCH 24-(AP)-LORD STRABOLGI URGED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT THE NAVY BE GIVEN MORE AIRPLANES, INCLUDING HEAVY, LONG-RANGE LANCASTERS, STIRLINGS, LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES, TO HELP COMBAT U-BOATS.

THE LABORITE PEER, A FORMER BRITISH NAVY OFFICER, ASKED MORE PROTECTION FOR CONVOYS, AND WARNED THAT "OUR WAR EFFORT MIGHT BE THWARTED AND OUR GREAT CAUSE IMPERILLED BY 200 SUBMARINES MANNED BY 12,000 NAZIS, MANY OF THEM SEASICK LANDLUBBERS."

STRABOLGI TOLD THE LORDS THAT "THE GERMAN NAVY NOW IS USING THE

RADIOLOCATION SYSTEM GIVEN BY BRITAIN TO FRANCE, AND GIVEN OR SOLD BY THE TRAITORS OF VICHY TO THE GERMANS AFTER THE CAPITULATION."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS WAS TOLD BY LORD BRUNTISFIELD, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY FO THE ADMIRALTY, THAT A "SOLUTION IN WHICH WE HAVE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE" HAS BEEN REACHED IN DISCUSSIONS AT WASHINGTON ON THE QUESTION OF ALLIED COMMAND IN THE ATLANTIC BATTLE AGAINST SUBMARINES.

"I WOULD SAY THAT AS A RESULT OF THESE DELIBERATIONS X X X NOT ONLY THE ORGANIZATION OF CONVOYS IN THE ATLANTIC BUT THEIR PROTECTION ON THE SEA AND IN THE AIR WILL BE FURTHER IMPROVED AND SIMPLIFIED," HE ADDED.

ENGLAND (ADD) XY CRASH

MAJ.GEN.EAKER SAID "I THINK THE VEGESACK RAID WILL BE COUNTED HISTORICALLY AS THE CONCLUSION OF AN EXPERIMENT THAT STARTED WITH OUR 12 PLANE RAID ON ROUEN AUG. 17."

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HE PRAIDED THE AMERICAN PRESS FOR ITS "GRAND SUPPORT" OF TH

HE PRAISED THE AMERICAN PRESS FOR ITS "GRAND SUPPORT" OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE DURING THIS EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD.

"THERE NEVER HAS BEEN THE SLIGHTEST COMPETITION BETWEEN THE RAF AND OURSELVES," HE CONTINUED.

"NIGHT AND DAY BOMBING AS WE ARE PRACTICING IT DO NOT COMPETE. THEY COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER."

GERMAN EFFORTS AGAINST THE AMERICAN RAIDS INDICATE THEIR AERIAL RESOURCES ARE "BADLY STRETCHED," HE WENT ON.

ASKED IF AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE CAPABLE OF BATTERING BERLIN, HE SAID: "CERTAINLY." HE ALSO SAID: "WE HAVE SOME FAT TARGETS WAITING."

...EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND-FIRST ADD NIGHT ...EAKER (BY HILL) XXX THE WORLD."

SOME AMERICAN BOMBER CREWS NOW ARE WEARING STEEL JACKETS AND HELMETS, EAKER DISCLOSED.

THE JACKETS, HE SAID, ARE MADE TO WITHSTAND 20 MILLIMETER SHELLS WHICH, HE ADDED, SOMETIMES PENETRATE INTO THE CABIN OF PLANES AND "MILL AROUND," INJURING THE FLIERS.

...ON, MARCH 24-(AP)-A DISPATCH TO THE GENEVA TRIBUNE FROM LYON, FRANCE, SAID TODAY THAT A POWERFUL DELAYED BOMB HAD BLOWN UP A COLLECTION OF WOODEN BUILDINGS BESIDE THE PERRACHE RAILROAD STATION USED BY THE GERMANS TO STORE WAR MATERIAL FOR TRANS-SHIPMENT. THERE WERE NO VICTIMS IN THE BLAST.

MADRID, MARCH 24-(AP)-COUNT FRIEDRICH WERNER VON DER SCHULENBERG, FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, WILL ARRIVE BY TRAIN IN MADRID TOMORROW AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF ADOLF HITLER IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION FOR HANS ADOLF VON MOLTKE, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, WHO DIED MONDAY. THE PROCESSION WILL BE HELD TOMORROW.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD TUNISIAN

BY DANIEL DELUCE

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 24-(AP)-IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO HOLD THE MARETH LINE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, THE GERMANS--WITH A SERIES OF FIERCE COUNTERATTACKS--HAVE LARGELY WIPED OUT THE GAINS MADE BY THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AND HEAVY FIGHTING IS NOW IN PROGRESS THERE.

HOWEVER, THE EIGHTH ARMY COLUMN MOVING NORTHWARD BEHIND THE MARETH LINE GAINED TWO MILES AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE BEGUN SHELLING MEZZOUNA.

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ONLY 22 MILES FROM THE COASTAL ROAD ABOVE THE MARETH LINE.

AXIS ATTACKS AGAINST THE TWO AMERICAN COLUMNS PRESSING TOWARD THE COAST HAVE BEEN HELD OFF IN THEIR FULL FORCE ONLY BY SPEEDY ATTACKS BY ALLIED AIR FORCES ON ENEMY ARMOR CONCENTRATIONS.

(PRIME MINISTER X X X SECOND GRAPH.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FOURTH ADD NIGHT LEAD TUNISIAN XXX POSITION THERE.

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ALLIED ROUND-THE-CLOCK AERIAL BOMBING ADDED TO THE PRECARIOUS SITUATION OF ROMMEL WHO AT PRESENT IS PIVOTING ON THE COASTAL POINT OF GABES, AND TRYING TO HOLD OFF FOUR ALLIED LAND COLUMNS CLOSING IN ON HIM.

COMPETENT SOURCES HERE BELIEVE THAT THE FIRST GERMAN SERVICE TO CRACK IN TUNISIA WILL BE THE NAZI AIR FORCE. THEY SAY IT IS MATCHED AGAINST THE WORST ODDS IN ITS HISTORY.

THE ALLIED SHELLING OF MEZZOUNA HAS MADE THAT GERMAN AIR BASE UNTENABLE, AND THE BRITISH THREAT TO EL HAMMA LIKEWISE PROBABLY WILL CAUSE ROMMEL'S AIRMEN BASED THERE TO FALL BACK CLOSER TO THE COAST OR FARTHER NORTH IN TUNISIA.

AMONG THE MANY POINTS POUNDED BY THE ALLIES YESTERDAY WAS THE GABES AIRDROME, AND EL MAOU AIRDROME NEAR SFAX, 75 MILES UP THE COAST TO THE NORTHEAST.

SEVENTEEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND NINE ON THE GROUND, NOT COUNTING THE FIVE SHELLED TO BITS BY AMERICA GUNS ATTACKING MEZZOUNA.

FIVE OF THE TOTAL WERE AXIS FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN DURING A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE DOCKS OF BIZERTE IN NORTHERN TUNISIA.

EIGHT ALLIED AIRPLANES WERE LOST DURING THE WIDESPREAD OPERATIONS, AND SOURCES HERE SAID THE AXIS NOW IS DRAWING ON ITS RESERVES IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT ROMMEL.

THESE RESERVES WERE BEING SHUTTLED TO TUNISIA FROM SICILY, BUT THAT AREA ALSO WAS UNDER SPORADIC ALLIED ATTACK AS WELL AS THE NARROW STRETCH OF MEDITERRANEAN IN BETWEEN.

(A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT U.S.LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE 9TH AIR FORCE ATTACKED THE HARBOR OF MESSINA, ITALY, BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY, STARTING FIRES IN THE VICINITY OF THE FERRY TERMINAL. ONLY TWO MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS AROSE TO MEET THE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT. ONE OF THESE PROBABLY WAS DESTROYED, AND ALL THE U.S.PLANES RETURNED SAFELY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

(AN ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY ROME RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID 30 AMERICAN PLANES ATTACKED MESSINA, KILLING TEN PERSONS AND INJURING 32 AND SERIOUSLY DAMAGING BUILDINGS).

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. EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 24-(AP)-BRITISH AND AMERICAN COLLABORATION IN THE AIR TIGHTENED YESTERDAY AS RAF BOMBARDIERS AND GUNNERS FLEW WITH AMERICAN CREWS FROM A FIELD WHICH SENT THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF BOMBS AGAINST A GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION ATTACKED AMERICAN INFANTRY EAST OF EL GUETAR.

AN EMERGENCY CREATED THIS NEW HIGH IN JOINT ACTION OF THE TWO AIR FORCES, FOR WITH THE INFANTRY EXPOSED TO A LARGE NUMBER OF TANKS WHICH MARSHAL ROMMEL HAD FLUNG INTO THIS SECTOR IN A COUNTERATTACK, AN IMMEDIATE AIR ASSAULT WAS NECESSARY TO BALANCE THE SCALES.

THE GREATEST HASTE WAS NECESSARY IN TURNING ON THE HEAT AGAINST GERMAN ARMOR, AND MITCHELL AND DOUGLAS BOMBERS WITH CREWS OF AMERICANS,

ENGLISHMEN, CANADIANS AND AUSTRALIANS, ESCORTED BY AMERICAN-FLOWN SPITFIRES AND SUPPORTED BY AMERICAN AIRACOBRAS WHICH STRAFED THE ENEMY FORMATIONS, MADE FIVE ATTACKS ON THE OPPOSING TANKS DURING THE DAY.

IN THE FIRST RAID, THE BOMBERS DROPPED HIGH EXPLOSIVES AMONG 25 MEDIUM TANKS. A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL FROM AN ARMORED VEHICLE DESTROYED A FLARE BOX IN THE REAR OF A PLANE PILOTED BY LIEUT. CLINTON W. KIRKPATRICK, OF AMARILLO, TEX., BUT THE PLANE GOT HOME WITH ALL SAFE.

LATER, A LARGE CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY VEHICLES WAS PATTERN-BOMBED IN A RAID LED BY CAPT. C.S. TOWLES, JR., OF RICHMOND, VA.

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ANOTHER FORMATION BOMBED THE SAME CONCENTRATION JUST BEFORE DUSK. "ALL INDICATIONS WERE THAT WHATEVER WAS DOWN THERE, WE GOT IT ALL. WE LAID DOWN A BEAUTIFUL BOMB PATTERN," SAID STAFF SERGT. KEITH TALLEY OF PINCKNEYVILLE, ILL.

PILOT OFFICER THOMAS WATKINS OF LONDON, NAVIGATOR-BOMBARDIER ON ONE PLANE AND IN HIS SPARETIME SECOND BASEMAN ON THE CAMP'S TEAM, SAID "THE AMERICANS CERTAINLY MAKE YOU WELCOME."

COL. FREDERICK R. TERRELL OF LOS ANGELES, COMMANDING THE DOUGLASES, SAID THE ARRANGEMENT WORKED EXCELLENTLY, AND PERMITTED THE RAF AND AMERICAN AIRMEN TO EXCHANGE IDEAS AND METHODS.

OTHERS ON THE OPERATIONS INCLUDED MAJOR WALTER J. HANNA, JR., OF GILROY, CALIF., PILOT OFFICER E.T. JOHN OF EAST LEVANT, NEAR CHICHESTER, SUSSEX; SERGT. TOMMY BARTON, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA; PILOT OFFICER ALAN BAKER OF KEW GARDENS, SURREY, FLYING OFFICER BILL PARSONS OF PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND; PILOT OFFICER EDWARD O. BROWN, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND; PILOT OFFICER VICTOR S. SWAIN, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND; SERGT. A.W. DUKE MURDOCK, CORNWALL, ONTARIO; SERGT. JOSEPH LIMOGES, PEACE RIVER, ALBERTA, AND SERGT TOMMY C. DAVISON. HULL. ENGLAND.

TUNISIAN SIDEBAR

BY DANIEL DELUCE

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN AFRICA, MARCH 24-(AP)-ALLIED MILITARY OPINION HOLDS THAT THE BITTER AXIS DEFENSE OF EASTERN TUNISIA IS A MINIATURE MODEL OF HOW GERMANY ONE DAY WILL BE COMPELLED TO FIGHT IN EUROPE.

NUMERICALLY INFERIOR IN TROOPS AND PLANES, MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, ASIDE FROM HIS USUALLY FUTILE TANK COUNTER CHARGES, HAS BANKED ON THE DEFENSIVE POWER OF MINEFIELDS, CONCENTRATED ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND HEAVY ANTI-TANK GUNS, WELL INFORMED SOURCES DECLARED TODAY.

BECAUSE OF INTERIOR LINES OF COMMUNICATION, THE PROXIMITY OF SICILIAN BASES FOR THE AIR FORCE AND ARMY RESERVES, ROMMEL HAS BEEN ABLE, WITH QUANTITATIVELY MUCH WEAKER FORCES, TO STAND OFF UNTIL NOW THE HUGE COORDINATED ALLIED OFFENSIVE AND LIMIT ITS GAINS WHILE CONTINUALLY THREATENING TO SEIZE THE INITIATIVE AT CERTAIN EXPOSED POINTS.

THE IMPRESSION PREVAILS, HOWEVER, THAT THE ALLIED FORCES HAVE SUCH A PREPONDERANCE OF STRENGTH, BOTH ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR, THAT REGARDLESS OF THE NAZI MARSHAL'S DEFENSIVE SKILL HE EVENTUALLY WILL BE FACED WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF EVACUATION OR ANNIHILATION.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 24-(AP)-UNITED STATES TROOPS WHO ROUNDED UP 100 ITALIAN MOUNTAIN INFANTRYMEN IN ROCKY DEFILES OF THE ORBATA RANGE BETWEEN MAKNASSY AND EL GUETAR SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF HANDLING THE PRISONERS BY ADOPTING BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY METHODS.

THE AMERICANS ASKED FOR VOLUNTEERS AMONG THE ITALIANS TO ACT AS TRUCK DRIVERS. THESE VOLUNTEERS THEN DROVE THE OTHER PRISONERS BACK TO A TEMPORARY PRISON CAMP IN THE TEBESSA AREA.

A CAUTIONARY MESSAGE WAS DISPATCHED FOR OFFICERS THERE NOT TO

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MISTAKE THE TRUCKLOADS OF ITALIANS FOR PRISONERS SURRENDERING FOR THE FIRST TIME, POINTING OUT THEY ALREADY HAD BEEN COUNTED IN THE PRISONER TOTAL.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 24-(AP)-"UBENDEM--WE MEND EM."

THAT'S THE SLOGAN WRITTEN WITH BENT PIECES OF PIPE OVER A WORK SHOP OF THE RAF'S SELF-DESIGNATED "QUEER BLOKES."

THEY ARE THE RAF REPAIR AND SALVAGE UNIT WHICH DURING THE AFRICAN WAR HAS PICKED UP MANY WRECKED SPITFIRES FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS AND FIXED THEM TO FLY AGAIN.

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SPECIALIZING IN SPITFIRES, THEY SET UP A RECORD RECENTLY BY TACKLING A MACHINE WHICH CRASH-LANDED LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM THE ENEMY LINES.

THE FLIGHT LIEUTENANT IN CHARGE SAID "WE USUALLY SEND OUT A MOTOR CRANE IF POSSIBLE, BUT THIS SPITTY WAS SO CLOSE TO JERRY THAT WE ARRANGED A "BLITZ" PARTY. WE DOUBLED OUR NUMBERS, APPROACHED WITH LITTLE NOISE, AND TORE ACROSS TO THE AIRCRAFT ALL OUT. IT WAS TOO DANGEROUS TO RAISE A CRANE OR GANTRY, BUT WE DISMANTLED THE ENGINE AND VITAL PARTS AND GOT THEM TO A LORRY WHILE THE ENEMY BOMBED THE AIRCRAFT SHELL AND US. WE GOT AWAY WITHOUT INJURY."

THE RAF OFTEN PROTECTS THE UNIT, HOWEVER, WHEN THE LOCATION IS UNUSUALLY DANGEROUS, SEVERAL TIMES SPOTTING ENEMY BOMBERS AND PUTTING UP A MINOR BARRAGE.

AFTER THE AIRCRAFT IS REPAIRED AT THE NEAREST AIRDROME, A LACONIC MESSAGE IS SENT TO ITS SQUADRON:

"PLEASE COLLECT."

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ALGIERS, MARCH 24-(AP)-GEN.HENRI HONORE GIRAUD, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, HAS APPOINTED JEAN RAPENNE GOVERNOR OF FRENCH GUIANA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

RAPENNE, WHO HAS WIDE EXPERIENCE IN COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION, IS UNDERSTOOD HERE TO BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE DE GAULLIST FORCES. HE IS 42.

IT ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GEN.GIRAUD HAD APPOINTED MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE AS SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FRENCH COMMAND, SUCCEEDING GEN.JEAN MARIE BERGERET, FORMER VICHY AIR MINISTER. BERGERET'S RESIGNATION WAS ANNOUNCED MARCH 16.

COUVE DE MURVILLE, A YOUNG MAN, FORMERLY WAS IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF FINANCE. HE PRESUMABLY WILL TAKE OVER THE DUTIES PERFORMED BY BERGERET AS GEN.GIRAUD'S DEPUTY IN COMMAND OF CIVILIAN AFFAIRS IN NORTH AFRICA.

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(GEN.GIRAUD'S APPOINTMENT OF RAPENNE TO THE Dutch GUIANA POST APPEARED TO CONFLICT WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT LAST SATURDAY FROM THE LONDON HEDQUARTERS OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH THAT GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE HAD K NAMED MAURICE BERTAUT TO THE GOVERNORSHIP.

(REUTERS IN LONDON SAID TONIGHT THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT BERTAUT ARRVVED THERE TODAY ON HIS WAY TO CAYENNE, FRENCH GUIANA.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COLONY PREVIOUSLY WAS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF ADMIRAL ROBERT, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR FRENCH COLONIES IN THE CARIBBEAN WHO SO FAR HAS DECLINED TO SEVER HIS TIES WITH VICHY.

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

AT AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN TUNISIA, MARCH 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HOW LOW-FLYING P-39 FIGHTERS KNOCKED OUT 26 GERMAN VEHICLES IN TWO DAYS OF STRAFING ATTACKS WAS TOLD TODAY BY THEIR 29-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER,

WHO SAID THE AXIS WAS FORCED TO DISCONTINUE DAYLIGHT TRAFFIC ON A MAIN SUPPLY ROAD AS A RESULT.

THE FIGHTERS' TARGET WAS WHAT LIEUT.COL.KENNETH S.WADE OF (4071 STEPHENS STREET) SAN DIEGO, CALIF., CALLED "ALL THIN-SKINNED STUFF" MOVING FROM GABES TOWARD THE EL GUETAR FIGHTING AREA.

"THAT MEANS TRUCKS, HALF-TRACKS, AND PASSENGER CARS--EVERYTHING EXCEPT THEIR BIG TANKS, WHOSE ARMOR IS TOO THICK FOR US," WADE EXPLAINED.

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"WE HIT THEM HARD AND OFTEN AND GOT THEM SO JITTERY THEY HAD TO QUIT MOVING UP SUPPLIES DURING THE DAY.

"YESTERDAY WE BLASTED 16 TRUCKS AND DAMAGED TEN MORE. AND IN THE FIRST 14 SORTIES TODAY WE GOT SIX MORE TRUCKS, A PASSENGER CAR AND THREE MOTORCYCLES. OUR LAST TWO PLANES GOING OUT COULDFIND NO TRAFFIC ON THE ROAD.

"IT HAD GOT TOO EXPENSIVE FOR THEM--EVEN AFTER THEY SENT OUT MESSERSCHMITT 109'S TO TRY TO STOP US."

GREEKS DEFY NAZI CAPTORS BZ1203AEW

- -

STARVING CHILDREN

JIBE AT SOLDIERS (600)

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

(ADVANCE) CAIRO-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GREEK GUERRILLAS, THE ROVING, FEARLESS "ANDARTES" WHO LIVE ON SUPPLIES MEANT FOR THE AXIS, WILL BE READY TO HELP THE UNITED NATIONS DRIVE THE AXIS FROM GREECE, IN THE OPINION OF EPAMINONDAS TSELLOS, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE.

TSELLOS SHOULD KNOW. FROM APRIL 27, 1941, WHEN THE GERMANS MARCHED INTO ATHENS, UNTIL RECENTLY HE WAS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT. IN FACT, HE HAS BEEN A FUGITIVE SINCE THE CAPITULATION.

I TALKED WITH HIM IN THE SPARSELY FURNISHED OFFICES OF THE FREE GREEKS HERE, SHORTLY AFTER HE ESCAPED FROM HIS NATIVE COUNTRY.

HE TOLD OF CHILDREN DYING, POT-BELLIED AND CRIPPLED FROM MALNUTRITION, BUT STILL DEFYING THEIR AXIS CAPTORS. SOME, HE SAID, WOULD THUMB THEIR NOSES AT THE ITALIAN CARABINIERI. MANY WERE BRUTALLY BEATEN BY GERMAN SOLDIERS FOR WHAT WAS CONSIDERED IMPUDENCE.

"AERA!" "AERA!", THE RAGGED CHILDREN SHOUT, AND THEN TAKE TO THEIR HEELS. "AERA" LITERALLY MEANS NOTHING MORE THAN "AIR", BUT IT IS A GREEK BATTLE-CRY AND THOUSANDS OF GREEKS SHOUTED THE WORD WHEN THEY CELEBRATED THEIR EARLY SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

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TSELLOS SPOKE SO FERVENTLY OF HIS HOPE FOR FREEDOM AGAIN IN GREECE, AND OF THE HARDSHIPS THERE NOW, THAT THE INTERPRETER HAD A DIFFICULT TIME TRYING TO BREAK IN TO ASK MY QUESTIONS.

THE UNDERGROUND IN GREECE, TSELLOS SAID, IS ORGANIZED ON A CELLULAR BASIS AND WORKS IN COMPLETE LIAISON WITH THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, WHICH HAS OFFICES IN BOTH LONDON AND CAIRO.

THERE IS A WELL ORGANIZED, ILLEGAL PRESS, WHICH STRESSES THE NEED OF RESISTANCE AGAINST THE INVADERS.

TSELLOS SAID THE PRINCIPAL GUERRILLA ACTION IN GREECE NOW IS CONFINED TO THE OLYMPUS AND PARNASSUS DISTRICTS, WHERE THE STORIED HEIGHTS OF ANCIENT GREECE OFFER SANCTUARY FOR HER MODERN SONS.

SOME OF THE ITALIANS, ATTACKED AND STRIPPED OF ARMS AND SUPPLIES THERE, HAVE SOUGHT TO JOIN THE GUERRILLAS.

"THEY ARE TERRIFIED," TSELLOS SAID. "BUT MOST OF THEM ONLY

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WANT TO AVOID BEING SENT TO NORTH AFRICA."

HE THINKS THERE IS GRAVE DANGER OF THE HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE NATION BEING UNDERMINED THROUGH MALNUTRITION, SAYING:

"IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE MINIMUM NEED OF THE AVERAGE PERSON FOR 1,500 CALORIES A DAY, FIVE OUNCES OF BREAD, ONE OUNCE OF OIL AND THREE OUNCES OF BEANS ARE NEEDED.

"ALL A PERSON WAS GETTING WHEN I LEFT WAS THREE OR FOUR OUNCES OF BREAD A DAY. NO OIL, AND NO FATS OF ANY SORT. THE PEOPLE TRY TO SUPPLEMENT THE SCANTY BREAD RATION WITH FIELD GRASSES AND WEEDS."

TSELLOS SAID THERE IS A BLACK MARKET, BUT PRICES ARE SO HIGH THAT ONLY THE WEALTHIEST PERSONS CAN AFFORD TO BUY. A SUIT OF CLOTHES, FOR INSTANCE, COSTS THE EQUIVALENT OF $4,300 (CORRECT).

RED CROSS SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN ARE DEEPLY APPRECIATED, AND, ACCORDING TO TSELLOS, ALL OF THE CARGOES HAVE BEEN DELIVERED INTO THE PROPER HANDS.

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TSELLOS, WHO WAS BORN IN 1898, HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN GREEK POLITICS FOR MANY YEARS. HE LEFT THE ARMY IN 1934, BUT SHORTLY AFTERWARD RAN INTO TROUBLE WITH THE METAXAS DICTATORSHIP AND WAS BANISHED TO THE AEGEAN ISLAND OF SIKINOS FOR ONE YEAR. AFTER GREECE ENTERED THE WAR, HE RETURNED TO THE ARMY, SERVING AS A MAJOR.

CAIRO, MARCH 24-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN OF SQUADRON "X," KNOWN AS THE EXTERMINATORS, BOOSTED THEIR VICTORIES BY TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109'S DEFINITELY DESTROYED, ONE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND ONE DAMAGED IN OFFENSIVE SWEEPS OVER THE MARETH FRONT.

CREDIT FOR THE MESSERSCHMITT 109'S DESTROYED GOES TO LIEUT. JOHN T.GILBERTSON OF MEMPHIS,TENN., AND LIEUT.THOMAS T.WILLIAMS OF DENVER,COLO. THE PROBABLE ONE WAS ATTRIBUTED TO LIEUT. JOHN T.STEFANIK OF CHICOPEE,MASS.

SECOND LIEUT.JOHN E.TIECHROW OF ST.PAUL, MINN., WAS CREDITED WITH THE DAMAGED PLANE.

"I WAS IN THE TOP COVER SWEEP WHEN 15 ENEMY SHIPS JUMPED US," GILBERTSON SAID. "I GOT A GOOD DEFLECTION SHOT AT THE MESSERSCHMITT 109 THAT WAS ON THE TAIL OF ONE OF OUR PLANES. IT BROKE AWAY AND I FOLLOWED, GETTING FIVE LONG BURSTS AT 250 TO 1,000 YARDS. SUDDENLY HE BEGAN STREAMING WHITE VAPOR AND HE FELL OUT OF CONTROL," SAID GILBERTSON.

WILLIAMS SAID, "I FOLLOWED MY MESSERSCHMITT 109 FROM 4,000 TO 800 FEET AND FIRED 400 ROUNDS FROM DEAD ASTERN. HE EXPLODED IN THE AIR."

GILBERTSON AND WILLIAMS ALREADY HOLD AIR MEDALS AND DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES.

CHUNGKING,MARCH 24-(AP)-IN A FRESH OPE[illegible] 150 MILES NORTHWEST OF NANKING, CHINESE FORCES MADE [illegible]AL GAINS IN ATTACKS SUNDAY ON JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF SUHSIEN, TRUNK LINE RAILWAY TOWN IN NORTH ANHWEI PROVINCE, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

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WITH MORE THAN 10 TANKS FORMING THEIR SPEARHEAD, MORE THAN 4,000 JAPANESE RETALIATED WITH ATTACKS FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS, ATTEMPTING TO ENCIRCLE THE CHINESE, BUT WERE REPULSED IN AN ALL-DAY BATTLE, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE JAPANESE WERE STATED TO HAVE SUFFERED MORE THAN 200 CASUALTIES.

THE CHINESE OPERATION REPRESENTED ONE OF MANY MADE PERIODICALLY IN

AN ATTEMPT TO HAMPER COMMUNICATIONS ON THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE INDICATED NO CHANGE IN THE POSITIONS IN HUPEH PROVIN WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE TRYING TO SAFEGUARD THEIR COMMUNICATIONS TO ICHANG AND THE CHINESE ARE ATTEMPTING TO SAVE RICH RICE FIELDS AROUND TUNGTING LAKE.

CHUNG ING, MARCH 24- AP)-LIEUT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, MCHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA, PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TODAY TO COL.ROBERT F.TATE OF ST.LOUIS,MO., A MEMBER OF THE U.S. AIR FORCES.

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THE PRESENTATION, MADE AT THE DIRECTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, TOO PLACE AT A FORWARD ECHELON HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS SAID:

"COL. TATE WAS CITED FOR EXCEPTIONALLY DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE WHILE IN A POSITION OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

"HIS ABLE DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION WHILE EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND LATER AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF INDIA-CHINA FERRYING COMMAND AIDED MATERIALLY THE UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL TO CHINA BY AIR.

"WHEN OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WERE CUT BY THE ENEMY, COL.TATE'S DETERMINATION, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY OVERCAME THE DIFFICULT TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED, WHILE SUCCESSFULLY CARRYING OUT OPERATIONAL COMMITMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA."

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 25-(AP)-ALLIED AIRCRAFT HAMMERED JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE MUBO AREA OF NEW GUINEA WITH A DEADLY AERIAL ARTILLERY BARRAGE WEDNESDAY IN ONE BLOW OF A BUSY DAY AIMED AT KEEPING JAPANESE FORCES BACK ON THEIR HEELS THROUGH-OUT MUCH OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

FORTY-FOUR TIMES, AMERICAN A-20 BOSTONS AND AUSTRALIAN BEAUFIGHTERS SWEPT OVER THE ENEMY GROUND POSITIONS AT MUBO--APPROXIMATELY 15 MILES FROM THE ENEMY BASE AT SALAMAUA--SENDING MORE THAN 30,000 ROUNDS OF CANNON SHELLS AND MACHINEGUN BULLETS PROBING THROUGH THE JUNGLE DEFENSES FOR ENEMY TROOPS.

WHILE THE HEAVY JUNGLE SCREEN HID THE RESULTS OF THE ATTACK, PAST EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN SUCH RAIDS HAVE ALWAYS TAKEN A LARGE LOSS OF JAPANESE LIFE.

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AMERICAN FORTRESSES, LIBERATORS, MITCHELLS AND CATALINAS STRUCK AT NINE POINTS -- KAIMANA IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA, THE KAI ISLANDS, THE AROE ISLANDS, BUKA IN THE SOLOMONS, GASMATA IN NEW BRITAIN, WEWAK, FINSCHHAFEN, LAE AND MUBO IN NEW GUINEA, THE NOON COMMUNIQUE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

DUTCH-MANNED MITCHELLS FOUND A 5,000-TON JAPANESE MERCHANTMAN AT KAIMANA AND DROPPED A BOMB SQUARELY ON IT AFTER DRIVING OFF THREE JAPANESE PLANES THAT SOUGHT TO BLOCK THE ATTACK. A NEAR MISS SPLASHED WATER ON A SMALLER VESSEL NEARBY.

FOR TWO HOURS, FAR-RANGING CATALINAS KEPT THE JAPANESE AWAKE AT BUKA IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS WITH HARASSING RAIDS THAT ALSO CAUSED DAMAGE TO THE AIRDROME RUNWAY AND DISPERSAL BAYS.

SOME 500 MILES X X X 3RD GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD, ELIMINATING 5TH GRAF BEGINNING "BUKA, WHICH IS X X AND ENDING X X X DISPERSAL BAYS.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, THURSDAY, MARCH 25)

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 25-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN COMBAT FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, AWARDED THE SILVER STAR TO TWO COLONELS AND TWO PRIVATES TODAY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN NEW GUINEA DURING THE GROUND WARFARE OF LAST DECEMBER.

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THOSE HONORED WERE COLONELS GORDON ROGERS, OF PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., AND CLARENCE TOMLINSON, OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., AND PRIVATES ANDREW NECK, OF 125 HOLTINER ST., RIVER ROUGE, MICH., AND ROBERT RIEF, 123 WILSON AVE., GRANDVILLE, MICH.

THE CITATION SAID THAT COL.ROGERS, WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL SAFETY, MOVED ABOUT AMONG THE LEADING PLATOONS IN THE BUNA AREA DEC. 2, STEADYING OFFICERS AND MEN BY HIS EXTREME COMPOSURE AND SOUND ADVICE, THUS INSPIRING AND HEARTENING THEM BY HIS GALLANTRY.

COL.TOMLINSON ALSO WAS AN EXAMPLE AND INSPIRATION TO HIS TROOPS NEAR BUNA FROM DEC. 6 TO DEC. 20. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ALLIED ATTACK ON BUNA VILLAGE DEC. 14, HE PERSONALLY LED HIS MEN THROUGH THE VILLAGE IN MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS. HE REPEATED THE PROCEDURE DEC. 16, MOPPING UP GIRUA VILLAGE.

PRIVATE RIEF WAS WITH A COMPANY HOLDING A ROADBLOCK ON THE SOPUTA-SANANANDA TRACK DEC. 6. UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE HE VOLUNTARILY ADVANCED AHEAD OF HIS COMPANY POSITION THROUGH AN OPEN FIELD TO AID A WOUNDED SOLDIER AND BROUGHT HIM BACK 35 YARDS TO MEDICAL AID OUT OF THE DANGER ZONE.

PRIVATE NECK REMAINED BESIDE SEVEN WOUNDED MEN LYING ON STRETCHERS UNDER THE WING OF A TRANSPORT PLANE DURING AN ENEMY AIR ATTACK ON A LANDING STRIP NEAR DOBODURA DEC. 27. DURING A COMBINED ENEMY STRAFING

LANDING STRIP NEAR DOBODURA DEC. 27. DURING A COMBINED ENEMY STRAFING
ATTACK BY AT LEAST THREE
JAPANESE PLANES, NECK DROVE A JEEP ONTO THE FIELD TO SHIELD THE MEN FROM ENEMY FIRE.

WHEN A SECOND JEEP WOULD NOT START, NECK WITHOUT AID PULLED IT BY HAND TO THE WOUNDED MEN, GIVING THEM FURTHER PROTECTION. EVEN AFTER THE PLANE WAS SHATTERED BY ENEMY FIRE AND GASOLINE WAS ESCAPING FROM THE TANKS, NECK STAYED WITH THE WOUNDED UNTIL THE ATTACK, LASTING SEVEN MINUTES, ENDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3:00 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, THU

MARGENERAL HEADQUARTERS,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA,MARCH 24-(AP)-THIRTEEN OFFICERS AND MEN WHO HAVE MADE MORE THAN 50 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA WERE AWARDED OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TODAY IN LIEU OF SECOND DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES.

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INCLUDED WERE:

LIEUTENANTS MILTON R.BEEKMAN, CRANBERRY, N.J.; ROBERT M. KERNAN (103 E. 78TH ST.) NEW YORK; ROBERT V.PROUTY, BARMEY ESTATE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; WALTER E.SEAMAN JR. (1676 COVENTRY RD), COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SERGEANTS LEWIS L.COBURN (462 77TH ST.), NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.; LEO M.FERRAGUTO (62 NORTH ST.), MIDDLEBORO, MASS.; NORMAN L. FORTE (1028 MILL CREEK RD), JOHNSTOWN, PA.; JOSEPH M.HINES (13 JAMES ST.), PITTSTON, PA., AND GEORGE IWEEDAR (53 W.

RIDGE ST.), NESQUEHONING, PA.

THE OPERATIONAL MISSIONS INCLUDED LONG RANGE RECONNAISSANCE AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS, SEA SEARCHES, LOW ALTITUDE PHOTOGRAPHIC MISSIONS AND NIGHT BOMBING ATTACKS AGAINST ENEMY BASES.

OTHER PILOTS WHO FOUND THEIR TARGETS WERE CAPT. WILLIAM THOMPSON OF CANTON, OHIO; LT. WILLIAM R. COWDY OF CINCINNATI; LT. JAMES G. DIEFFENDERFER OF LOGAN, W.VA.; LT. ROBERT B. CORRIE OF NORTH CHARLESTON, W.VA.; LT. WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN OF MILWAUKEE; LT. HERBERT O.DERR OF PHOENIX, ARIZ.; LT. GLEN LEWIS OF OGDEN, UTAH; CAPT. PAUL I. WILLIAMS OF NORMAN, OKLA.; CAPT. ROBERT N. KEATTS OF MOSCOW, IDAHO; CAPT. CHARLES H. GIDDINGS OF MUNDAY, TEX.; CAPT. JAY P. HOUSEK OF HOUSTON, TEX.; LT. JAMES E. SMYTH, OF DALLAS, TEX.

CAPT. ARTHUR FLETCHER, JR., OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; LT. JOSEPH L. NEICE OF BEACH, N.D.; LT. HAL C. WINFREY OF HARLAN, KY.; CAPT. FRED DOLLENBERG OF PHILADELPHIA; CAPT. MARSHALL E. NELSON OF FISHER, ILL.; AND LT. ARTHUR T. CURREN OF PATERSON, N.J.

LT. FRANCIS P. DENAULT OF WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS; CAPT. HARRY A. STALEY OF GENESEO, N.Y.; CAPT. FREDERICK F. WESCHE, OF ROSELLE, N.Y.; AND CAPT. STANLEY G. SALISBURY OF BATAVIA, N.Y.

FIRST LEAD TOURISTS

TORONTO, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE'S FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY ASKING FEDERAL AUTHORITIES FOR A "MORE EQUITABLE SUPPLY" OF GASOLINE FOR UNITED STATES TOURISTS COMING TO CANADA.

THE RESOLUTION, WHICH SUGGESTED THAT THE PRESENT TOURIST ALLOWANCE OF 12 GALLONS OF GASOLINE, BE INCREASED TO 75 GALLONS, FOLLOWED ASSURANCE FROM PREMIER GORDON CONANT THAT HE WOULD DO ALL IN HIS POWER TO OBTAIN A LARGER RATION SO THE ONTARIO TOURIST TRADE WOULD NOT BE OBLITERATED THIS SUMMER.

THE TOURIST X X X SECOND GRAF PREV.

TORONTO, MARCH 24-(AP)-MAJOR BRIAN S. MCCOOL, WHO WAS CAPTURED WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADA AT DIEPPE, TOLD HIS WIFE IN A LETTER RECEIVED TODAY, "I PLAYED HOCKEY WITH CHAINS ON."

HE SENT HIS REGARDS TO THE TORONTO AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION OF WHICH HE HAD ONCE BEEN A MEMBER.

OFFICIALS IN OTTAWA COMMENTING ON REPORTS THAT SOME CANADIAN PRISONERS WERE STILL HELD IN CHAINS BY THE GERMANS, SAID "THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING NEW REGARDING THE SHACKLING."

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

MAR 25 1943

NEWS THAT NAZI MARSHAL ROMMEL HAS BEEN ABLE BY COUNTER-ATTACKS TO RESTORE THE MAIN AXIS DEFENSES IN THE MARETH LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA GIVES GRIM WARNING THAT THERE WILL BE BLOODY FIGHTING BEFORE HE IS DRIVEN INTO THE SEA.

IF ALMOST ANY OTHER AXIS GENERAL THAN THE FOX OF THE DESERT HAD BEEN IN THE CENTER OF THAT FAST CLOSING ALLIED TRAP YESTERDAY, ONE WOULD HAVE SAID THAT HIS POSITION WAS DESPERATE. HOWEVER, THE WORD "DESPERATE" CARRIES THE IDEA OF HOPELESSNESS, AND I DON'T BELIEVE ROMMEL KNOWS ANY SUCH DEFINITION.

CERTAINLY HE APPEARS TO HAVE EXTRICATED HIMSELF AT LEAST TEMPORARILY FROM A POSITION OF EXTREME PERIL BY THE RESOURCEFULNESS AND FIERCENESS

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OF HIS COUNTERATTACKS. THE FIGHTING ON THE MARETH LINE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN HEAVIER THAN ANYTHING PREVIOUSLY EXPERIENCED IN THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED THUS FAR IS THIS: ROMMEL HAD HIS MAIN STRENGTH DEPLOYED BEHIND THE MARETH LINE. BRITAIN'S CROMWELLIAN EIGHTH ARMY LEADER, GENERAL MONTGOMERY, BY SMASHED THROUGH THE STRONGEST PART OF THAT LINE NEAR WHERE IT WAS ANCHORED ON THE COAST. SIMULTANEOUSLY HE SENT A FAST-MOVING MECHANIZED COLUMN AROUND THE OTHER END OF THE LINE, AND THIS FORCE SWUNG TOWARDS THE COAST BEHIND ROMMEL.

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THUS MONTGOMERY BY HIS SENSATIONAL DARING HAD PUT HIS OLD ENEMY IN A BAG. THE SACK HAD HOLES IN PLACES, BUT STILL IT WAS A SACK. MEANTIME, OUR OWN GENERAL PATTON WAS DRIVING HELL-BENT FOR THE COAST WITH THREE COLUMNS WHICH WERE BASED ON GAFSA. HIS BUSINESS WAS TO TIE UP THE MOUTH OF THE SACK BEFORE ROMMEL HAD A CHANCE TO ESCAPE BY MAKING A RUN FOR THE NORTH. AT LATEST REPORTS THE NAZI GENERAL WAS COUNTER-ATTACKING OUR COLUMN IN EL GUETAR SECTOR WITH A LARGE TANK FORCE IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP THE YANKEES OFF HIS BACK.

BUT ROMMEL APPARENTLY HAD NO INTENTION OF RUNNING. WHILE DETAILS ARE LACKING, HE SAVED HIMSELF SO WELL FROM THE SACK WHICH WAS CLOSING ABOUT HIM THAT BRITISH PREMIER CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED THIS ALLIED REVERSE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. IT'S CLEAR THAT THE ALLIES HAVE NO WALKOVER THERE.

HITLER'S ORDER TO HIS TUNISIAN FORCES TO FIGHT TO A FINISH MAKES CLEAR THE NATURE OF THE SACRIFICE HE HAS IMPOSED. WE MUST BE PREPARED TO SEE HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

ACTUALLY THE FUEHRER'S COMMAND WOULD SEEM TO BE RATHER A NEEDLESS GESTURE TOWARDS A SOLDIER WHO HAS SERVED HIM SO WELL. ROMMEL HAS FOUGHT A DELAYING ACTION WITH A SKILL WHICH FEW CONTEMPORARY GENERALS COULD MATCH. THAT HAS BEEN HIS JOB--TO HOLD THE ALLIES IN NORTHERN AFRICA WHILE HIS MASTER GOT SET IN EUROPE--AND IT HAS BEEN PERFORMED WITH SO MUCH SKILL THAT HE MAY HAVE SAVED THE AXIS FROM A QUICK COLLAPSE.

HITLER WOULD SEEM TO HAVE SPOKEN TRULY LAST SUNDAY WHEN HE BOASTED IN HIS HEROES' MEMORIDAL DAY SPEECH THAT "WE HAVE SUCCEEDED DEFINITELY IN OVERCOMING THE CRISIS INTO WHICH OUR ARMY HAD BEEN PLUNGED", AND THAT THE GERMAN FRONT IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA HAD BEEN STABILIZED. HE MIGHT HAVE ADDED THAT THIS WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE WAY IN WHICH ROMMEL HAS KEPT ALLIED FORCES AND EQUIPMENT ENGAGED IN TUNISIA, THEREBY DELAYING UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CONTINENT AND MAKING THE NAZIS FEEL FREE TO REMOVE TROOPS FROM WESTERN EUROPE FOR THE RUSSIAN SHOW.

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HAD THE GERMAN RIGHT WING BEEN TORN FROM ITS ANCHOR ON THE SEA OF AZOV, AN AXIS DISASTER MOST SURELY WOULD HAVE FOLLOWED.

BUT ROMMEL IS DOING MORE THAN SERVE THE AXIS. EVERY DAY HE MANAGES TO PROTRACT OPERATIONS IN TUNISIA, THUS BLOCKING COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE ORIENT. HE IS RENDERING A GREAT SERVICE TO JAPAN. HE IS RELIEVING PRESSURE ON THE NIPPONESE AND SO MAKING IT EASIER FOR THEM TO CARRY OUT OPERATIONS IN BURMA AND OTHER ZONES.

IT WILL BE A GREAT DAY FOR THE ALLIES WHEN ROMMEL MEETS HIS DUNKERQUE.

NT919AEV

London, March 24 -(ap)- Lord Bruntisfield, [illegible] told the house of lords today that "a solution in which we have complete confidence" had been reached in talks at washington on the question of allied command in MAR 25 1943 the battle of the atlantic to combat the u-boat menace.

the parliamentary secretary to the admiralty declined to give details of the conference of british, american and canadian representatives in washington. He added, "but I would say that as a result of these deliberations x x x not only the organization of convoys in the atlantic but their protection on the sea and in the air will be further improved and simplified."

Replying for the government to criticism of handling of the war at sea, Bruntisfield said, "it [illegible] not true to say that there is NO combined staff reviewing the war situation; there is a most responsible body who have full facts and figures at their disposal and complete staffs to enable them to discharge their work."

Lord Strabolgi advocated that the navy be given first priority in the supply of airplanes to help combat u-boats.

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The laborite peer, who is a former British navy officer, declared that equal priority with the raf is "not enough" and urged the government to provide more protection for convoys. He suggested giving the navy some of the raf's night-bombing lancasters and stirlings and "as many liberaters and flying fortresses as we can persuade the americans to spare."

initiating a debate in the lords on the war at sea, strabolgi declared there was "much muddled thinking and loose speaking" on the subject of sea power. He warned that "our war effort might be thwarted and our great cause

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imperilled by 200 submarines manned by 12,000 nazis, many of them seasick landlubbers."

In addition to big long distance aircraft, Strabolgi declared that the quickest way to beat the u-boats was to convert more merchant ships into aircraft carriers for use in mid-ocean.

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LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)- HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH HERE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALBERT GUIGUI, SECRETARY OF THE FRENCH TRADE UNION CONGRESS WHICH WAS OUTLAWED BY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, HAS ARRIVED TO JOIN THE FORCES OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AFTER ESCAPING FROM FRANCE.

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-- REUTERS REPORTED IN A MADRID DISPATCH TODAY THAT A NUMBER OF OFFICIALS OF THE VICHY FRENCH EMBASSY AND FRENCH CONSULS WITH THEIR ENTIRE STAFFS AT BARCELONA, BILBAO, VALENCIA AND MALAGA HAD RESIGNED.

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STOCKHOLM, MARCH 24 (AP)--DEFENSE MINISTER PER EDVIN SKOELD TOLD THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT A COURT MARTIAL WILL INVESTIGATE THE GERMAN COURIER PLANE INCIDENT BECAUSE THE SWEDISH MILITARY AND DEFENSE STAFFS FAILED TO GIVE THE PROPER ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THERE WERE MACHINE-GUNS ABOARD THE NAZI PLANE AND BECAUSE INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO HANDLE FOREIGN PLANES WERE NOT DELIVERED TO THE PROPER UNITS.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE ON MARCH 15 THAT THE COURIER PLANE, AFTER MAKING A FORCED LANDING, WAS FOUND TWO DISMOUNTED MACHINE-GUNS WERE FOUND IN A GERMAN COURIER PLANE WHICH MADE A FORCED LANDING. COURIER PLANES MAY NOT BE OF A MILITARY NATURE, MUST HAVE CIVILIAN CREWS AND MUST BE UNARMED.

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STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, MARCH 24--(AP)--SEVEN VERY YOUNG GERMAN SOLDIERS ATTEMPTING TO DESERT, ESCAPED TODAY FROM A TRAIN IN TRANSIT TO THE NORTH. ALL WERE CAUGHT LATER BY SWEDISH POLICE.

(BY AGREEMENT SWEDEN PERMITS THE GERMANS TO SHUTTLE ARMY REPLACEMENTS FOR HER NORWEGIAN GARRISONS IN THE SWEDISH

RAILWAYS.)

CAIRO, EGYPT, MA CH 24--(AP)--IN [illegible] OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT THE FOLLOWING [illegible] TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE TODAY IN [illegible] THE PRESENCE OF KING GEORGE OF GREECE:

GEORGE ROUSSOS, VICE-PREMIER AND MINISTER OF MARINE;

BYRON KARAPANAYIOTIS, MINISTER OF WAR AND TEMPORARY MINISTER OF AIR;

AND EMMANUEL SOFOULIS, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

PREVIOUSLY THE KING HAD ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF ADMIRAL SAKELLARIOU, COMMANDER OF THE GREEK NAVY, [illegible] A NUMBER OF UNDERSECRETARIES, AND THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, MARCH 24 (AP)--

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ALBERTO ECHANDI, COMMENTING ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DECISION TO ELEVATE ALL UNITED STATES LEGATIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES TO THE RANK OF EMBASSY, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY:

"THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WITH ITS ACTION HAS SHOWN THAT IT INTENDS TO GIVE EQUAL TREATMENT TO ALL NATIONS OF THIS HEMISPHERE. AMERICAN NATIONS TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, HAVE THE SAME ASPIRATIONS, THE SAME AIMS."

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ABOUT 100 SURVIVORS OF A TORPEDOED NETHERLANDS SHIP HAD REACHED BAHIA.

N O OTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN IN THE PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

RIO [illegible] GL 1240P

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PRECEDE PANAMA (DAY) WALLACE

BY DEN F.MEYER

SANTIAGO, CHILE,MARCH 24-(AP)-LEADERS OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES UNITED TODAY IN CALLING CHILEANS TO ASSEMBLE FRIDAY AT THE SANTIAGO AIRPORT TO GREET VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A.WALLACE WHO, AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, IS PLAYING "AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN BETTERING THE CONDITIONS OF THE LABORING CLASSES AND IN BRINGING ABOUT A BETTER UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS."

(WALLACE, WHO IS MAKING AN AIR TOUR OF SEVEN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES, REACHED CALI, COLOMBIA, THIS EVENING, AFTER A THREE-HOUR FLIGHT FROM BALBOA, CANAL ZONE. HE WILL REMAIN OVERNIGHT IN CALI AND SPEND TOMORROW NIGHT IN LIMA.

(ON HAND AT THE CALI AIRPORT AS THE VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVED WERE ALBERTO GONZALEZ FERNANDES, THE COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRO TEM; SANTIAGO RIVAS CAMACHO, MINISTER OF ECONOMY; MARIANO RAMOS, GOVERNOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEL VALLE; AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE; RUIZ SOLAR, THE CHILEAN AMBASSADOR, AND ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGA,

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RECENTLY NAMED COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.)

MEANWHILE TWO ARGENTINE DEPUTIES, EDUARDO ARAUJO AND CARLOS CISNEROS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND SAID THEY WOULD PRESENT WALLACE A MESSAGE FROM THE UNION CIVICA RADICAL, ARGENTINA'S MAJORITY PARTY, EXTENDING GREETINGS AND HOMAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE MESSAGE EXPRESSES ADMIRATION FOR THE UNITED STATES' "SACRIFICES FOR A TRIUMPH WHICH THE NOBLE CAUSE DEMANDS."

ENTHUSIASM OF THE CHILEANS FOR WALLACE'S VISIT INCREASED HOURLY AND THEY ARE PLANNING ONE OF THE GREATEST RECEPTIONS EVER ACCORDED A FOREIGN VISITOR. NEWSPAPERS ARE URGING A CITY-WIDE TURNOUT AT THE STADIUM SUNDAY FOR AN ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT.

THE POPULAR ENTHUSIASM IS INDICATED BY THE APPEARANCE OF THOUSANDS OF POSTERS AND STICKERS, PUT UP BY WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS AS A WELCOME TO WALLACE.

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STGO - ADD WALLACE.

DURING A TEN-DAY VISIT, WALLACE WILL TRAVEL FROM ONE END OF THE 2,600-MILE-LONG COUNTRY TO THE OTHER. HE PLANS TO VISIT ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, FARMS AND DAIRIES IN THE SOUTH, AND NITRATE FIELDS, AND GOLD AND COPPER MINES IN THE NORTH.

OBSERVERS HERE NOTE THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHILE HAVE BEEN STEADILY IMPROVING RECENTLY, ALTHOUGH AN ACCUSATION SEVERAL MONTHS AGO BY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES THAT BOTH CHILE AND ARGENTINA WERE HARBORING AXIS SPIES CAUSED PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS TO DELAY A SCHEDULED VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT RIOS, ALWAYS STAUNCHLY DEMOCRATIC, LATER BROUGHT ABOUT A BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, SAYING THAT THIS "WAS THE ONLY COURSE COMPATIBLE WITH THE SUPREME INTERESTS OF THE NATION AND AMERICA."

AT THE SAME TIME, CHILE ROUNDED UP SEVERAL HUNDRED SPY AND PROPAGANDA PROSPECTS.

PRESIDENT RIOS NOW IS PLANNING TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES IN JUNE.

MAR 25 1943

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE ENRIQUE GAJARDO VILLARROEL IS ALREADY IS IN THE NORTHERN FRONTIER CITY OF ARICA TO WELCOME WALLACE. DONALD HEATH, COUNSELLOR OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, WILL FLY THERE TOMORROW. CHILEAN ARMY PLANES WILL ESCORT WALLACE'S PLANE HERE.

ALL SANTIAGO PROBABLY WILL HAVE A HOLIDAY ON FRIDAY TO GIVE WORKERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO WELCOME WALLACE TO THE COUNTRY WHICH CLAIMS TO HAVE THE MOST ADVANCED SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN THE AMERICAS.

BY JOHN LLOYD

CALI, COLOMBIA,MARCH 24-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A.WALLACE, MAKING AN OVERNIGHT STOP HERE ON HIS AIR TOUR OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, SAID TONIGHT HE BELIEVED FINANCIAL LOANS SHOULD BE MADE TO SOUTH AMERICA "IN EVERY MANNER POSSIBLE."

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN REPLY TO A PRESS CONFERENCE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER HE THOUGHT LOANS TO LATIN AMERICA SHOULD BE ONLY FROM GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT, OR ALSO TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

BUT, HE ADDED, THE LOANS SHOULD BE "ADMINISTERED INTELLIGENTLY."

DURING THE PRESS CONFERENCE WALLACE DISCLOSED THAT A PROJECT TO INCREASE EXPORTS OF COLOMBIAN PRODUCTS TO THE CANAL ZONE AND THE UNITED STATES IS BEING STUDIED, AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA TO HELP THE LATTER BUILD ITS SECTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY.

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAR 25 1943

THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE NOW BEING SHOWN A NEWSREEL OF A "MODERN DEFENSE SYSTEM" OF COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS BUILT UP BY THE NAZI ARMY IN THE LAST TWO YEARS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, FORTIFICATIONS MANNED BY "NEW DIVISIONS EQUIPPED WITH NEW HEAVY ARMS," THE BERLIN RADIO SAID LAST (WED) NIGHT.

THE DEFENSE LINES EXTEND TO CRETE AND HAVE BEEN UNDER CONSTRUCTION SINCE THE DEFEAT OF THE YUGOSLAVS AND GREEKS. "NEW DIVISIONS EQUIPPED WITH NEW HEAVY ARMS HAVE ONLY RECENTLY BEEN TRANSPORTED TO THESE 'FRONTS'," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE NEWSREEL SHOWS ANTI-TANK DEFENSES, CAMOUFLAGED GUN POSITIONS AND BARBED WIRE ENTANGELEMENTS ON CRETE, WHICH THE NAZIS WON BY AERIAL AND SEA ATTACK, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

THIS SECTION OF THE NAZI-DOMINATED EUROPEAN "FORTRESS" IS AMONG THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE ROUTES OF ALLIED INVASION.

GREEK PREMIER EMMANEUL TSOUDEROS, SPEM

MAR 25 1943

GREEK PREMIER EMMANEUL TSOUDEROS, SPEAKING FROM CAIRO IN A GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS, DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT "THE DAY OF LIBERATION IS NOT FAR OFF," AND ASSERTED THAT "THE ENEMY WILL BE CRUSHED. I HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THIS WILL HAPPEN THIS YEAR."

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

by the associated press

premier general hideki tojo will address Japan's parliament on "internal and foreign political developments," the berlin radio said today in broadcasting a tokyo dispatch.

MAR 25 1943

the occasion will be the final plenary meeting of the 1942-43 session. Parliament completed its legislative program last week, including the passage of bills which give tojo dictatorial powers over war production, but the formal closing comes this week.

the broadcast was recorded by the associated press.

another tokyo dispatch, broadcast from berlin,

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said tojo was expected to deliver another important speech april 12, when the prefectural governors [redacted] begin their annual four-day meeting in tokyo. The governors [redacted] "will be given instructions on the government's new administrative policy." His dispatch said.

By Glenn Babb.

MAR 25 1943

When the Japanese seized Kiska in the aleutians last june they renamed it narukamijima, or thunder island, because one of the old japanese names for june is thunder month. The Japanese garrison there, which surely must have spent one of the most wretched winters in military history---arctic cold, almost unending night, little food and incessant air attacks---probably is convinced that thunder month has arrived ahead of schedule.

During the first three weeks of march united states air forces raided the island on an average of once a day. One [redacted] single day, March 15, saw 47 tons of bombs rained on this tiny [redacted] toehold on american territory to which the japanese have clung at great cost apparently out of [redacted] consideration of "face."

Improving weather is one explanation for the increasing pace and weight of the [redacted] American assault. Another is that the japanese are working feverishly to level a landing strip for fighter planes on the mountainous little island. Kiska's position being [redacted] what it is [redacted] fighter strip there could hardly be for any other purpose than defense of the island. The steady bombing [redacted] and strafing by our planes suggests strongly that we do n o t want the japanese to gain that defensive asset, in other words, that we have offensive intentions with respect to Kiska. [redacted] The Japanese on their part give evidence of a conviction that we are about to try to recover this bit of our own.

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What the American command has in store for the northern Pacific has n o t, of course, been disclosed and while this silence

persists speculation is divided into two schools of thought, one holding that it would be well to leave the japanese plane on kiska, the other that it must be reduced as a preliminary to broader operations.

MAR 25 1943

Kiska, according to one school, represents a distinct liability to the japanese war machine. The garrison is maintained --in a limited fashion--only at great cost. It is supposed to be a submarine base, but american submarines have hadfar better hunting amongthe shipping which supplies the garrison than have the japanese u-boats. American planes have greatly increased the toll of ships, supplies and personnel.

Some military experts believe that Kiska is n o longer a serious menace to our other aleutian or alaskan territories since we established a strong base in the andreanof islands some 250 miles to the east.

The reason for Japan's determination to maintain its toehold is something of a mystery unless we accept the "face" theory, which, the japanese being what they are, is entirdy tenable. It means much to the high command to be able to remind its people that their forces hold territory belongingto the proud american republic.

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When the island was seized last june it was believed this might be a preliminary to a japanese attack on russia, that Kiska might be used as an outpost from which planes and submarines could harry convoys carrying american aid to russia. But nine months have passed and japan appears further from war with russia than ever. Russian ships carrying american lend lease aid follow the great circle route close to Kiska and reach siberian ports unmolested.

There is the possibility that the Japanese made their lodgment in the Aleutians as ap preventive measure. For nearly two decades--ever since american army fliers made the first pacific crossing by air in 1924 by way of the aleutians and Japan's own kuriles--the japanese command has had nightmares of an air and sea attack from the northeast.

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That fear has n o t abated. there are

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evid nces that it still figures importantly in Japanese strategy. Perhaps this is sound calculation. The United States also has "face" to consider when it comes to the Aleutians but it is n o t likely that our command would send out an expedition of the strength necessary to take the island unless it was looking [redacted] to objectives beyond. N o t so far to the west and south lie the Japanese hurlies, inviting a powerful and vengeful adversary to come and [redacted] make those nightmares of imperial headquarters come true.

NEW YORK , MA CH 24--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION SAID TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER, IN CLAIMING LAST SUNDAY THAT ONLY 542,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS HAD LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE WAR, [redacted] HAD "BEATEN ALL RECORDS FOR LIES."

RECALLING THAT HITLER ADMITTED ON NOV. 10, 1942 ~~THEIRSES~~ LOSSES OF 350,000 KILLED, A FIGURE WHICH THE BROADCAST SAID WAS "AS FAR FROM TRUTH AS HEAVEN IS FROM EARTH," THE ~~RADIO SAID HIS~~ NEW ADMISSION WOULD ALLOW FOR ONLY 192,000 KILLED THROUGHOUT THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

"IT IS KNOWN THAT THE GERMAN FASCIST ARMY LOST DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOV. 23 TO FEB. 2 IN THE AREA OF STALINGRAD ALONE 330,000 SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS, OF WHOM 91,000 WERE TAKEN PRISONER," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

IT REPEATED SOVIET CLAIMS THAT 4,000,000 GERMANS ~~HAVE~~ have been KILLED ON THE EASTERN FRONT

Park Avenue Doctor Now Prescribes for Nation of Iran

Army Reserve Officer Busy Meeting Challenge Of Medical Pioneering

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

TEHERAN.—It's a long way from prescribing for a Park Avenue clientele to being a physician to an entire Nation, but Dr. A. A. Neuwirth, lieutenant colonel of the United States Army, on loan to Iran, has made the jump—and likes it.

As a frontier where a physician likely could not examine a class of school children without turning up at least five cases of contagious trachoma, Iran is a challenge to medical pioneering.

Contemplate the problems of health and sanitation for 15,000,000 dwellers of a land barely touched by modern concepts of preventive medicine and hygiene, add the complications of widespread malnutrition and scarcity of strategic medicines and serums and you have osme idea of the job this former New York City doctor faces as medical adviser to the Iranian government.

In a profession which tends toward extreme specialization, Dr. Neuwirth's work is an exception. It would be a dizzy whirl for any horse-and-buggy doctor of old. It combines administrative advice and planning, sanitary engineering and invention, with interludes of actual medical and surgical practice.

Single Day's Work.

A day in his work here might include a conference at the Health Ministry on the smallpox vaccination or malaria eradication programs, an inspection of Teheran's tuberculosis hospital, a call at the Pasteur Institute to see how the experimentation with the new trachoma serum is getting on and consultation with engineers on his design for a more sanitary water closet or his emergency drinking water project for Teheran.

The day might be topped by a surgical operation in which his hand or counsel was urgently needed. The evening I called on him at his hotel, Dr. Neuwirth had just come back from an attempt to save the life of a boy already in the fateful spasms of tetanus.

Dr. Neuwirth's hotel quarters are a branch office. A wall of the sitting room is decorated with an intricately colored map of Teheran's primitive water system, showing the origin and course of the water which gushes along the open, street-level, curbside trenches throughout this city of 700,000. The map, with which he traced a typhoid pollution that claimed 50 lives, is a constant reminder to him of Teheran's greatest death threat.

First Order to Army.

The doctor that day had drafted "Medical Form No. 1" for the Iranian Army. It lay on his work table, soon to be used in systematizing military reports on sickness or injuries—a noval departure for the Iranian Army.

While we chatted, Dr. Neuwirth had to bob up and down to answer the telephone. Aides straggled in to speak to him; a messenger came with an empty pillbox and a note asking if Dr. Neuwirth would kindly refill the box.

Dr. Neuwirth has quite a list of jobs under the broad "medical adviser" title. He is adviser and consultant at the Pasteur Institute, adviser to the American lease-lend mission on pharmaceuticals, foods, chemicals and medical equipment needed in Iran; chairman of an advisory committee working with the American-British Central Supplies Committee at Cairo which has to clear Iran's pharmaceutical orders; medical liaison officer with the American mission to the Iranian Army; chairman of the water commission for Teheran; member of the Ministry of Health's commissions on typhus, smallpox and typhoid fever.

Armed with B Coli counts on Teheran's water — figures which looked more like a bank report than a bacterological survey—Dr. Neuwirth has finally convinced all concerned that the Capital should have a potable water supply right now, despite the impossibility of getting iron water mains.

Plans Cement Mains.

He has worked out a plan to lay cement mains along the principal streets to make standpipes available in all neighborhoods.

A former Reserve officer in the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Neuwirth was called to active duty in October, 1939. He has been in Iran since February, 1942, when he arrived as a member of a lease-lend mission which was headed for Russia. Dr. Neuwirth paused here to help combat typhus among Polish troops and civilians coming out of Russia, and, when Iran went looking for a medical adviser, he was chosen.

Dr. Neuwirth is married and has a 9-year-old son. His wife and child live at Floral Park, Long Island, N. Y.

I wondered about the philosophical outlook of a man who would attempt such a job, one in which the glimmer of hope is often dimmed by black discouragement, in which ignorance battles against enlighten-

KINGSTON, March 24----A plan to allow thousands of Jamaican agricultural workers to go to the United States to assist in gathering crops was placed before the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council today by the Governor. Observers indicated a belief the plan would be accepted.

The request for workers was originally conveyed to the Governor by Zemurray of the United Fruit Co.

ment, in which the greatest possible success will only be partial. Dr. Neuwirth explained with forceful simplicity.

"As I see it," he said, "it is up to us in America to do all we can for the people of the world who are so much worse off than we are. If we fail there will be another world war a generation hence. I have a son."

Americans Take Tunisia Peak Overlooking Nazi Coastal Road; British Guns Duel With Rommel

Gain In Maknassy Sector; Mareth Guns Duel

By Edward Kennedy
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 25—United States troops repulsed heavy Nazi armored attacks in the Gafsa sector and made local gains in the Maknassy area of the central Tunisian front, while the battle of the Mareth Line dwindled to artillery dueling after four days of bitter fighting, it was announced today.

Military quarters said strong resistance and rigorous counter-attacks by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces prevented further major Allied gains for the time being and, in some cases, wiped out advances achieved a few days earlier. Advices from the southern Tunisian front late last night were that German counter-assaults had largely wiped out the advances made by the British Eighth Army in driving a wedge into the upper end of the Mareth Line.

A French high command communique announced that French aircraft bombed the Sfax airport despite vigorous anti-aircraft fire, while ground forces continued operations against Axis positions adjoining the Chott Djerid salt sink.

"There was patrol and artillery activity in the central sector," the communique said.

Planes Aid Ground Forces

Out of sight of the battling ground troops, British and American light bombers hammered important Axis armored positions near the town of Mareth.

In the communique today there was no mention of the task force which flanked Rommel's positions and was last reported eight miles from El Hamma, Axis air base at the rear of the fortifications and twenty miles west of Gabes.

Field dispatches said United States troops won control of the last mountain chain overlooking the coastal plain and Axis supply routes between Maknassy and the Gulf of Gabes after beating back Axis armored forces in the region of El Guetar, itself twelve miles southeast of Gafsa on the road to Gabes.

Forts Bomb Ferryville

American air forces bombed Axis troops and installations almost continuously in support of the forces of both Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in the Gafsa sector and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in the south.

Flying Fortresses launched a heavy attack on Ferryville, near Bizerte, which is now one of the main Tunisian ports of entry for Axis supplies. Observers said heavy damage was done to the docks and bomb-set fires sent flames 500 feet into the air.

Three merchant vessels were believed to have been hit. An RAF pilot, one of the escort made up of British Spitfires and American Lightning fighters, said the bombing was the most accurate he had ever seen.

Ten Tanks Knocked Out

Fighter-bombers, "flying can-openers," and Hurricanes knocked out ten Axis tanks in forays over the Mareth Line positions at the other end of the front, dispatches from Cairo said.

Low-flying planes attacked Rommel's formations south of El Hamma, hitting tanks, armored cars, gun carriers and trucks. (Presumably these had been marshaled to challenge the Allied threat to El Hamma from the south.)

Planes of the Northwest Africa Air Force got bursts among German armor opposing American troops in the Gafsa sector, especially in the pass which leads eastward from El Guetar.

Aerial support helped American ground forces to beat back repeated Nazi attacks, dispatches from the front said.

Airfields Hit Again

Allied planes also struck again at enemy landing grounds, getting bursts among forty to sixty planes on a field between Sfax and Gabes.

Capt. John K. Hall, of Denver, Col., who participated in the raid, said it was the best his formation had yet experienced. The escorting Warhawks shot down four enemy fighters in a twenty-five minute dogfight.

Hits were scored on grounded aircraft at a field south of Sousse.

In the Gafsa area German bombers were out in considerable strength, reports from the front said.

Americans Heavily Pounded

Their attacks, coupled with fire from the Nazi 88-millimeter artillery batteries, gave Americans at some points the heaviest pounding they had ever undergone, but failed to break the United States lines.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had unleashed an unexpectedly powerful series of counter-assaults in Southern Tunisia in an effort to hold the Mareth Line against threatened encirclement and was reported to have largely canceled the gains made by British frontal attacks.

(In London a British military commentator, taking a more optimistic view of the Tunisian operations, emphasized the setback announced yesterday in the Mareth Line was "no reason for gloom."

("We must remember," he said "that the enemy has been working for months to strenghten the Mareth Line. It took us nine days to get through at El Alamein and I don't think we need to weep over this retreat."

Nazi Armor Split Up

One of the main factors which should hearten the Allies, he said, was the fact that simultaneous converging attacks by American forces and the British Eighth Army had forced Rommel to split his armor into four units.

(These units are: 1, on the Maknassy road; 2, on the El Guetar road; 3, southwest of El Hamma west of the Mareth Line, and 4, in the Mareth Line positions.

YANKS' HEAVY GUNS SHELL MEZZOUNA

Advance Puts Americans Within 28 Miles Of Axis Coast Road

KENNEDY

Heavy Artillery Duels Mark Fighting On Mareth Line

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 25—American troops throwing a cordon around Marshal Rommel's besieged Mareth Line forces were reported today to have won control of the last mountain barrier overlooking the Axis coastal life line only twenty-eight miles away.

Field dispatches said the troops of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., were fanning out on both sides of the highway a few miles short of Mezzouna, whose airfield already has been pounded by American "long Toms," the 155-mm. rifles.

Mareth Line Guns Dueling

Seventy-five miles to the southeast, in the Mareth Line, Axis artillery was dueling with British Eighth Army guns in an apparent stalemate after German troops had wiped out a large part of early British penetrations of an offensive begun last Saturday night.

[The Berlin radio said the Germans were fighting "superior Allied forces" in southern Tunisia, and quoted the propaganda agency, International Information Bureau, as saying that United States troops had been "strongly reinforced." This broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, appeared to be preparing the German public for a possible announcement of an American break-through to the sea behind Rommel.]

"Local Gains" Reported

An Allied communique said United States troops had made "local gains" in the Maknassy area, where the push to the sea is being attempted.

The Americans also have thrust ten miles beyond El Guetar on a road south of the Maknassy salient about sixty-five miles northwest of Gabes.

The Allied communique said patrols in the El Guetar area had carried out successful offensive operations yesterday in this third prong being driven into Rommell's positions.

Fourth Threat Noted

A fourth threat to Rommel, who has been forced to divide his armored strength, is a British column operating eight miles below El Hamma, twenty miles west of Gabes, the German coastal pivot in the south.

The communique did not mention any further progress by these ground troops, who had raced around the southern end of the Mareth Line, but said Allied airmen twice attacked enemy vehicles at El Hamma, destroying several tanks and a number of vehicles.

Front dispatches said the Americans closing in on Mezzouna, itself only twenty-two miles from the Gabes-Sfax coastal highway, were fanning out on either side of the road along which they are driving after taking the heights overlooking the coastal plain.

Patrol Clash Reported

One patrol clashed indecisively with Axis troops at the town of Meheri Zebbeus, five miles north of Maknassy. The forward elements last were reported only six miles from Mezzouna.

The Allied aerial armada, believed to be the strongest yet used in Africa, continued to pound Axis troops and airfields in the narrowing enemy pocket, dumping thousands of tons of bombs along the Mareth Line, in the path of the twin American drives to the sea and on the coastal highway.

Ferryville Docks Bombed

United States bombers plastered the docks at Ferryville on the southwestern side of the huge port of Bizerte in the north. "Hits were observed all over the dock area, and large fires started," the communique said.

Three merchant ships were believed to have been hit, and a British pilot escorting the bombers said the attack was one of the most accurate he had ever seen.

Cairo dispatches said airmen of the western desert air force knocked out ten Axis tanks in sweeps over the Mareth Line where General Montgomery's troops had sought to pierce the coastal flank.

Parked Planes Struck

The Allies also were reported to have planted bombs amid forty to sixty parked Axis planes on a field between Sfax and Gabes, and also blasted grounded planes at a field south of Sousse.

During these widespread operations, the communique announced, ten enemy aircraft definitely were destroyed. Four Allied planes were reported missing.

Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force again attacked Messina, Sicily, by daylight yesterday and left railroad yards in flames, a communique issued in Cairo said.

Other fires were started at the ferry terminal and near naval storage tanks, and all the bombers returned after shooting down one opposing fighter and probably destroying another, it added.

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30.24 2323

Nazis Close Mareth Breach

WITH BRITISH 8TH ARMY AT THE MARETH LINE, March 23 (Delayed) (AP).—The Germans, attacking a 100-yard-wide road across the Wadi Zigzau, which was the lifeline of the British bridgehead thrust into the Mareth line, poured tanks and infantry into battle yesterday in such numbers that they closed the breach today after twenty-four hours of fierce fighting.

Thus the British troops who had penetrated the Axis line came back across the "highway to hell" to dig in on the east side of the Wadi—the first time they had fallen back in their 1,700-mile advance across Africa from Egypt.

The "highway of hell" was a crude strip of rocks and brushwood flung into the marshy land of the Wadi, an almost dry river bed, by British engineers under artillery cover in their week-end attack on the Nazi strong points. It became the thin line of communication and supply across the Wadi for British troops fighting grimly to maintain the gain.

For three days and nights the road was raked by machine-gun and shell fire and it was thus within point-blank range of German guns during the night when the 8th Army attacked the Mareth line. Everything that moved across it ran a gantlet of flying shell. Every time a shell ripped out a chunk of the road, men rushed out, braving death, to repair the damage. WHITEHEAD

During those three days the Mareth line was first cracked and then broken, with the 100-yard road the only tenuous line over which British reinforcements of men, tanks and supplies could move. Then the Germans attacked in force.

The British managed to send some tanks across the shell-swept road to support the infantry holding the bridgehead on the west bank of the Wadi, but there were not enough anti-tank guns in position to hold back the wave of thirty tanks which the Germans sent in to support Nazi infantry in the counter-attack. The "highway to hell" was a bottleneck for British tanks and guns.

Stirring Tales of Courage

There wer some stirring tales of courage shown in that furious battle inside the Mareth line: Of one British soldier who stormed a concrete stronghold through a hail of machine-gun fire, of the engineers who built the road and of the troops who held out as long as they could against odds.

And there were the chaplains—one was a Catholic, one a Baptist and one was of the Church of England. They went across the Wadi with the troops to minister to the wounded, bury the dead and cheer the fighting men. The Rev. Arthur Garbutt, of Greensboro, Ga., was one of them.

Hundreds of Italians cracked under the strain of the British bombardment and machine-gun fire and surrendered or deserted. In some cases, it was reported, men in the ranks forced officers to surrender with them. One young Fascist officer wept in humiliation because his men laid down their arms and marched out of their concrete pillboxes.

In the enemy counter-attack 300 Italians were in the spearhead of the move. When faced by heavy British fire they threw up their hands in surrender, but the Germans behind them opened on them with machine guns. In another case the Germans shelled Italians who surrendered to the British.

Many of the Nazi prisoners had fought the Americans at Gafsa, and expressed high regard for their fighting qualities, saying the Yanks "fought like tigers."

They were amazed at the fine quality and great quantity of the American soldiers' equipment. One described it as "fantastic." They had never seen anything like it.

MAR 27 1943

Artillery Hits Nazi Infantry

WITH U. S. FORCES in Southern Tunisia, March 24 (Delayed) (AP)—It was an artilleryman's dream—those 300 to 400 German infantrymen approaching in a body across the plains of El Guettar toward the American-held heights. When hidden United States artillery got through with them, they were blasted and scattered with direct hits, which, observers said, left only a fraction of them alive and unwounded. BOYLE

The advance was completely routed.

Private Agatino Saitta, 25, infantryman of Bethpage, L. I., watched the spectacle from a grandstand seat in a foxhole overlooking the valley.

"The Germans tried to divert our attention with bombing and strafing to keep us looking up at the skies," he said. "Then their infantry and tanks started up the valley, hoping to get close to our positions before being seen. But our artillery observers spotted them and the tanks—about ten of them in that attack—retreated under our shelling.

"But their infantry was more stuboorn and kept on coming. Then our artillery got the range and began dropping them in. The Germans started to run but it was too late by then to separate. You could see them try to run; then they would hit the ground as shell fragments got them—and that was the end of those Jerries. They toppled over in droves.

"I only saw four or five myself get up and escape. We tried to pick them off with our rifles but they were too far away."

AFRICA'S LAST BATTLE IS ON: MONTGOMERY

MAR 27 1943

London, Friday, March 26 (AP).—On the eve of the battle now surging along the Mareth Line, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery sent a message to his Eighth Army troops declaring that the action about to begin would "mark the close of the campaign in North Africa," Reuters reported today.

The full text of Montgomery's message, as reported by Reuters:

"Field Marshal Rommel has addressed his troops in the mountains overlooking our positions and said if they did not take Medenine and did not force the Eighth Army to withdraw then the days of the Axis forces in North Africa would be numbered.

"We will now show Rommel he is right in the statement he made to his troops. The days of the Axis forces in North Africa are indeed numbered.

"In the battle that is now to start the Eighth Army will destroy the enemy now facing us in the Mareth positions, will burst through the Gabes Gap, will then drive northward to Sfax, to Sousse and finally to Tunis.

"Forward to Tunis."

"We will not stop nor let up until Tunis has been captured and the enemy either given up the struggle or been pushed into the sea.

"The operations now about to begin will mark the close of the campaign in North Africa.

"Once the battle starts the eyes of the whole world will be on the Eighth Army and millions of people will listen to the wireless every day, anxiously hoping for good news.

"We must not let them be anxious. Let us see that they get good news and plenty of it each day.

"If each one of us does his duty and pulls his full weight then nothing can stop the Eighth Army. And nothing will stop it.

"With faith in God and the justice of our cause, let us go forward to victory.

"Forward to Tunis! Drive the enemy into the sea!"

GEN. PATTON BRAVES FIRE, VISITS FRONT

MAR 27 1943

Rides Through Nazi Shelling To Praise Men For Work At El Guetar

"It's Sure Good To See Him In Lines," Says Brooklyn Corporal

BOYLE

[By the Associated Press]

With United States Forces in Southern Tunisia, March 24 (Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., a lifelong exponent of the thesis that military leaders must take an active part in battle action, rode through German artillery fire today to visit front-line forces east of El Guetar and compliment them officially for taking and holding the valley heights.

In the trip to the command post unit which stuck to its positions despite a two-day heavy tank, artillery and infantry counter-attack, the general was forced to dismount from his command cars as shells landed on a road bend ahead. He finished the journey afoot.

Soldiers' Heads Pop Out

As he began climbing a steep hill to the outpost, heads of soldiers popped out like rabbits from foxholes to watch the tall, spare figure.

"It's the first time I ever saw him except in pictures," said Private William Hazen, 27, of Hancock, N. Y. "He looks like quite a man. Bet he is a real bruiser."

"It sure is good to see him in the front lines," said Corporal John W. Davis, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. "I hear he wants to get Rommel in one tank and him in another and have it out.

"If he ever does, I sure want to have some money down on him."

More Shells Land Near

Several more artillery shells, apparently 88s, landed only a few score yards away before Patton and Maj. Gen. Terry Allen reached a dugout shelter.

Dozens of soldiers temporarily lost interest in the battle in their eagerness to see the commander, known throughout the army as "old blood and guts."

General Patton studied the battle zone almost an hour before working his way back down the rocky slope, poking jauntily at boulders with a silver-tipped cane presented to him by a friend.

Wore Aviatior's Packet

He wore an aviator's leather jacket over his uniform and carried his famous ivory-handled .45 revolver strapped to his waist.

Despite further shell bursts fired by German batteries harassing American military traffic on an adjoining road, the general refused to hurry his pace.

He paused at one group frying bacon over a hand-made oil can stove, joked with them a minute, and before leaving praised them for what he described as an exceptionally good job.

"They know we are coming, General," said Corporal Cecil Mooney, 23, of Afton, Okla., waving toward the German positions.

Patton grinned, nodded and walked to the waiting command car.

Forced To Hit Ground

Three days ago, on a front-line visit, the general was forced to hit the ground twice as enemy planes swept over.

The first time was while his party was returning from a visit to infantry units pushing forward from El Guetar and enemy planes began strafing the road. The second was when he was standing by a command vehicle near Sened Station and three Messerschmitts roared over at about 150 feet.

"The general did what any good soldier would do—dived to the ground," related Capt. Richard Jenson, 27, of Pasadena, Cal., an aide to the general.

"So did everybody else—damn fast. He wasn't the first or the last man to hit the deck."

PATTON AT FRONT 'HITS THE DECK'

With United States Forces in Southern Tunisia, March 21 (Delayed).—(A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. hit the ground twice today like the veteran campaigner he is during two air raids while visiting the front line.

"Enemy planes began strafing roads on which we were returning from a visit with infantry units pushing through the mountains from El Guetar and we took to the bushes at once," said Capt. Richard Jenson, 27, of Pasadena, Cal., an aid to Gen. Patton.

"Later in the day Gen. Patton was standing by a command vehicle near Sened station when planes were heard and some one shouted: 'They're Spits.' Then three Messerschmitts roared directly toward us at about 150 feet.

"The general did what any good soldier would do—dived to the ground. So did everybody else—damn fast. He wasn't the first or the last man to hit the deck. The planes passed on by us and strafed farther on. But they didn't bother us."

U. S. Guns 'Take' Axis Airfield 11 Miles Away

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, March 23 (Delayed).—Two "Long Toms"—American 155 - millimeter long - range rifles—destroyed five enemy aircraft parked on the Mezzouna airfield and made it unavailable for further use by the Axis.

How the big guns, in effect, captured the field from a firing point about 11 miles west, near Maknassy, was told by Maj. Walker Thomas, artillery officer of Huntsville, Ala.

"The two big rifles were moved into position overnight," he said. "This morning, 10 minutes after a group of planes landed, our artillery opened fire and knocked out some planes.

"No other German planes were able to take off the rest of the day and the port is now useless to the Axis. The range was 20,000 yards—about 11 miles."

Americans Take Hills

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

MAR 27 1943

With United States Forces in Central Tunisia, March 24 (Delayed)—American units won control of the last mountain ramparts overlooking the thinning Axis corridor between Maknassy and the sea today after beating back Axis armored units in the El Guetar oasis area.

Nazi attacks during the day were limited to a futile attempt by infantry to seize the heights northeast of Djebel Berda and south of the valley in which the black hulks of fifteen wrecked German tanks are visible from El Guetar.

Across the mountain range to the northeast United States troops pushed on toward Mezzouna despite heavy Azis bombing attacks. Their patrols clashed with Axis elements in an indecisive action at the town of Mehri Zebbeus, five miles north of Maknassy.

From an outpost on the hills overlooking the eastern El Guetar plain the wreckage of at least threescore German and American vehicles and artillery pieces could be seen. Beside them are many Axis dead.

Italians Quit; Nazis Fire

MAR 27 1943

With United States Forces in Central Tunisia, March 24 (Delayed) (AP)—Forty Italian soldiers, who came forward to surrender to an American force near Maknassy today, were fired upon immediately by a German unit on their right.

"I am unable to tell you the result of this action or the number of prisoners taken by us from this group," an American officer said.

but I can say we regard this firing on Italian troops by Germans as highly significant."

In the last three days in the Maknassy-El Guetar area more than 1,000 Italians and only a few Germans have been captured in heavy fighting.

Giraud Appoints Rapenne Governor Of French Guiana

Algiers Sources Say Choice Is Acceptable To Fighting French

MAR 27 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALGIERS, March 25.—Gen. Henri Giraud, high commissioner for French North Africa, has appointed Jean Rapenne, an experienced French colonial administrator, as Governor of French Guiana, the French colony in South America which severed all ties with Vichy on March 16 and declared its adherence to the Allied cause.

M. Rapenne, whose appointment was announced officially last night, was understood here to be acceptable to the Fighting French of Gen. Charles De Gaulle.

(This understanding did not appear to coincide with the appointment last Saturday by the Fighting French of Maurice Bertaut as Governor of French Guiana. M. Bertaut was reported en route to French Guiana. The colony had informed both Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle of the severance of ties with Vichy.)

Gen. Giraud also announced the appointment last night of Maurice Couve de Murville to succeed Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret as secretary general of the French command in North Africa. Gen. Bergeret, former Vichy air minister whose activity in North Africa had been criticized by the Fighting French, resigned March 16.

Couve de Murville, formerly in the French Ministry of Finance, presumably will perform the duties relinquished by Gen. Bergeret as deputy in command of civilian affairs in North Africa.

(A Reuters dispatch last night said that a number of officials of the Vichy French Embassy in Madrid and the French consuls with their entire staffs at Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia and Malaga had resigned.

(The Morocco radio reported today that the Brazilian military mission headed by Gen. Gomez, now in North Africa, had arrived at Algiers and was received yesterday by Gen. Giraud.)

Colonel Brogan Gets Africa Post

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 25 (AP)—Colonel Thomas J. Brogan of Denver, Col., was appointed today assistant adjutant general of the Northwest African Air Force.

MESSINA RAIDED BY U. S. BOMBERS

Cairo, March 25 (A. P.).—Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked Messina, Sicily, by daylight yesterday and left railroad yards in flames and other fires at the ferry terminal and in the vicinity of naval storage tanks, a United States communique said today.

All of the bombers returned safely, it was added, after being attacked by enemy fighters in engagements in which one fighter was destroyed and another probably destroyed.

Still another Messerschmitt 109 was destroyed by the enemy's own anti-aircraft fire, returning pilots said. They added that the railway installations got their worst battering of the war, and that the target area was left with violent fires burning from the railway station to the ferry terminal. Large stocks of naval oil in storage were reported feeding the flames.

Toe of Italy Is Attacked

CAIRO, Egypt, March 25 (AP)—From Malta it was announced that Allied intruders were active last night over Sicily and Southern Italy, straffing a wide area in the "toe" of Italy.

Railway engines were blown up to make a total of 117 claimed destroyed or damaged by Malta fires and intruders this year.

Station buildings and freight yards also were raked with cannon fire.

[The Italian High Command communiqué reported air incursions against Messina and Catania in which it said there were eleven deaths and thirteen wounded. It claimed two bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft defenses at Messina.]

Repulses Efforts to Crack Line East of Kharkov, Threatens Axis Bridgehead South of Rostov in Renewed Drive Toward Novorossisk

MAR 27 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 26 (Friday).—Russian troops have overpowered another German strong point and captured additional villages in the central front drive toward Smolensk, while repulsing Axis efforts to crack their defensive line east of Kharkov in the Ukraine, Moscow announced early today.

One Soviet column pushing on Smolensk was near Dukhovschino, thirty-two miles northeast of the central front anchor, and another was operating near Dorogobuzh, fifty miles east of the big base, but the midnight communique did not locate the areas in which the villages were seized.

The bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor here, said one Soviet unit outflanked a Nazi strong point, knocking out its garrison in a short skirmish which ended in the capture of an undisclosed number of prisoners, an ammunition dump, three guns and a quantity of rifles and hand grenades.

In the Belgorod-Chuguyev sectors north and south of Nazi-held Kharkov, the Russians said, German attacks collapsed.

Around Belgorod, fifty miles north of Kharkov, the communique said, more than one hundred German automatic-rifle men were killed when a company of them attempted to cross a water barrier. Soviet artillery also disabled five tanks and five anti-tank guns and dispersed part of an enemy infantry battalion.

North of Chuguyev, which is twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov along the Russian-held Donets River defense line, the Russians said their mortars disabled or set afire seven Nazi tanks and five self-propelled guns when the Germans threw twenty tanks and a regiment of infantry into an attack. "Our troops repelled the enemy attack and held their positions," the communique said.

In another unidentified sector on this southern front, the communique said, 500 Germans were killed in an attack which collapsed under concentrated Soviet artillery fire.

One Russian guerrilla detachment operating in the Kharkov region was said to have killed seventy Germans and derailed an enemy troop train.

The noon communique yesterday had announced the capture of several more charred settlements on the central front, one a strongly fortified village where the Germans left 100 dead on the field after hand-to-hand fighting.

The Russian offensive aimed at Smolensk appeared to be developing considerable power near Dorogobuzh despite swampy land and a thaw, Moscow dispatches said.

Even closer to the main objective were Russian forces fighting in ice-caked slush to the north of Dukhovschino. The Germans put fresh troops and artillery into their lines, but dispatches said the Russians were not slowed.

Farther south in the Kuban, where the mud has hardened enough to permit maneuvers, the Russians were reported pushing a revived drive in the direction of the Kerch Strait and the naval base of Novorossisk. The nearest troops were twenty miles northeast of the Black Sea port, and the whole German bridgehead south of Rostov and opposite the Crimea appeared menaced.

The noon communique told of air combats on the Leningrad front in which thirty-two Nazi planes were destroyed by fighters and ground fire. A day earlier, thirteen planes had been knocked out of the skies, and the continuing air combat suggested important land battles beneath.

[The German communique said Russian attacks south of Lake Ladoga on the Leningrad front continued in slower pace because of serious Soviet losses. The Germans reported successes in the upper Donets area, but said all fighting except around Leningrad was of only local importance.]

Drive In Upper Donets

MAR 27 1943

Repulse Enemy Attempts To Break Through Between Belgorod And Chugnev, Gain On Smolensk

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 25—The Russian offensive in the outer defenses of Smolensk developed considerable power today southwest of Vyazma at the approaches of swamp-girded Dorogobuzh, a district center fifty miles short of the big base.

The midday communique announced the capture of several more charred settlements, one a strongly fortified village where the Germans were routed in intense hand-to-hand combat in which one hundred of them were slain.

Fighting 32 Miles From Smolensk

Even closer to main objectives were Russian forces fighting in ice caked slush to the north of Dukhovschino, thirty-two miles northwest of Smolensk. The Germans put fresh troops and artillery into their lines, but dispatches said the Russians were not slowed.

The resolute Russian stand on the winding Donets river east of Kharkov and the mud thickened by melting ice checked the German offensive on the southern front where fighting slackened off appreciably.

Reds Resume Kuban Drive

Farther south in the Kuban, where the mud had hardened enough to permit maneuvers, the Russians were reported pushing a revived drive in the direction of the Kerch straits and the naval base of Novorossisk. The nearest troops were twenty miles northeast of the Black Sea port, and the whole German bridgehead below Rostov and opposite the Crimea appeared imminently menaced.

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[The German communique said Russian attacks south of Lake Ladoga on the Leningrad front continued in slower pace because of serious Soviet losses. The Germans claimed successes in the upper Donets area but said all fighting except around Leningrad was of only local importance.]

Appalling weather conditions and stronger German defense on the central front before Smolensk called for extreme fortitude on the part of Russian soldiers, the press declared.

Furious Battles Reported

Furious battles were reported progressing for vast reaches of land west of the upper Dnieper river in Smolensk province. The Red army has enveloped most of the upper course of the river and is far beyond it at points, but new crossings are made hourly in new areas, front-line dispatches said.

The Germans, however, were fighting in positions well prepared during more than a year and a half of occupation.

On the approaches to Novorossisk, the Red army was reported by *Izvestia* to have crossed the Protoka river, a tributary of the Kuban. The fighting presently coursed through rice fields but once these are crossed, an inviting plain levels out to the Black Sea.

The Soviets sharpest thrust appeared to be north of Dukhovschino, which is 32 miles northeast of the big German garrison city. The war bulletin said that in this sector the Red Army troops battled hand to hand with the Germans in an unidentified settlement which had been heavily fortified.

Germans Attack Fiercely.

South of this sector a Russian column was reported moving toward the district center of Dorogohuzh, 13 miles below the Moscow-Vyazma-Smolensk railway and 50 miles east of Smolensk.

Fierce counterattacks, with heavy concentrations of heavy artillery to back up their infantry, were being mounted by the Germans, a dispatch to Red Star, the army newspaper, said.

In the battle for the upper Donets River Valley, the Germans have been beaten back in every effort to establish bases on the eastern bank from Belgorod to Chuguev, and, smarting under blows which have caused terrific destruction to materiel and manpower, have relaxed the intensity of their assaults.

Last night's communique and the midday communique mentioned a new direction, "north of Chuguev," where the Nazis tried to cross the river.

Nazis Scorch Earth.

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, speaking of Smolensk reported that clouds of smoke hang over the Dnieper Valley for many miles, with whole areas misted by the fire from guns and from entire villages to which the Germans put the torch during their westward retreat at Smolensk.

"One cannot recognize villages any more," wrote Alexander Bulgakov, a front line reporter. "Wooden signs fixed to poles are the only clews to their names."

Fighting was going on for more bridgeheads in the Dnieper valley north of Dorogobuzh, Red Star said, but in other sectors the Germans have been driven far west of the waterway. Dorogobuzh is not an easy objective to take, although the Red Army seized it in last winter's offensive. It is like a small island surrounded by one river and many smaller streams, ponds, lakes and swamps.

"The right bank of another river flowing in a southwesterly direction has been entirely cleared of the enemy," the newspaper declared.

The Russians were advancing, too, through the swampy areas of the Taman Peninsula in the Western Caucasus, driving German remnants ever closer to the Kerch

Nazi Attacks in Northern Donets Valley Slacken

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, March 25.—The Red Army's dogged drive through slush, ice and mud toward Smolensk has made fresh headway in three directions and German attacks in an effort to control the Northern Donets River valley are slackening after their setbacks at the hands of the Soviet defenders, the Russians said today.

The midday communique announced that additional villages were taken on the Smolensk front as Soviet troops broke through the outlying defenses of the city.

Red Army Overpowers Nazis In Stronghold Near Smolensk

Reds Beat Off German

MAR 27 1943

30.24 - 2325

30.24 - 2325

Strait and drawing a net closer about Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast.

The daring long and difficult marches of the Red Army through the lower Kuban swamps and marshes now were paying dividends, with the capture of Abinskaya, 20 miles northeast of Novorossisk on the railway to Krasnodar.

In one sector of the marsh land the Russians were reported to have wallowed 15 miles through icy swamps, cradling their machine guns, mortars and ammunition in their arms. They attacked the unsuspecting Nazis and put them to flight, it was reported.

Soviet Renews Fisheries Accord With Japan in Far Eastern Waters

MAR 26 1943

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Friday, March 26—Japan and Russia, not at war against each other but fighting on opposite sides in the world struggle, have signed an agreement extending Japanese fishing privileges in Soviet Far Eastern waters, it was announced today.

A Moscow broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor here said, however, that Japanese fishing companies must pay between 4 and 5 per cent more than last year. The payments are to be in gold, as before.

Under the 1942 agreement, which ended last Dec. 31, the Russians had exacted a 20 per cent increase in rentals over the price paid by the Japanese the previous year.

S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, signed the 1943 protocol in Kuibyshev yesterday, the Moscow broadcast said.

Renewal of the Japanese-Soviet agreement generally is regarded as a gauge of relations between the two countries, which have a neutrality agreement, despite the fact that Japan is allied with Germany and Russia is a member of the United Nations group.

Last year's agreement was signed after Germany had attacked Russia and Japan had attacked the United States. At the time British and American officials termed the renewal a purely routine matter, and did not attach any international significance to it. A failure to renew, however, would have been regarded as indicating Soviet-Japanese tension.

The lateness of the signing this year is not significant, since the same tardiness occurred last year. In 1942 the terms restricted the Japanese to bidding for concessions in only seven of the twelve fishing grounds, most of them off the Kamchatka Peninsula.

A Soviet refusal to grant fishing rights would be a severe blow to Japan, whose food supply depends to a large extent on her catch in Russian waters.

Japan received the basic right in the Portsmouth treaty of 1905 ending the Russo-Japanese war. Later a long-term convention was agreed upon, but it expired in 1936. Since then the negotiations have been on a yearly basis.

LUFTWAFFE AID TO UNITY

Anglo - American Friendship Grows In Roar Of Bombs In London

Crash Of Masonry Called Thunderous Lecture On Mutual Respect

MORIN

[By the Associated Press]

London (Delayed) — Herman Goering's *Luftwaffe* is doing some effective promotion of Anglo-American friendship, although Herman didn't plan it that way.

In the flash of bombs, bursting on London, the average American is beginning to see the average Britisher as he really is, and *vice versa*. The crash and roar of falling masonry has been a thunderous lecture on mutual respect. Understanding increases with every moment of danger.

Nobody Comfortable

Let there be no mistake about it in an air raid, nobody feels exactly comfortable. And you never get used to it.

But American troops over here have seen the British going quietly about their business while the planes were overhead. And the British, remembering their first raids, have watched to see if the Americans would behave as well as they did.

Both have been surprised.

Private George Kerr, of Sarasota, Fla., was sitting in a movie, for example, when the sirens wailed. He felt pretty uncomfortable. He thought there must be better places during a raid than a crowded theater.

He Asks Neighbor

"But I didn't see anybody leaving," he said. "So I nudged a girl sitting next to me, and I told her right out, 'Look, sister, this is my first raid and I don't know what to do. What do you do?' "

The girl looked at him quietly, and replied:

"Well, if you're very scared, you go downstairs to the shelter. And if not, you stay right here."

Private Kerr asked her if she way very scared, and she said she was—but not enough to make her miss seeing the end of the picture. So both stayed in the theater.

Reads Magazine

Then there was Private John Brady, of Detroit, who was lugging a bag of mail into an apartment house when the guns and bombs began to argue. He met two English Tommies sitting on the stairs. He sat down, too.

"I slipped the wrapper off a picture magazine," he said, "and we looked at it together for about an hour. Say, they never even mentioned the raid, and I didn't either until it was all over.

"Then one of them said he guessed I just didn't mind an air raid, and I said the hell it didn't. Then they both laughed and said, well, I hadn't show it. So then we all felt so good we went out and drank a lot of beer."

They Jump Once

Lieut. Jerry Kliman, of Columbus, Ohio, and Master Sergeant Rufus Ash, of Memphis, put on tin hats and volunteered to stand on the roofs of two buildings and help the regular English fire watchers.

They jumped once when a big piece of flak whizzed past them and smacked against the roof.

"But the British boys said everybody jumps when a splinter falls close like that," they said.

They gave Private Barney Bridges, of Kentwood, La., a tin helmet and told him to watch the door at a dance hall.

"You don' have to go outside," they said.

Others Were Outside

He did go outside, though, he said, because the other fire guards did.

"You've go to hand it to these British boys," he said. "They're pretty cool."

Sergt. Wayne Ogle, of Idaville, Ind., was playing table tennis in a Red Cross canteen at the moment of the alert. His hands began to shake a little, he said.

"But it was a kind of tournament, so I couldn't quit," he said. "Anyway, the guy I was playing against—he was a Limey—he kept right on. I guess eevrybody was kind of surprized at us."

Who won?

"Darned if I know," said Private Ogle. "I forgot the score and so did the other guy. But we kept on playing just the same."

Britain To Aid Students

MAR 26 1943

London, March 25 (AP)—British men and women whose studies are interrupted by the war were promised Government assistance today to permit them to obtain further education after their demobilization.

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin announced in the House of Commons that the Government has approved plans for providing financial help for post-war education. The scheme will embrace many of the auxiliary war services as well as the armed forces and the army nursing organizations.

Germans Launch Attacks On Yugoslav Guerrillas

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 25.—The Cairo correspondent of the independent French News Agency reported today the Germans had launched a series of strong attacks against the Yugoslav guerrilla forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovich in Eastern Serbia and Bosnia.

Bulgarian troops are supporting the Germans, the dispatch said.

MAR 26 1943

Maisky Says Reds Expect Maximum of Allied Aid

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 25.—Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky declared today that the Russians were expecting all the United Nations "and most particularly Britain and the United States to do their maximum in the nearest future in order to bring this terrible war to an end at the earliest possible moment."

"Our future is being forged now in the midst of war, and all our attention, al lour efforts today must be directed toward the supreme task of winning the war," he told a luncheon audience.

He said that Germany had had "a number of very nasty knocks, especially in the East," but that she was far from beaten.

"We still have a long, hard road to travel before our final goal is achcieved," he asserted, "and our final goa lis and must be the complete crushing of Hitler and Germany.

"My country and my people under the masterful leadership of Stalin, whose influence in the history of our country for the last 25 years could not be overestimated, is doing the maximum to defeat our common enemy."

CHURCHILL SEES OCEAN WAR GAINS

London, March 25 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill declared today that the United Nations "have afloat substantially larger fleets than they had at the worst moment in the U-boat war and this improvement is continuing." The statement was made in reply to a question in the House of Commons on shipping losses.

Rear Admiral Tufton Percy Beamish, Conservative, had asked the Prime Minister if he were aware of the recent German claim that U-boats sank more than thirty ships out of a 200,000-ton Atlantic convoy.

Mr. Churchill said he declined to "clarify enemy knowledge on this matter."

Spellman Visits American Troops

London, March 25 (A. P.).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York started out on a tour of United States Army establishments in the London area today.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile, had a long talk with the Archbishop during the day.

Controller Is Named For General Aircraft

MAR 26

London, March 25 (AP)—The Ministry of Airacraft Production today appointed K. A. Layton-Bennett controller for General Aircraft, Ltd., the second plane firm to be the target of Government action within a week.

He held the same post at Short Brothers, Ltd., a few days until the Government assumed full control. It was announced on Monday that the Government was taking over the shares of Short Brothers, builders of Sunderland flying boats and Stirling bombers.

General Aircraft produces plane parts and formerly turned out tainers.

Misunderstanding Blamed For Appointment Conflict

LONDON, March 25 (AP).—Charles de Gaulle's headquarters expressed belief today that a misunderstanding was responsible for a conflict with Gen. Henri Giraud over the appointment of a governor for French Guiana, French South American colony which severed all ties with Vichy 10 days ago.

Direct talks between Gen. de Gaulle's representatives and Gen. Giraud, high commissioner for French North Africa, are expected to clarify the situation shortly, these sources said.

Circles close to Gen. de Gaulle said they thought the controversy should be left to the people of the colony to decide.

Vegesack Sub Yards Crippled, Says U. S. Bomber Commander

Rennes Raid Appraised As Most Devastating On Nazi Transportation

By the Associated Press.

UNITED STATES 8th BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, England, March 25.—The United States Flying Fortress-Liberator raid on the Vegesack submarine and shipbuilding yards last Thursday "has crippled that base for a considerable period," Brig. Gen. Newton Longfellow, chief of the 8th Bomber Command, said today.

The raid on the U-boat supply center and railroad yards at Rennes March 3 was "considered by transportation evaluation experts as probably the most devastating raid of its kind in this war," Gen. Longfellow said.

Gen. Longfellow's disclosures were made in a message to the personnel of his command a day after Maj. Ira C. Eaker's pronouncement that the Americans' high-altitude precision daylight bombing had passed the experimental stage with the Vegesack raid.

(Prime Minister Churchill today declared the United Nations "have afloat substantially larger fleets than they had at the worst moment in the U-boat war and this improvement is continuing."

(Rear Admiral Tufton Percy Beamish, Conservative, had asked in Commons if the Prime Minister were aware of the recent German claim that U-boats sank more than 30 ships out of a 200,000-ton Atlantic convoy.

(Mr. Churchill refused to "clarify enemy knowledge on this matter.")

Gen. Longfellow said, "you have struck the Nazi U-boat menace at bases on the west coast of France; at construction yards in Germany you have hit his heavy industries and his steel and freight car factories which are the basis of the German transportation system. You have attacked his air bases and air depots.

28 Raids Made.

"Between November 1 and March 20," he summarized, "28 high-altitude raids have been conducted by this command with a total of more than 4,000 tons of bombs dropped on many targets. Statisticians credit our guns with 329 enemy aircraft destroyed, 265 probably destroyed and 168 damaged between November 1 and March 20."

Gen. Eaker, who is commander in chief of the United States Air Forces in England, announced yesterday the total number of enemy aircraft destroyed since August 17, the beginning of the 8th Air Force's campaign, was 356.

Gen. Longfellow described the March 4 raid on Hamm, when many direct hits inflicted heavy destruction in the railroad yards, as a "perfect example of what Germany may expect from this command."

Many Lessons Learned.

"I fully appreciate," he told his

men, "your perseverance in the face of weather which has caused long waits and countless missions scrubbed out * * * in general, bombing has been good and is improving rapidly. In recent raids almost without exception, it has been excellent * * * our forces are being increased rapidly.

"In the near future we hope to have sufficient forces to make comparable raids during daylight hours to those now being made by the RAF during hours of darkness * * *.

"You have learned many important lessons. You have developed a new aerial technique and have made adaptations in your equipment that has increased its effectiveness.

"I take pride in the accomplishments of the 8th Bomber Command during those trying months now passed and I am looking forward with all of you to the near future when we will be instrumental in delivering an increasingly stronger effort against our enemies."

NAZIS DEMAND TWO MILLION MORE WORKERS

Extend Their Recruiting In France To Men From 24 To 31 Years

MAR 26 1943

"New Tension" Is Expected; Laborers With Only One Leg To Be Taken

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, March 25—The Nazis are speeding up their forced-labor program, with which they are bleeding France of its manpower, and have extended it to another eight classes covering men in the 24-to-31 age group, said a dispatch today from the French frontier to the newspaper, *Gazette de Lausanne*.

The order is expected to cover an estimated 2,000,00 men for work in German war production.

The dispatch said the Nazis had revised their recruiting system in an effort to reduce the great number of young men who take to the woods and the mountains in an effort to escape. Hereafter no preliminary physical examination is required, and the first intimation these men will have that they are going to Germany is when they are gathered for convoy to railroad stations.

New Tension Is Expected

Extension of forced labor to the new classes the dispatch said, has created "a grave impression on the people and was expected to cause new tension."

Mayors wre charged with the task of compiling lists of men in these age groups.

At the time the young men are gathered for transport, they may ask for physical examinations. The dispatch said the doctors would be directed to consider as capable "even those with only one leg." It already has been announced that exemptions will be made only for paralysis or severe case of tuberculosis.

Fugitives Flee Again

In Haute Savoie the population more and more is opposing forced labor, the *Gazette de Lausanne* said. Many youths who fled returned to enroll themselves on the lists, having been told that with this formality done, they would not be compelled to go to Germany. Many of those, who then were given marching orders, took to the brush again. There now are many "important" groups in the mountains who are supplied and well organized, the paper said.

AVichy dispatch to the same newspaper described the tears and sadness of men and women watching their boys leave for Germany. At the moment of departure, it said, mobile guards stand by to prevent any one from leaping from the train.

The story told of workers with the War Cross of 1918 in their lapels, "sad at having fought for four years and having won that war to see their sons twenty years later going to work for those they fought."

Illness Of Pope Termed A Slight Influenza Attack

Bern, Switzerland, March 25 (AP). A Vatican City dispatch to the newspaper *Corriere del Ticino* of Lugano today quoted *l'Osservatore Romano* as describing the illness of Pope Pius XII as a slight attack of influenza.

The ailment he has had since Sunday is taking a normal course, and no concern is felt by his doctors, the dispatch said. A Vatican City report of the Italian news agency Stefani said the pontiff must rest for several days more although his condition is steadily improving.

Until now the pontiff has received only the Papal Secretary of State, Luigi Cardinal Maglione. All audiences were canceled this week and it is expected that next week only the most urgent wil be granted. The Pope is visited twice daily by his physicians.

Count Dino Grandi Becomes Cousin Of King Emanuele III

Bern, Switzerland, March 25 (AP). A Stefani dispatch from Rome said today that King Vittorio Emanuele III had conferred the Supreme Order of the Annunciata on Count Dino Grandi, former Ambassador to Great Britain.

Count Grandi has held high rank in the Fascist Government and was Minister of Justice until last February 5, when he was replaced.

His name has been associated with various reports reaching Switzerland that peace feelers would be made to the Allies.

Under the honor reported in today's dispatch to have been conferred on him, Count Grandi becomes a cousin of the king.

De la Rocque Accused Of Espionage Relations

By the Associated Press.

BERN, March 25.—A Paris dispatch of the Italian news agency Stefani declared today that charges of relations with a foreign espionage service had been lodged against Col. Francois de la Rocque, former chief of the French social party—the Croix de Feu.

De la Rocque was arrested two weeks ago.

The dispatch also said that Jean Azema, a journalist held under house arrest since he wrote a defamatory article about Pierre Laval, had been wounded seriously while attempting to escape.

Larry Allen's Talks Popular With His Fellow-Prisoners

AP Correspondent, Held In Italy, Helps Amuse Captives—Has Sent Letter To Roosevelt

MAR 26 1943

BY PAUL KERN LEE
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Port Said, March 23 (Delayed)—Larry Allen and Godfrey H. P. Anderson, Associated Press war correspondents now prisoners of Italy, are among the most popular men with their fellow-prisoners, judging by the words pouring unsolicited today from British seamen exchanged for Italian captives.

Allen, Maryland-born veteran of the Associated Press service, is in Camp 21 near Chieti, Italy, they said, describing it as one of the toughest camps in Italy, with twenty-foot stone walls and much barbed wire. It formerly was used for anti-Fascist political prisoners and now houses prominent war prisoners, including forty American flyers, field service ambulance drivers and some civilian internees.

787 Reach Port Said

The 787 British prisoners exchanged Sunday at Mersin, Turkey, for 863 Italians and Germans reached here today.

Many of them sought me out, exclaiming:

"Are you an Associated Press man? I want to tell you about Larry Allen."

One was a lieutenant from the destroyer Sikh and was captured with Allen at Tobruk last September 13, when the Sikh was lost during Commando operations. The lieutenant said Allen got ashore in a lifeboat and was hospitalized for about two weeks for a cold caused by the chill of the wetting, but now was in excellent health.

Considered Special Prize

From the start, the Italians treated Allen as a special prize, took him to Italy from Derna by plane, respectfully called him "lieutenant" and smilingly refused to heed his arguments that he was a correspondent and, therefore, a non-combatant.

Allen, undaunted, wrote letters to Pope Pius XII, President Roosevelt and other notables, but his fellow-prisoners were not sure the Italians ever forwarded them. The other prisoners teased Allen, calling him "I-Wanta-Go-Home Allen," but they said he took the jokes in good spirit and continued his efforts.

Receives Hull's Letter

Recently they were surprised when Allen got a letter from the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, addressed "Lieutenant Commander Allen," telling him there was small chance he would be exchanged.

Several of the exchanged prisoners testified to the address on the letter and theorized that it would help Allen to receive better treatment from his captors. The prisoners believe Allen never will be exchanged because the Italians were angry at some of his stories and fearful he would write even more revealing articles if he ever were free.

No Chance To Send Word

As an example of the lengths to which the Italians went to keep Allen from telling his story, the men who were released from his camp were the only ones not informed they were being repatriated. All the others were told they were going home, but those from Allen's camp merely were informed they were being transferred, so Allen would be unable to send any messages by them.

A skipper of the Royal Navy, who was captured off Salum by E-boats after the fall of Tobruk and was a prisonmate of Allen, said one of the camp's most popular features was Allen's daily "Associated News." This consisted of Allen's humorous, newsy translations from Italian newspapers and prison gossip gleaned by the industrious American, who still was a reporter, even though a prisoner.

All said Allen also gave frequent lectures on American subjects merely to while away the time, and these also were very popular.

They said it was surprising how much they were able to get from reading between the lines of Italian papers, and they actually were pretty well up to date on major news events due to this sifting.

Allen's fellow-American prisoners include Col. May H. Gooler, a native of Devils Lake, N. D., whose wife lives in Duluth, Minn. Also in the camp are Peter Glenn, an American field serviceman; Pilot Officer Claude Weaver, of Oklahoma City, Okla., an American in the Royal Canadian Air Force who crashed in Sicily, and an American named Raeder from Chicago. Raeder was a member of a British tank regiment, but none knew his first name because everyone called him "Admiral."

Gooler Also Lectures

Colonel Gooler was very popular as a lecturer on American economy and history.

Anderson, the other Associated Press correspondent held prisoner in Italy, is a Briton who was captured in the desert in 1941. Other prisoners were angry because the Italians insisted on treating him as an enlisted man of the lowest rank and put him in a privates' camp from December, 1941, until very recently.

Liked By Officers

One petty officer from the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal said Anderson was so cheerful and so "regular" that the petty officers invited him into their mess as an honorary member until the Italians finally relented and transferred him to an officers' camp.

He said the Italians originally insisted it was impossible for a correspondent to be of officer rank, as the best Italian correspondents ranked only as sergeants. All said the officers' camps, bad as they are, excel the enlisted men's camps, which are literally lousy.

Genoa Mocks Its Defenses

Italians Contribute Party Badges, Not Cash, for More Planes

PORT SAID, Egypt, March 23 (Delayed) (AP). — Freed British prisoners from northern Italy tell this one on the Italians:

In Genoa there is a dry fountain into which the public tosses coins for an air-raid defense and plane fund. After a recent heavy raid, when police went to gather the coins from the fountain, they found it was filled to the brim with Fascist badges, but no money.

Japs Looted, Fired Chinese Villages, U. S. Flyer Asserts

30.24 - 2327

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Refugees Undergoing Great Suffering, Says Officer Shot Down Behind Lines

MAR 26 1943 O'SULLIVAN

[By the Associated Press]

With the United States Air Force in China, March 25 — Systematic looting and destruction of Chinese villages in western Yunan province by Japanese troops was described today by Capt. Jesse Carney, of Norman, Okla., who has returned to his fighter squadron after three hair-raising weeks behind the Japanese lines.

"The day I was shot down I could see Japanese setting fire to villages in a mountain valley," he said. "The Japs take everything the Chinese have and then burn their homes. In the wide area I traveled west of the Salween river whole villages had been burned to the ground and few houses were left standing in the countryside.

Refugees Suffer Greatly

"Chinese refugees hiding in the hills are undergoing great suffering. Most of them live in grass shacks, some of which are just lean-to's exposed to the cold, rain and snow. In some places the snow is forty feet deep.

"On one mountain path I found the body of a Chinese who had frozen to death overnight.

"The Chinese hate the Japs intensely. The people who helped me escape from enemy territory always made excuses that they could offer me no more. The Japanese had taken nearly everything. My diet was mostly hard-boiled eggs and rice. I must have eaten 200 eggs. The Chinese brought them miles down the mountains to feed me.

"Some of the hill people have strange ideas about airmen. One thought an angel had arrived. One old man said: 'You must be very strong to lift that flying machine.'"

Carney, a part Cherokee Indian and former student at the University of Oklahoma, lost thirty pounds in the course of his thrill-packed wanderings through enemy territory after he was shot down by ground fire on February 28. It was estimated he walked about 300 miles through the mountains while dodging Japanese formations.

"When I came to (after the crash)," Carney related, "I climbed to about 10,000 feet and found a path around the mountain. I rested until after dark. The Japanese came searching with flashlights and got within about fifty feet of me. My teeth chattered from the cold and I had a hard time choking down a cough. They left about fifteen minutes later.

Chinese Fed Him

On the second morning Carney met a Chinese boy and a man who gave him a fish, which he roasted. From then on a succession of Chinese fed him and guided him to a house in the mountains, where he remained hidden for ten days. From there he walked four more days and rode a horse two days to reach a frontier town in Free China.

Cheerful and eager to get a new fighter plane, Carney's first act upon reporting here was to message his wife at aBrtlesville, Okla.

Jap Armored Train Is Blown Up in China

Chungking, March 25 (A. P.).—A Chinese mine blew up a Japanese armored train on the Lunghai Railway near Kaifeng, in Honan province, last Tuesday, the Central News Agency said today.

Forty-one officers and men were killed and more than 150 others were wounded, the agency added.

Jap Raids in Burma

NEW DELHI, India, March 25 (AP)—The R. A. F. continued its warfare against the Japanese last night, a British communiqué said today, by sending long-range bombers against the base at Toungoo in Eastern Burma, where bombs were seen to burst on runways and in the plane dispersal areas near by. Several fires were left burning.

Farther east, along the Kaladan and Mayu Rivers leading to the strongly contested Port of Akyab, the British sent offensive aerial patrols that vigorously machine-gunned enemy targets.

The communiqué said all the aircraft returned from these missions.

A small contingent of enemy planes attacked the British-held Port of Chittagong, but the communiqué said no damage or casualties had been reported.

U. S. 'Flying Artillery' Fires 30,000 Rounds At Japs' Mubo Lines

44 Attacks Made on Positions Guarding Salamaua Base

MAR 26 1943

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, March 25.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "flying artillery" made 44 bombing and strafing runs over Japanese lines at Mubo yesterday, firing 30,000 rounds from cannons and machine-guns into enemy positions guarding the approaches to the Japanese New Guinea base at Salamaua, Allied headquarters announced today.

Other Allied planes carried out day and night attacks on far-flung enemy bases in the islands above Australia, scoring hits on shipping and airdrome areas, and one bomber on a reconnaissance mission shot down two Japanese fighter planes out of the air in a duel over Wewak, New Guinea, a communique declared.

The enemy's planes also were in the sky before daylight yesterday, raiding Allied bases at Oro Bay and Milne Bay in New Guinea with little effect, it was said.

In the air duel over Wewak three Japanese fighter planes challenged a Flying Fortress, which within five minutes shot the tail off one, causing it to crash into the side of a mountain; sent the second into a smoking dive, and forced the third to quit the combat, dispatches from the Allied base said.

A 5,000-ton merchant ship was reported hit by the Allied bombers near Kaimana, Dutch New Guinea, and two small coastal vessels were damaged off the Kai Islands, where medium bombers also struck at enemy-occupied towns in low-level attacks.

Dobo in the Aroe Islands, Buka in the Solomons, Gasmata in New Britain and Finschhafen and Lae in New Guinea were other targets, with airdrome installations the principal objectives, the communique said.

The jungle screen hid results of the attack on enemy ground forces at Mubo, about 15 miles south of Salamaua, but "machine gun positions were silenced and tents and buildings damaged or destroyed," the headquarters bulletin said. "The area was enveloped in smoke following the attack."

Allies Bomb Japanese At Rabaul and Amboina

Raid on the Former Touches Off Widespread Fires

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, March 26 (Friday) (AP).—Allied airmen attacking two of the strongest Japanese bases in the southwest Pacific scored hits on two enemy cargo ships at Amboina, and dumped a great weight of explosives, including one-ton bombs, on abaul where six hours later smoke plumes still were rising 3,000 feet above the burning wreckage, the Allied command announced today.

Liberators were used in both attacks, and the smash at Rabaul found the four-motored bombers raining explosives on the base for two hours without encountering any fighter interception although anti-aircraft fire was intense.

The New Britain base of Rabaul, northeast of Australia, was the target for a mass raid three days ago when fifty-four tons of bombe were dropped on 250 Japanese planes found parked on three airdromes there. A substantial number of the planes were believed to have been destroyed or damaged.

U. S. Pilots Bom... Kahili Air Base

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 25—The navy reported today that heavy army bombers and navy torpedo planes have attacked Japanese positions at Kahili, an enemy air base in the northwestern Solomons. A fire was started by the raid, which occurred Wednesday.

Communique No. 323 said:

"South Pacific (all dates east longitude).

"1. On March 24:

"*(a)* During the evening army Flying Fortresses and navy Avenger torpedo bombers attacked positions at Kahili. A fire was started.

"*(b)* A small enemy ship in the Shortland island area was bombed with unobserved results.

"*(c)* All United States planes returned from the above attack missions."

Attacked Many Times

Kahili, which has been attacked many tims before, is two miles north of the enemy harbor of Buin on the southeast coast of Bougainville Island, about 295 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal, where the American airfield is located.

The use of torpedo bombers for an attack against land objectives did not mean that torpedoes were dropped by those planes. The planes are so constructed they may carry either torpedoes or regular aerial bombs.

20 of 21 Soldiers Survive Avalanche On Alaskan Trip

One Makes His Way To Safety With Arms Frozen Solid to Elbow

By RUTH PADERSON,
Associated Press Staff Correspondent.

VALDEZ, Alaska—"Died in line of duty."

That's the War Department requiem for a brave young soldier who sleeps deep in a crevasse of Valdez Glacier, famed trail to the gold camps of '98. Snow seals his tomb, the towering mountain peaks are his monument.

Twenty companions barely escaped the same fate, when hurricane winds and avalanches caught them on a training trip.

It was five days after the storm broke, and while gales still howled, that the first survivors staggered and crawled back into camp. It had taken the speediest of them five days to cover 16 miles. That was six weeks ago and all of the 20 are not yet able to return to active duty.

(The Army refused to make public the soldiers' names now.)

Given Up for Dead.

But this story concerns the three who still were missing when all the apparent survivors had been brought into camp. They were given up for dead. A new party set out to find the bodies.

At midnight of the sixth day, one of the three crawled into camp. It developed that the three had holed up close against the mountain in the blinding, bitter storm. Then a snow slide buried them.

The strongest, caught in the shallow edge of the avalanche, struggled out and crawled and staggered back to town.

On the morning of the seventh day, a Sunday, rescuers heard faint cries for help. Before them on the snow, too weak to stand, was the frozen, almost unrecognizable figure of the 20th survivor.

Bored Way to Surface.

This is his story:

When the avalanche roared down, he had managed to bore a way to the surface with his bayonet, for himself and his weaker companion. Because their feet and legs already were frozen, the two started crawling tortuously toward town.

Then fate stepped in. The weaker deviated ever so slightly from the trail and tumbled into a crevasse. He landed on a ledge 20 feet below.

Unable to get him out, the survivor cut strips from his sleeping bag to wrap around his feet, hands and his abdomen to protect them from the ice.

Arms Frozen to Elbows.

Then he dropped the remnants of the bag to his comrade, set up his rifle to mark the spot and started inching his way down the glacier on his belly.

When found, he had crawled 4 miles through the gale-borne snowstorm. The strips of sleeping bag and his uniform itself were shredded rags, his feet and part of his legs were frozen almost solid. So were his arms—to the elbows.

But he still was creeping along, seeking assistance for his fallen buddy.

Two days later, when a party found the now snow-filled crevasse, handprints still were visible, in places, on the glacier and the snow-covered flats.

Wallace Reveals Plan To Help Colombia on American Highway

Vice Preisdent Meets Press at Stopover on Flight to Santiago

MAR 26 1943

By the Associated Press

CALI, Colombia, March 25.—Vice President Wallace stopped here overnight on his plane trip from Panama to Santiago, Chile, and disclosed at a press conference that negotiations were under way between the United States and Colombia to help the latter build its section of the Inter-American highway.

This morning Mr. Wallace left by plane for Lima en route to Santiago.

Members of the Colombian cabinet, United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane and Alberto Lleras-Camargo, recently named Colombian Ambassador to Washington, were among the officials who greeted him at the airport.

In answer to a question at the Press conference, Mr. Wallace said financial loans should be made to South America "in every manner possible," but should be administered intelligently.

His schedule called for him to stay in Lima, Peru, tonight, reaching Santiago tomorrow for what Chileans said would be one of the greatest receptions ever given a foreign visitor.

Dispatches from Santiago said workers' organizations had put up thousands of posters and stickers with messages of welcome. Enrique Gajardo Villarroel, Chilean Undersecretary of State, is at the northern frontier city of Arica to greet Mr. Wallace and Chilean Army planes will escort his plane into Santiago.

Leaders of all political parties united in urging Chileans to meet the Vice President at the airport as one who "is playing an important role in bettering the conditions of the laboring classes and in bringing about a better understanding among the American nations."

Two deputies from Argentina arrived yesterday bearing greetings for Mr. Wallace from the Union Civica Radical, Argentina's majority party.

In his 10-day tour the Vice President expected to travel 2,600 miles throughout the country, visiting its agricultural and mining areas.

Wallace 'Ducked' Crossing Equator

Guayaquil, Ecuador, March 25 (AP)—Vice President Henry A. Wallace, crossing the equator for the first time in his flight from Colombia en route to Chile, was "ducked" by members of his party today aboard the airplane.

They poured a cup of water over his head in an approximation of the traditional King Neptune rite practiced aboard ships when the equator is crossed.

His plane arrived here at 12.09 P. M., (Eastern War Time), from Cali, Colombia, and took off for Lima twenty minutes later.

WALLACE PUTS FAITH IN PAN-AMERICANISM

Greeted in Peru, He Holds Ties Will Bolster World Order

LIMA, Peru, March 25 (AP)—

Vice President Henry A. Wallace told a press conference shortly after his arrival here tonight that Pan-Americanism, which he described as an unfinished work still subject to perfection, would provide "the vertebral column" for any new world organization based on understanding among peoples.

The basic principle of Pan-Americanism, Mr. Wallace added, must be to build up the American peoples to an equal level of culture, identical standards of welfare and common ideals.

"This hemisphere's peoples," he said, "intuitively know the path leading to the superiority of America," but "in my opinion this is not enough. It is necessary to create such a state of harmony and understanding that all possibility or fear of imperialism will be eliminated."

The Vice President was welcomed by a twenty-one-gun salute, a cheering crowd of several thousand and high officials on his arrival at the Lima airport.

Mr. Wallace, making an air tour of Latin America, was received by Colonel Luis Solari, chief of the Peruvian Presidential military household. Eight Peruvian Army pursuit planes escorted Mr. Wallace's plane from Talara, Peru, where he stopped briefly on a flight from Cali, Colombia.

Mr. Wallace will remain here overnight and proceed tomorrow to Santiago, Chile, for a ten-day tour of that country.

General Chennault Among 23 Brigadiers Raised One Grade

Thomas D. Finley, Of Annapolis, On List—Three Maryland Colonels Also Go Up One Step

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 25—Twenty-three brigadier generals were nominated by President Roosevelt today for promotion to the rank of major general. They included Claire L. Chennault, commanding the Fourteenth Air Force in China, and Clayton L. Bissell, commanding the Tenth Air Force in the India-Burma area.

Among seventy-three colonels nominated to be grigadier generals was William J. Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington.

New Major Generals

Those promoted to major general were (with usual home addresses or places of birth):

Alan Walter Jones, Seattle.

John Bernard Brooks, born, Greenwich, N. Y.

John Taylor Lewis, Rockford, Ill.

Elbridge Gerry Chapman, Arcadia, Cal.

Clarence Ralph Huebner, Bushton, Kan.

Eugene Manuel Landrum, Pensacola, Fla.

Stephen Garrett Henry, Melrose, Louisiana.

George Ralph Meyer, born, Montgomery, Minn.

Gladeon Marcus Barnes, Hastings, Mich.

Lloyd Davidson Brown, Sharon, Georgia.

Stonewall Jackson, Plattsburg, New York.

Claire Lee Chennault, Waterproof, La.

Clayton Lawrence Bissell, Kane, Pennsylvania.

John Breitling Coulter, Austin, Texas.

Thomas Dewees Finley, from Annapolis, Md.

Ennis Clement Whitehead, Westphalia, Kan.

Delmar Hall Dunton, Detroit.

Everett Strait Hughes, born Ipswich, S. D.

Horace Logan McBride, Elgin, Nebraska.

Harry Fouts Hazlett, Canton, Ohio.

Herman Frederick Kramer, born Lincoln, Neb.

Williard Stewart Paul, Shrewsbury, Mass.

William Maynadier Miley, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Maryland Colonels Raised

Among the colonels raised to brigadier generals were the following Marylanders:

James Thomas Duke, Morganza; Adam Richmond, Bethesda, and Norman Thomas Kirk, born Rising Sun.

Senate Committee Named For Post-War Study

MAR 26 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 25 — Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today named a sub-committee of five Democrats, two Republicans and a Progressive to study resolutions before Congress for post-war international collaboration.

These measures, Connally said, will be scrutinized "with respect to cooperation with the United Nations in a vigorous prosecution of the war until victory is achieved, and the establishment of agencies to preserve peace after the war."

The subcommittee comprises:

Senators Connally, George (D., Ga.), Thomas (D., Utah), Barkley (D., Ky) Gillette, (D., Iowa), La Follette (Prog., Wis.), Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and White (R., Maine).

Apparently convinced that the issue must be settled without regard to timing, Administration leaders were understood to be at work already on tentative drafts of a proposal which they are expected to offer as a substitute for a half dozen pending resolutions.

Several Outline Action

Several of these resolutions offer blueprints for immediate and after-war collective action by the United Nations, but the Administration's lieutenants are expected to favor something extremely simple in form and vague in commitments.

One discussed draft would state merely that it is the sense of the Senate that the United States will cooperate fully with its Allies in the vigorous prosecution of the war and collaborate with them in preserving world peace afterward.

Such a declaration would be calculated to avoid embarrassing demands in the Senate for a specific statement of our Allies' as well as our own post-war intentions regarding territory and other matters and —its proponents hope—might be passed by a substantial vote.

Vote Soon Held Essential

The situation is such, however, that Administration officials conceded privately they must bring the matter to a vote in some form or encourage a world assumption that the United States is and is likely to remain isolationist in its views. Thus they could not let the half-dozen pending proposals slumber in committee, as suggested by some.

Gillette, author of the measures, said that as he sized up the matter, any failure on the part of the Senate to act now would be construed as inability to act because of dissension over the course to be followed.

"In that event," he said, "our Allies would assume, and rightly so, that the possibility of obtaining unified action with us after the war was remote."

Isolationist Agrees

A Republican Senator, who has taken an isolation viewpoint in the past, agreed with this analysis. The fat is in the fire, said this Senator, and the issue will have to be decided one way or another.

Briton Urges Anglo-U. S. Post-War Tieup

MAR 26 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 25—An Anglo-American post-war "working partnership" to complement the twenty-year British-Russian pact is essential to an enduring world peace, Sir Clive Baillieu, head of the British Raw Materials Mission, said today.

Addressing the Washington branch of the English-Speaking Union, Sir Clive blamed the two World wars in the past generation partly on "failure of the American and British peoples to concert in peace the measures necessary for the concentration and use of their power."

Non-Cooperation Regretted

These two great English-speaking peoples, after one hundred years of relative peace, neglected to act together and apply their "interlocking mutual security policies continuously," he said, adding:

"If then we are to live and survive as two great nations, we must highly resolve that the tardy partnership of war by which we shall save ourselves is carried forward into the full collaboration of peace."

Sir Clive, who also serves as British representative on the the Combined Raw Materials Board, pointed up present agitation for a closely-knit United Nations organization to keep the peace by asserting:

"We must make all realize that the conception of the United Nations will only become a living reality if the United States, the United Kingdom, its sister states and dependencies of the British Commonwealth, are united in a real, purposeful working partnership.

Essential To 20-Year Pact

"We must realize that such a partnership is the essential complement to the twenty-year pact which the United Kingdom has made with Soviet Russia and to which our peoples attach the greatest possible importance, as they do to continued collaboration with China."

Sir Clive went on to say that an Anglo-American working partnership "is therefore no exclusive thing" and had been the "true basis of the only century of general peace since the Roman Empire."

"It is the nucleus of the United Nations in this war; as it must continue to be into the peace," he said. "Without it no general peace system can possibly endure. I suppose no truth is now more universally recognized than this by the small nations of the world."

Public Support Advocated

The British speaker declared such a partnership within the United Nations for realization of the Atlantic Charter will not come of itself, but will flourish only if millions of men and women in the Allied lands "make it their urgent responsibility."

He said those who oppose this collaboration must be convinced that "they are cutting the life-line of the future and wantonly sabotaging the essential foundations of our national well-being. We must give the facts to the people so that a great informed public opinion can be created."

Reveals Plan for Parley On Post-War Problems

British M. P. Invites Congress to Name Representatives

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Colonel Arthur Evans, a member of the British Parliament, said today that representatives of the governing bodies of the United States and other United Nations have been invited to discuss a post-war advisory program either in Washington or London "in the not too distant future."

Mr. Evans, chairman of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an unofficial international body, told a press conference at the Capitol that the time, location and other details of the proposed conference would be left in American hands.

While noting that the delegates only could recommend a post-war program to their respective governments, he expressed hope that "something very practical" would emerge from the meeting.

Mr. Evans said that although Congressional Representatives offered no immediate acceptance of the invitation when it was broached today, he added that "there was not a dissenting voice."

The purpose of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, he explained, is "the development of the work of international peace and co-operation between nations." It celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1939.

Urges U. S.-British Tie

Sir Clive Baillieu Calls Post-War 'Partnership' Essential to Peace

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—An Anglo-American post-war "working partnership" to complement the twenty-year British-Russian pact is essential to an enduring world peace, Sir Clive Baillieu, head of the British Raw Materials Mission, said today.

Addressing the Washington branch of the English-Speaking Union, Sir Clive blamed the two world wars in the last generation partly on "failure of the American and British peoples to concert in peace the measures necessary for the concentration and use of their power."

STIMSON WARNS OF GRIM BATTLE

Is Optimistic About Tunisia, but Expects Big Losses.

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson today predicted favorable progress in the Tunisian campaign, but said it would be paid for with heavy casualties.

He attributed successes in the Tunisian campaign in part to the series of heavy day and night bombing attacks on Germany and German occupied territory. These attacks, he told a press conference, make it necessary for Germany to keep large numbers of fighting planes at home.

The German people, Stimson said, are "demanding greater fighting plane protection" against American and British bombing raids. And "since Germany does not know where we will strike next, she is forced to disperse these planes throughout the entire country and occupied territory."

Cites Most Destructive Raid.

The War Secretary referred specifically to two recent raids on Vegesack near Bremen and on Wilhelmshaven as "remarkably successful." Photographs taken after the raid on Vegesack, a submarine repair base, confirmed heavy destruction and accuracy of the bombing, he said.

"It was by far the most successful American raid on Germany; the target area was completely enveloped in a large conflagration." Two American planes were lost.

In Tunisia, Mr. Stimson said, American planes have dominated the skies, shooting down three or four times as many planes as we have lost."

Grim Battle Ahead.

"But it must be remembered that the grim and conclusive work must be done on the ground. Our ground forces have more than proved themselves," he said.

In the air over Tunisia, he said the concentration of British and American aircraft in the north is probably the heaviest in the history of North Africa. Great damage, Mr. Stimson continued, has been inflicted on enemy tanks, motorized equipment and planes.

Sitting in at the press conference was John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War just returned from North Africa. The troops there, he reported, "are hardened and keen, and are

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eager to go ahead."

Assistant Back From Africa.

Mr. McCloy was at headquarters of British and American Armies during the German drive at Kasserine Pass, and later went to the front lines.

"The troops," he said, "had been through a rather sharp but enlightening experience. They had just come to realize that they had held the enemy and thrown him back. You could almost feel their confidence."

He told of seeing units of the French Army "all the way from Dakar to the front" and declared he was "impressed by their spirit."

The French weapons, he said, are "archaic compared with our modern weapons" but many of the troops are crack outfits.

Mr. McCloy said he felt "quite confident they are a very important military asset to have fighting with us."

...l Asserts Both Ends ...f Axis Will Be Beaten

Stresses Determination to Win in East as Well as West

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, emphasized today that the United States is determined to defeat both ends of the Axis, in the Orient as well as in Europe.

MAR 26 1943

Asked at his press conference whether Prime Minister Churchill's recent reference to a partial demobilization after the defeat of Germany coincided with American views, Mr. Hull replied that this country stands for the defeat alike of Axis forces in the West and in the East, and added that he did not care to go into details.

Asked whether Mr. Churchill's reference to the role of smaller nations in a more or less satellite relation to the great powers tied in with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, he replied, that he could not go into any discussion of matters which some well-meaning and able persons might consider divergencies of views. There was really nothing much which could be added, he said, to the statements of policy already made by this government.

To other questions Mr. Hull said recent conversations with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had included some discussion of the refugee problem, and that they had agreed that an exploratory Anglo-American conference on refugee problems should be held as soon as possible. Early this month the State Department announced it had proposed to the British government an exploratory conference on measures for relief of the refugees and had suggested the meeting be held at Ottawa, Canada.

SON GETS MEDAL FOR GEN. WALKER

MAR 26 1943

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—A 16-year-old boy, Kenneth N. Walker Jr., of Glendale, Cal., received from President Roosevelt today a congressional medal of honor, awarded his father, who has been missing in action since January 5, when he led a bombing attack on Japanese shipping at Rabaul, New Britain.

Brig.-Gen. Walker, a native of Cerrillos, N. M., was cited for conspicuous leadership and personal valor and intrepidity at an extreme hazard to life.

The citation accompanying the country's highest award said that, as commander of the Fifth Bomber Command from last September to January, Gen. Walker repeatedly accompanied his units deep into enemy held territory and developed from personal experience under combat conditions a highly efficient technic for bombing when opposed by enemy fighter airplanes and by anti-aircraft fire.

Leading a daylight attack on January 5, which scored direct hits on nine enemy vessels, Gen. Walker encountered extremely heavy anti-aircraft fire and determined opposition by enemy fighters and his plane was disabled and forced down.

To Australia To Remain In Post

Washington, March 25 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull made clear today that Nelson T. Johnson, Minister to Australia who was to have been replaced by Edward J. Flynn, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would continue to serve where he is.

Flynn was named to the Australian post several months ago and it was understood at that time that Johnson, after thirty-seven years in the foreign service, would retire. In the face of strong Senate opposition, however, Flynn asked President Roosevelt to withdraw his name.

At his press conference today Hull said Johnson was continuing at the Australian post.

Roosevelt Sets Up New Food Agency

Washington, March 25—President Roosevelt announced today the creation in the Agriculture Department of an administration of food production and distribution to be headed by Chester C. Davis, president of the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis and former director of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

A White House statement said that "the administrator will have charge of what may be called the food production and distribution activities of the department, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the food distribution activities that were transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the War Production Board last December and the recruitment of farm labor recently transferred to the department by the War Manpower Commission."

To Report Monday

Davis will obtain leave of absence from his bank, the President's statement said, and report for duty next Monday.

Last December 5 the Secretary of Agriculture was directed in a Presidential order to assume "full responsibility for and control over the nation's food program."

Mr. Roosevelt's statement did not say whether Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard would retain or give up this responsibility, with Davis as a subordinate or as a full-fledged food boss.

Retains Other Posts

The announcement said Wickard would continue as a member of WPB, the Economic Stabilization Board, the combined food board and other committees, which "now consume a large portion of his time and prevent his giving to the administration of operation activities the time he would like to devote to such administration."

Activities of the Agriculture Department as it existed prior to its expansion a few years ago, including those dealing with research, forestry and the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Roosevelt said, will continue as at present.

Text Of Announcement

The White House did not disclose immediately the means used to set up the new food administration, whether by executive order or a directive. The text of the official announcement said:

"The President today announced the creation in the Department of Agriculture of an administration of food production and distribution under the direction and supervision of an administrator appointed by the President.

C. C. Davis Drafted

"The President announced that he had drafted Mr. Chester C. Davis to serve as administrator. Mr. Davis was for several years the director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and is now the president of the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis, Mo. He has agreed to accept the appointment, will secure a leave of absence from his bank, and report for duty next Monday.

"The administrator will have charge of what may be called the food production and distribution activities of the department, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the food distribution activities that were transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the War Production Board last December, and the recruitment of farm labor recently transferred to the department by the War Manpower Commission.

Retains Other Posts

"The activities of the department as it existed prior to its expansion a few years ago, including among others, research, forestry, and the Farm Credit Administration, will continue as at present. The secretary of agriculture will continue as a member of the War Production Board, the Economic Stabilization Board, the combined food board, and other committees, which now consume a large portion of his time and prevent his giving to the administration of operation activities the time he would like to devote to such administration."

Measures Assailed

Earlier the Administration let it be known through Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown that it believes enactment of the Bankhead and Pace farm bills would add more than $3,750,000,000 to consumers' budgets and destroy the anti-inflation program.

Brown wrote Congressional leaders that these two bills call for "so radical a change in the price of foods" as to mean "the end of stabilization of prices" and the end of "stabilization of wages as well."

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Big Increase Seen

The Bankhead bill, passed by the House yesterday, would eliminate Government benefit payments in figuring parity prices and ceilings on agricultural productions, while the Pace bill would increase parity prices through the inclusion of farm labor costs in the parity formula.

Taken together, Brown said, the two bills would raise the retail price of food between seventeen and eighteen per cent.

Stiff Fight Promised

Brown's letter went to Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), president pro tempore of the Senate who promised "the stiffest kind of a fight" if farm bloc leaders insist on calling for a Senate vote today on the Pace bill to add farm labor costs to the crop parity formula.

Also receiving the letter were Senate Majority Leader Barkley, of Kentucky; Speaker Rayburn, of the House, and House Majority Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts.

"Must Face Fact"

"We must face the fact that radical change in the cost of food means radical change in the 'Little Steel formula' as well," Brown wrote. "If Congress requires the one, it must accept the responsibility for the other."

(The Little Steel formula is the War Labor Board's yardstick for allowing a cost-of-living wage adjustment. It permits an increase of fifteen per cent. over the wage level of a particular group on January 1, 1941. Further increases are permissible if the board is convinced the fifteen per cent. does not correct manifest injustices.)

Called Fair Level

Brown said he feels farm prices and farm income already have been raised to fair levels, increasing 110 per cent. between August, 1939, and January, 1943, while prices farmers pay increased twenty-six per cent.

"As a result," Brown said, "farm prices which were thirty per cent. below parity at the time war broke out in August, 1939, reached a level fifteen per cent. above parity in January of this year.

"Best" Yield Ever

"Not only have prices the farmers received risen four times as much as the prices farmers pay," he continued, "but they have also risen four times as much as farmers' cost of production, including the cost of hired labor. The prices farmers receive therefore yield to the farmer for his own labor and that of his family a better return than he has ever before known. . . ."

Brown said he is "deeply convinced not only that the economic position of the farmer is more favorable than it has ever been before but that farm prices and farm incomes are fair."

Cites Effect On Farmer

"Our job," he said, "is to keep them fair and to preserve the position which the farmer has reached. We can't do so if the stabilization program is destroyed. If that program is destroyed farm prices will go up—there is no doubt of that—but so will the prices farmers pay and so will farm costs. In the end, the farmers will lose just as they did during and after the last war."

Earlier Senator Lucas, a strong Administration supporter, said, "If this bill becomes law, we might as well give up the fight to try to control inflation."

Hopes For Delay

"I sincerely hope it will be held up for some time. There have been no hearings on the bill before either House or Senate committees, and to my mind it is about the most important piece of legislation before Congress."

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DAVIS'S FARM BACKGROUND

Born In Iowa, His Career Has Centered Around Agriculture

Chester Charles Davis was born on an Iowa farm, but soon after he was graduated from Grinnell College, in 1911, he went to South Dakota and worked as a newspaper reporter and editor in Redfield and Aberdeen. Three years later he was editor and manager of The Montana Farmer, which he directed from 1917 to 1921, when he was named State Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor for Montana.

In 1925 he was chosen by the Illinois Agricultural Association as its director of grain marketing, a post in which he served for a year. In May, 1933, he was appointed director of the production division of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration in Washington and later became administrator, a post which he held until June, 1936.

He left the Department of Agriculture to become a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In April, 1941, he became president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

From 1933 until 1936 he was a member of the board of directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He also has been a member of the board of trustees of the Export-Import Banks, of the Industrial Emergency Policy Committee of the National Emergency Council and of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, in 1939, awarded him the federation's medal for distinguished service to agriculture.

Mr. Davis, who is an Independent Democrat, is a trustee of Grinnell College.

He was born in Dallas County, Iowa, Nov. 17, 1887. He makes his home in St. Louis.

Canada's Oil Plan Cited

Washington, March 25—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.) after a conference with J. K. Jamieson, Canada's oil rationing authority, thinks the United States could afford to adopt many Canadian methods of handling fuel oil and gasoline problems—including the concentration of control in one agency.

Mrs. Rogers also contends that this country is supplying fuel oil and gasoline for Canada, while New England and other Eastern sectors have been shivering this winter.

Shipped U. S. Crude

"We send Canada approximately 50,000,000 barrels of crude oil a year," Mrs. Rogers said. "To be sure, the crude is refined in Canada to make the fuel oil and gasoline, but we'd settle for the crude, too, in New England."

434 U. S. MEN MISSING IN WAR

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today names of 434 United States Army personnel missing in action in North Africa. The list included the following, with next of kin from New York and New Jersey:

NEW YORK.

ABRAHAMS, HARRY H., first lieutenant; Mrs. Beulah Abrahams, mother, 80 East Chester, Long Beach.
BIANCO, TONY G., private; Mrs. Anna Bianco, mother, 189 Meadowbrook Road, North Herrick, L. I.
BOYD, ROBERT W., corporal; Mrs. Ellen C. Boyd, wife, 192 Concord street, Brooklyn.
CAPARELL, JAMES P., private; Theodore Caparell, brother, 67 Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn.
CHAZON, JACK, private; Mrs. Minnie X. Chazon, mother, 299 Broome street, New York.
COPPOLA, JOSEPH N., private; Mrs. Catherine Coppola, wife, 116 East Main street, Beacon.
DA SILVA, ALEXANDER A., technician fifth grade; Mrs. Maria Da Silva, mother, 215 Hamilton avenue, White Plains.
DEL BOCCIO, JOSEPH G., corporal; Mrs. Gladys Del Boccio, wife, Matteawan State Hospital, Beacon.
DESIDERIO, ADELO P., private first class; Mrs. Joseph Desiderio, mother, 2917 Gunther avenue, Bronx.
DI BUONO, JAMES J., private; Mrs. Angelina Di Buono, mother, 6914 14th avenue, Brooklyn.
ECONOMOU, EPHSTRATES, private; Mrs. Arety Economou, mother, 2914 West 8th street, Brooklyn.
ERTEL, RICHARD J., corporal; Mrs. Dora J. Ertel, mother, Route 2, Holcomb.
FIORE, JOSEPH, technician fourth grade; Mrs. Antoinette Fiore, mother, 102 Christopher street, New York.
GECEWICZ, BORIS J., sergeant; Mrs. Anna Gecewicz, mother, 9111 97th avenue, Ozone Park.
GEVER, GABRIEL, second lieutenant; Mrs. Ethel Gever, mother, 368 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn.
GOLDIE, HAROLD, private first class; Mrs. Tillie Goldie, mother, 99-19 202d street, Hollis.
GUARINO, LAURENCE J., technician fifth grade; Mrs. Celia G. Hall, mother, 120 Bergen street, Brooklyn.
HERRICK, CHARLES A., corporal; Mrs. Irma Herrick, wife, 10 Harrison avenue, Delmar.
JAREMA, WILLIAM, private; Mrs. Anna Jarema, mother, 364 East 10th street, New York.
LO CURTO, JAMES, private first class; Mrs. Mary Lo Curto, mother, 980 Decatur street, Brooklyn.
LOMBARDO, PAUL G., private first class; Mrs. Anna Lombardo, mother, 2504 Bathgate avenue, Bronx.
LOONAM, GILBERT D., private first class; Mrs. Mary Loonam, mother, 90-24 204th street, Hollis.
LOVELLO, ANGELO A., private; Mrs. Lena Lovello, mother, 428 East 15th street, New York.
MACALUSO, JOSEPH L., private first class; Mrs. Josephine Lentini, sister, 40 La Force avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island.
MAC ISAAC, PAUL H., private; Matthew MacIsaac, father, 519 West 121st street, New York.
MC LAUGHLIN, LOUIS E., private; Mrs. Mary M. McLaughlin, mother, 911 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.
MC MANUS, TIMOTHY J., private first class; Mrs. Mary Murphy McManus, mother, 1568 East 37th street, Brooklyn.
MAGNER, EDWARD J., private; Mrs. Anna Magner, mother, 1010 Second avenue, Manhattan.
MARKO, LEON, private; Mrs. Victoria Marko, mother, 397 Hendrix street, Brooklyn.
MECHWART, WALTER G., private first class; Mrs. Katherine G. Mechwart, mother, 1056 Madison street, Brooklyn.
MINCHIN, ARTHUR G., private first class; Mrs. Elsie Minchin, mother, 9 Cypress street, Brooklyn.
MORRIS, JOHN T., private first class; Mrs. Sadie Morris, mother, 460 Grant avenue; Brooklyn.
MURPHY, EDWARD A., technician fourth grade; Mrs. Bessie Murphy, mother, 345 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.
NORTON, GERARD F., private; Mrs. Helen Norton, mother, 220-17 92d avenue, Queens Village.
PATTEN, JOHN E., private; Mrs. Bertha Patten, mother, Box 81, Ossining.
PETERSEN, PETER R., JR., technician fifth grade; Peter Petersen Sr., father, 133-51 118th street, Richmond Hill.
PICKERING, FRANK E., private; Miss Florence Pickering, sister, 107-17 120th street, Richmond Hill.
RAYACK, SEYMOUR, private; Mrs. Seymour Rayack, wife, 158 Irving avenue, Brooklyn.
ROEBEN, EDWARD, corporal; Mrs. Alice Roeben, mother, 201 East 35th street, New York.
ROMERO, HENRY, corporal; Mrs. Elvira R. Gonzalez, sister, 735 East 152d street, Bronx.
SCHNEIDER, MARTIN, private first class; Samuel Schneider, father, 1738 Crotona Park East, Bronx.
SHEFTEL, JULIUS, private first class; Miss Alda Sheftel, sister, 1622 Pacific street, Brooklyn.
SMITH, CHARLES J., JR., sergeant; Mrs. Kathleen M. Smith, wife, 1518 Harding Park, Bronx.
SMITH, ROBERT J., private; Mrs. Mary Smith, mother, 3046 30th street, Long Island City.
SOLOFF, BEN, private; Mrs. Eva S. Soloff, mother, 36 Westchester avenue, Port Chester.
STEPHENSON, ROBERT M., private first class; Mrs. Emma Stephenson, mother, 2040 Newbold avenue, Bronx.
STEVENSON, THOMAS JR., corporal; Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, mother, 3451 Irwin avenue, Bronx.
TRACY, WALTER, private first class; Mrs. Madeline Tracy, wife, 1015 Avenue N, Brooklyn.
VANDEMARK, CHARLES B., staff sergeant; Mrs. Martha Vandemark, mother, 1364 Hancock street, New York.
WEIL, ABRAHAM M., private; Sam Weil, father, 1020 44th street, Brooklyn.
WONG, YEN S., private first class; Kon Suey Wong, brother, 77 Mott street, New York.
WOOD, CLIFFORD C., technician fifth grade; William King Wood, father, 75 Albion Place, Port Richmond, Staten Island.
YACCARINO, DANIEL J., private; Mrs. Rose M. Yaccarino, mother, 312 Clove Road, West New Brighton, Staten Island.
YESSIAN, WALTER, corporal; Mrs. Helen Yessian, mother, 105 East 198th street, Bronx.

NEW JERSEY.

BENDES, STEPHEN L., private first class; Mrs. Esther Bendes, mother, 13 Harvey street, New Brunswick.
BIFANO, ANGELO, private first class; Domenick Bifano, father, 131 North 15th street, Bloomfield.
CREEGAN, JOSEPH P., private first class; Mrs. Dorothy Creegan, wife, 153 Myrtle avenue, Fort Lee.
DOCKERY, EDWARD J., private first class; Mrs. Anna Dockery, mother, 123 Watchung avenue, Montclair.
GIAMBALVO, WILLIAM, private; Mrs Marie Giambalvo, wife, 52 City Alley, New Brunswick.
GOOT, PAUL, private; Mrs. Anna Conklin, sister, 91 South Ninth street, Newark.
HOROWITZ, MORTON H., private first class; Mrs. Jennie Horowitz, mother, 280 Woodlawn avenue, Jersey City.
LARKIN, THOMAS W., corporal; Mrs. Anna N. Larkin, mother, 347 Palisade avenue, Cliffside Park.
MC DOUGALL, JOHN P., corporal; Mrs. Katherine McDougall, mother, 43 Myrtle avenue, Jersey City.
MABEY, ROBERT D., corporal; Mrs. Olga S. Mabey, wife, 171 Garrabrant avenue, Bloomfield.
MODUGNO, MICHAEL, corporal; Artillo Modugno, father, 272 Ampere Parkway, Bloomfield.
ROZANSKI, ALFRED V., private; Mrs. Mary Rozanski, mother, 526 South Pennsylvania street, Perth Amboy.
SALERNO, JOHN, private; Enrico Salerno, father, 80 Longfellow avenue, Newark.
SENKO, WALTER, private; Mrs. Olga Johnstone, sister, 21 Kent street, Newark.
TAVARES, JOAQUIN, private first class; Jimmy Tavares, brother, 71 Madison street, Newark.
VINCIGUERRA, JOSEPH O., private first class; Daniel A. Vinciguerra, father, 535 West Third street, Plainfield.
WADE, JOSEPH H., private; Mrs. Catherine Wade, mother, 38 Valley Road, Clifton.
WILLIAMSON, JOHN H., private first class; Mrs. John Williamson, wife, 15 Mount Vernon avenue, Bloomfield.
WRIGHT, William T., corporal; Arthur C. Wright, father, 22 Madison street, Glen Ridge.
ZISA, FRANK C., private; Joseph C. Zisa, brother, 324 Essex avenue, Hackensack.

13 Names Are Added To Navy Casualty List

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—The Navy announced today thirteen casualties in Navy forces, including five dead, four wounded and four missing.

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This brings to 24,544 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total inculdes 6,928 dead, 4,644 wounded and 12,972 missing.

The only casualty from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut on today's list was Ernest Francis Adams, reported missing. His brother, Vern Lenwood Adams, lives at West Park, N. Y.

KNOX HINTS ACTIONS ARE ABOUT TO OCCUR

Tells British Sailors in Presence of Eden Something Is Brewing

NORFOLK, Va., March 25 (AP)—Standing with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on the deck of a big British warship, Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox promised her wildly cheering crew today that "somewhere, sometime soon, we are going to demonstrate that we have the Boche and the Jap on the run."

Brief talks by Mr. Knox and Mr. Eden aboard the warship climaxed a whirlwind inspection tour of Navy establishments in the Hampton Roads area, in which the foreign Secretary reviewed several hundred officers and men of the British Navy.

Assuring the warship's crew that their families in Britain were "in very good heart, indeed," Mr. Eden told them that the bombing of Britain was "nothing like as bad as when you were last there, and the bombing of the Boche was very much better than when you were last there."

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The address of Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, before the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis tomorrow night will be broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System, it was announced here tonight. Mr. Eden's speech will begin at 9 P. M., Eastern war time.

OTTAWA, March 25 (Canadian Press) — Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, will address members of the House of Commons and Senate on next Thursday, Senator H. J. King, government Senate leader, informed members of the Upper House today. Mr. Eden's address will be given in the Commons Chamber and members of the Senate will be accommodated on the floor of the House.

QUEBEC EXPECTS SURPLUS

Revenue to Exceed Expenses in New Provincial Budget

QUEBEC, March 25 (AP)—In his fourth wartime budget speech before the Quebec Legislative Assembly, Treasurer Arthur Mathewson today forecast an overall surplus of $273,244 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944.

The treasurer said he was able to forecast a surplus after a $2,000,000 reduction in revenues and earmarking $5,000,000 for the sinking fund.

While forecasting no new taxes, he estimated revenues from the coming year at $90,196,929. Expenditures on ordinary account were estimated at $82,259,385 and capital expenditures at $7,664,300.

Japan Promises Independence To Burma

New York, March 25—Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo of Japan, in an address to the final plenary session of the eighty-first Diet today, declared that Japan's internal and foreign political position was developing ever more in her favor, the Berlin radio said in a Tokyo dispatch.

A Burmese delegation headed by Dr. Ba Maw was present, said the broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, and heard Tojo announce the forthcoming establishment of "an independent Burmese state."

Says All Energy Is Needed

Tojo contended that there were differences in the American-British camp resulting from alleged United States aspirations to world hegemony while in the Axis camp there was steadily strengthening cooperation.

He declared, the broadcast said, that this marching in close community was an additional element in "our confidence in victory."

The Premier said, however, that Japan knew it was necessary to exert all her energies to overcome obstacles to final victory.

Jap Raid on Airfield In India Reported

By the Associated Press.

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A Berlin broadcast heard today by the Associated Press in New York quoted a Japanese headquarters announcement as saying that Japanese planes raided an Allied airfield near Chittagong, in Eastern India, Tuesday and set fire to four planes on the ground and destroyed 11 others.

A British communique reported yesterday that enemy aircraft made a brief attack on an airfield in Southern Bengal, causing slight damage and a few casualties.

Japs Present An Oscar

New York, March 25 (AP)—The Japanese have selected a motion picture of their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor as the best film of 1942, the Tokyo radio said today in a broadcast reported by the OWI.

"This piece of work," the broadcast was quoted as saying, "has been chosen for its merits in revealing to the people the defined reason which lies behind the successes of the warriors who have gone through an unending and constant training which has brought them to be one and incomparable."

Japs Levy 20 to 35% Tax On Sales in Philippines

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Japanese-controlled Manila radio disclosed today that the inclusion of the Philippines in Japan's "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" had brought sales taxes ranging from 20 to 35 per cent to the people of the islands.

The broadcast, reported by the Office of War Information, quoted a "press bulletin" of the Philippine Bureau of Internal Revenue warning businessmen that the taxes must be paid monthly, with the first installment due March 30.

The levies were said to include a general 20 per cent "merchandise tax," an impost of 30 per cent on "semi-luxuries" and 35 per cent on "luxuries." The types of goods falling within these categories were not defined in the broadcast.

RAF Raids France; All Planes Return

London, March 25 (AP)—Whirlwind fighter-bombers escorted by Spitfires strewed explosives in the freight yards of Abbeville, France, this afternoon in a raid from which every plane returned, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The first two bombs dropped burst on a line of trucks and others fell in the target area of a large concentration of rolling stock, pilots said.

The Whirlwinds returned without a scratch except for a shell splinter in one plane, although anti-aircraft fire on the approaches was heavy. The Spitfires did their job so well that the Whilrwind crews did not even see a German fighter.

Scotland Is Target Of Reprisal Attacks By Nazi Bombers

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Northern England Also Raided, 4 German Planes Shot Down

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 25.—Scotland, untroubled by heavy German raids since the spring of 1941 and only once previously this year the target for a small-scale attack, felt the sting of German reprisal assaults early today when enemy bombers flew through severe anti-aircraft fire on the southeast coast and dropped incendiary bombs inland.

The last raid on Scotland was February 19 when a few planes caused slight damage.

300 Children Escape.

The heaviest enemy raid yesterday was on a town in Southeast England, where at least 12 were killed. Additional victims were being dug out of the debris.

More than 300 children got out of a school just 60 seconds before a bomb struck, it was reported.

British fighters and anti-aircraft defenses shot down five of an estimated twenty-five German planes that participated in an attack on Scotland and a raid over northern England that caused a small number of casualties. This increased German air force losses over Britain to twenty-six this month and more than fifty since Jan. 1.

[The Berlin radio broadcast a high command communique announcing that the Germans raided the junction of Ashford in southern England at daybreak Wednesday and made direct bomb hits on the railway station and supply stores. It said Wednesday night's raids were against "strategically important targets" on the Firth of Forth and on the British northeast coast.]

Rail Shops Damaged.

The British had reported the target of the Nantes raid was the St. Joseph locomotive works, one of the biggest locomotive factories in France.

The Air Ministry news service said that photographs revealed the Mosquitos had done heavy damage to French railway workshops at Tours in their raids during February.

The service declared that nearly 40,000 square feet of the main shop was damaged by a direct hit, that the greater part of two sections in a six-bay workshop was wiped out, and that 46,000 square feet of roof in a side bay shop was damaged by fire.

A direct hit was said to have demolished a quarter of a roundhouse, the report said. Other buildings were damaged by fire and explosion.

POST-WAR PLANS OUTLINED BY NAM

Importance Of Creating Jobs Through Free Initiative Is Principle Point

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 25—The National Association of Manufacturers today joined the field of post-war planners with a set of "principles necessary to prosperity" which put the importance of creating jobs—through free initiative—ahead of all else.

30.24- 2331

30.24- 2331

Asserting that its report, titled "Jobs-Freedom-Opportunity," was a basic study time-tested by sound business principles, the NAM urged business, agriculture and labor to use it as a "check sheet" against the post-war objectives advocated by the National Resources Planning Board, and not as a fixed or static cure-all plan.

"Business, agriculture and labor must accept their obligations," the report said. "Government can make it easy or difficult for them to do so, but Government must not accept the responsibility itself."

Withholds Security Comment

While withholding comment on such thinking as President Roosevelt's "cradle-to-grave" security and Sir William Beveridge's benefit plan, the NAM report takes the stand that an active and prosperous private industry is a basic essential.

The success of providing ample work, fair pay and good working conditions at home—under a civilian industrial revival—will go far toward aiding the world to recover its balance in the post-war period, the report insists.

The report endeavors to put a business platform under some of the variously proposed post-war objectives, and cites four factors which the businessmen believe will help determine post-war economic prosperity.

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They are:

The public's need for goods.

The productive capacity of the nation.

The public's accumulated buying power.

The public's willingness to buy.

"With respect to the first three factors," the report states, "we will have a favorable situation that is unprecedented in the nation's history. The public's willingness to buy is the only uncertain element in the picture, and even that can be assured if we are careful to avoid inflation and if business and governmental policies provide the assurance for continued jobs."

Getting down to figures, the report says that by the end of 1943 the accumulated demand for consumers' durable goods alone will total $12,000,000,000, including a demand for 10,000,000 automobiles and 20,000,000 radios.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Maintenance Needs

Every other household and family necesity will be greatly in demand by the end of 1943 (the end of the war is not predicted), while an accumulated demand for 1,000,000 private homes and deferred maintenance costs of $3,500,000,000 for private and public property will push the employment possibilities higher, the survey said.

To create production for these demands, the report shows that during 1943 the machine-tool capacity of the nation will reach $1,400,000,000 — seven times as much as in 1939 — while electric-power capacity will increase twenty per cent., aluminum capacity will be five times as great, and magnesium production will be one hundred times as great.

Records indicate, the report continues, that individuals are saving money at a rapid rate, and that $24,000,000,000 worth of war bonds will be held by the public at the end of 1943, while cash on hand in public and commercial bank deposits may aggregate as much as $134,000,000,000.

Flow Of Capital Needed

Recommendations by NAM in the domestic field cover such post-war principles as the fostering of competition, the elimination of cost and price rigidities, elimination of unnecessary restrictions on investment, a general overhaulng of our tax laws, and important adjustments in money, banking and credit systems.

Regardless of what is done in maintaining heavy Government controls over business in the post-war period, the NAM says, it will still not be possible to provide the jobs necessary "to create and maintain prosperity" and make full use of the great post-war production capacity of the nation "unless there are established those conditions which will assure an adequate flow of capital into American industry."

Describing the vast changes in industrial processes, the report points out that "in the old days a man used simple tools which he himself owned." But today a worker must be equipped with power-driven, highly complicated and expensive machines, plus buildings.

$6,000 A Worker

"On the average it costs $6,000 per worker in America to provide these machines and these buildings," it said, adding that hundreds of investors, including workmen, must be attracted to such investments in order to produce the goods, and that the "profits" element represents the award for taking the risk involved.

RAILROAD--IN BRITAIN, NORTH AFRICA, OR ON THE CONTINENT. ALTHOUGH THE CARS WERE PRODUCED IN BRITAIN, THE TRAIN IS POWERED BY AN AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE, BUILT IN SCHENECTADY, N.Y

MAR 26 1943

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE FIRST HOSPITAL TRAIN BUILT IN BRITAIN FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT WAS FORMALLY HANDED OVER TODAY TO BRIG.-GEN.PAUL R.HAWLEY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE TRAIN OF SIX WARD CARS AND A CAR FOR SITTING-UP P N",5' :-, :-446 ,3-4)6 300 WOUNDED.

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IT ALSO INCLUDES A PHARMACY CAR AND OPERATING THEATER, TWO KITCHEN CARS AND OTHER CARS FOR STORES, OFFICES, MEDICAL OFFICERS, NURSES AND ATTENDANTS.

BRIG.-GEN.HAWLEY SAID THIS "IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE CLOSE COOPERATION WE HAVE RECEIVED THROUGHOUT. I WISH THE PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES COULD SEE FOR THEMSELVES THIS EXAMPLE OF REVERSE LEND-LEASE."

THREE AMERICAN NURSES AND A U.S. ARMY ELECTRICIAN HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE TRAIN THUS FAR. ALL SECOND LIEUTENANTS THEY ARE: NELL RUSSELL, 940 WATER ST., INDIANA, PA.; HELEN DONLEY, 2301 EAST 6TH ST., PINE BLUFF, ARK., AND SHIRLEY RALPH, 148-42 86TH AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y. THE SOLDIER IS PRIVATE WILLIAM CHIUSANO, 1788 EAST 51ST ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

THE TRAIN EVENTUALLY WILL BE STAFFED BY THREE MEDICAL OFFICERS, THREE NURSES, AND 48 ENLISTED MEN WHO WILL SERVE AS COOKS, ORDERLIES AND MAINTENANCE WORKERS.

THE TRAIN, IT WAS POINTED OUT, IS BUILT TO RUN ON ANY GUAGE

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID TODAY A FIRE HAD KILLED 80 PERSONS AND DESTROYED 800 HOMES IN BUCHAREST, THE CAPITAL OF RUMANIA. (THIS DISPATCH DID NOT STATE THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.)

XM1250AEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT NAZI CIRCLES THINK THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WILL TRY TO INVADE EUROPE'S ATLANTIC COAST DESPITE RUMORS WHICH IT SAID WERE "LAUNCHED" FROM WASHINGTON AND LONDON THAT INVASION WOULD BE THROUGH THE BALKANS.

WE850

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LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-SQDN.LDR.MERVYN HORATIO HERBERT, VISCOUNT CLIVE, DIRECT DESCENDANT OF CLIVE OF INDIA AND 17TH BARON DARCY DE (SMALL D) KNAYTH, HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE SIX-FOOT-FOUR PEER, WHO JOINED THE R.A.F.IN THE RANKS AT THE START OF THE WAR, WAS CREDITED WITH MANY OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS. HE RECENTLY PILOTED THE NEW FAST MOSQUITO BOMBERS.

THE VISCOUNT SUCCEEDED TO HIS MOTHER'S (CORRECT) BARONY IN 1938. HIS HEIR IS HON.DAVINA MARCIA HERBERT, HIS FOUR-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER.

WE849PEW

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-TEN MEN SALUTED A SILVER INDIAN'S HEAD BEFORE THE CURIOUS EYES OF HUNDREDS OF DINERS IN THE FASHIONABLE SAVOY HOTEL TONIGHT. THEY PROBABLY WERE THE ONLY ONES THERE WHO KNEW WHAT THE GESTURE MEANT.

THE INSIGNIA IS THAT OF THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE, FAMOUS AMERICAN UNIT THAT WAS ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH AIR FORCE IN THE FIRST GREAT WAR. THIS WAR BROUGHT THEM TOGETHER IN AN UNEXPECTED REUNION.

FIVE OF THEM ARE AMERICANS, ALL FORMER FLYERS NOW SERVING WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN ENGLAND. THEY ARE COL.BENNET A.MOLTER, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; LIEUT.-COL.KENNETH P.LITTAUER, WESTPORT, CONN.; MAJOR JOSEPH C.STEHLIN, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.; CAPT.HERSCHEL J.MCKEE, INDIANAPOLIS,IND., AND CAPT.CLARENCE B.SHONINGER, GREAT NECK, N.Y.

THE OTHER FIVE ARE FRENCH, OLD PILOTS WHO FLEW BESIDE THEIR AMERICAN COMRADES IN THE OTHER WAR AND EVEN GAVE SOME OF THEM THEIR FIRST LESSONS IN TAXIING FLIMSY BLERIOT PLANES UP AND DOWN POSTAGE-STAMP AIRFIELDS IN FRANCE.

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VICTOR SULLIVAN, A LONDON TAILOR, WHO CLAIMED CREDIT FOR BRINGING THEM TOGETHER TONIGHT, WAS A GUEST OF THE FLYERS.

"I OUTFITTED MOST OF THEM FOR THE LAST WAR," SULLIVAN EXPLAINED, "SO WHEN THEY CAME OVER FOR THIS ONE THEY NATURALLY CAME TO ME FOR UNIFORMS AND I TOLD EACH ONE ABOUT THE OTHERS."

XM1250AEW

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AN INFLUENZA ATTACK SUFFERED BY POPE PIUS XII "IS TAKING ITS NORMAL COURSE AND THERE IS ALREADY A CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION."

GH959AEW

MAR 26 1943

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO BROADCAST BERLIN REPORTS LATE TONIGHT ADMITTING A RETREAT OF AXIS TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA TO PREPARED POSITIONS AT AN UNSPECIFIED POINT WHERE THEY WERE ATTACKED BY BRITISH FORCES "COMING FROM THE DESERT."

"ACCORDING TO BERLIN REPORTS," THE VICHY RADIO ADDED, "AMERICAN FORCES HAVE ATTACKED ON A BROAD FRONT IN THE MAKNASSY REGION AND MANAGED TO PENETRATE GERMAN POSITIONS TEMPORARILY.

"THEY LATER WERE REPULSED BY GERMAN RESERVES AND GERMAN-ITALIAN

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FORCES REMAINED IN POSSESSION OF THEIR DEFENSE POSITIONS.

"A GREAT DEAL OF WAR MATERIAL WAS EITHER CAPTURED OR DESTROYED BY AXIS FORCES."

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE CAIRO CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT FRENCH NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THE GERMANS HAD LAUNCHED A SERIES OF STRONG ATTACKS AGAINST THE YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA FORCES OF GENERAL DRAJA MIHAILOVIC IN EASTERN SERBIA AND BOSNIA.

BULGARIAN TROOPS ARE SUPPORTING THE GERMANS, THE DISPATCH SAID.

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-- THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT ABOUT 50 PERSONS WERE WOUNDED IN THE RAF'S DAYLIGHT RAID ON NANTES MARCH 22 AND THAT ABOUT 500 HOUSES HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN AN ASSAULT THAT NIGHT ON ST.NAZAIRE, BIG NAZI SUBMARINE BASE ON THE FRENCH WEST COAST.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE BRITISH HAD REPORTED THAT THE TARGET OF THE NANTES RAID WAS THE ST.JOSEPH LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, ONE OF THE BIGGEST LOCOMOTIVE FACTORIES IN FRANCE.

LONDON, MARCH 25 (AP)--LIEUT. GEN. ETTIENNE PAUL BEYNET, WHO COMMANDED THE FRENCH 14TH ARMY CORPS IN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE, HAS ARRIVED HERE TO JOIN THE FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES, GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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GEN. BEYNET WAS AN INFANTRY CAPTAIN IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND SERVED BRIEFLY IN ALGERIA AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE IN THIS WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE BELGIAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS HAD UNAVAILINGLY PROTESTED FROM HIS CHATEAU-PRISON AT LAEKEN TO ADOLF HITLER AGAINST THE DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN WORKERS.

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IT SAID HE RECEIVED A REPLY SAYING THE DEPORTATIONS WOULD BE CONTINUED BECAUSE OF "WAR NECESSITIES."

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE KING DISCLOSED HIS ACTION IN A LETTER TO M. NOLF, PRESIDENT OF THE BELGIAN RED CROSS, WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY WAS PUBLISHED IN A CLANDESTINE NEWSPAPER, LA LIBRE BELGIQUE.

BASEBALL

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-UNLESS THE JOB OF CARRYING THE WAR TO THE AXIS TAKES PRECEDENCE, THE OPENING OF WHAT THE U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS DESCRIBES AS "THE GREATEST BASEBALL SEASON ANY COUNTRY OUTSIDE OF THE U.S. HAS EVER KNOWN," IS SLATED FOR MAY 15 IN GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPT. STANLEY BACH, ATHLETIC OFFICER OF THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY, ANNOUNCED PLANS TODAY FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF SIX SERVICE LEAGUES IN ENGLAND AND ONE IN NORTHERN IRELAND. THE SCHEDULE CALLS FOR EACH TO PLAY 30 GAMES ON DIAMONDS LAID OUT ON FOOTBALL FIELDS.

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CAPT. BACH ALSO ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF THE "LONDON INTERNATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE" WITH THE MEMBERS COMPOSED OF FOUR AMERICAN, THREE CANADIAN AND ONE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION TEAMS. THE LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE AMERICANS IS LIEUT.WILLIAM STERNS OF SUMMIT, N.J. EACH TEAM WILL PLAY AT LEAST ONE GAME WEEKLY, WITH THE "SOLDIER WORLD SERIES" SCHEDULED FOR SOMETIME AFTER SEPT. 1.

LAST YEAR A CROWD OF 45,000 ATTENDED A GAME BETWEEN TWO AMERICAN TEAMS IN THE HAMPDEN STADIUM AT GLASGOW, WHICH HAS A CAPACITY OF 150,000. CAPT. BACH SAID GLASGOW OFFICIALS TOLD HIM AN ADVANCE NOTICE OF SIX WEEKS WOULD RESULT IN A CROWD OF 100,000 FOR FUTURE GAMES.

BY GLADWIN HILL

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 25-(AP)-"UP HERE YOU FIGHT GERMANS--IN NORTH AFRICA YOU FIGHT THE ELEMENTS."

THAT IS THE OPINION OF CREWS OF A GROUP OF LIBERATOR BOMBERS WHICH WENT FROM HERE TO NORTH AFRICA IN DECEMBER AND FOR THREE MONTHS EXECUTED SCORES OF RAIDS ON ITALY AND TUNISIA, PART OF THE TIME FROM A BARE DESERT BASE.

THE AIR FORCE PERMITTED THE DISCLOSURE TODAY THAT THEY HAVE RETURNED--WITH MOST OF THEIR 24 ORIGINAL SHIPS.

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THE WORDS ARE THOSE OF CAPT.BILL KEEFER OF TORRANCE, CALIF., PILOT OF A "MIRACLE SHIP," THE LIBERATOR "LIBERTY LAD," WHICH COMPLETED 25 RAIDS IN BOTH THEATERS WITH ONLY FIVE MINOR HOLES.

THE GROUP LEFT ON SHORT NOTICE WITH CLOTHES ENOUGH FOR ONLY A FEW DAYS, ATE A CHRISTMAS DINNER OF STEAK AND CHICKEN OFF PACKING BOXES IN THE DESERT, FOR THREE MONTHS OPERATED WITHOUT GROUND CREWS, WITH THE COMBAT CREWS DOING THE SERVICING, AND EXECUTED A RAID WHICH WAS CALLED THE "BEST BOMBING IN THE MIDDLE EAST."

THAT RAID WAS AN ATTACK ON SFAX LAST DEC. 31 WHEN LIBERATORS BOMBED SHIPPING AND THREE POWER PLANTS, NEATLY BLASTING EACH AND SETTING A FIRE AT ONE WHICH STILL WAS GOING FIVE DAYS LATER. THE BOYS SPENT NEW YEAR'S EVE DREAMING ABOUT THEIR SUCCESS.

THE GROUP MADE 10 RAIDS ON ITALIAN TERRITORY, FLYING AS MUCH AS 900 MILES TO THEIR TARGETS, MOSTLY OVER WATER, AND MAKING THE RETURN TRIPS BY DARK.

THE CREWS TOLD MANY STORIES, INCLUDING ONE ABOUT LIEUT.LLEWELYN BROWN OF MALVERN, ARK., AND THE LIBERATOR "FLYING COCK," WHICH IN A JAN. 15 RAID ON TRIPOLI RIGHT OVER THE TARGET GOT A SHELL IN ONE ENGINE.

THE ENGINE HEATED AND BURNED UNTIL A TRAIL OF FLAME SCORCHED THE REAR RUDDER. FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CREW BAILED OUT, AND BROWN GOT THE "FLYING COCK" BACK TO BENGASI, SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES FROM THE BASE, WHERE A HUNDRED BULLET HOLES WERE PATCHED. REPAIRS FINALLY WERE COMPLETED WITH GERMAN PARTS AND CROSSED WIRES TO START HER ON THE

FLIGHT BACK TO HER BASE.

BROWN GOT THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

LIEUT.JAMES GILLESPIE OF HAW RIVER, N.C., NAVIGATOR OF THE LIBERATOR "BIG DEALER," TOLD ABOUT A RAID ON BIZERTE LAST DEC. 13 WHEN THE SHIP GOT 320 FLAK AND BULLET HOLES.

"IT WAS A SEVEN AND A HALF HOUR ROUND TRIP--1500 MILES--AND OUR ELECTRIC, HYDRAULIC AND OXYGEN SYSTEMS WERE KNOCKED OUT.

"THE TUNNEL GUNNER--SGT.RAYMOND A.CLENDENING OF PLOVER, WIS.--GOT SHOT UP SO BADLY THEY PICKED FLAK OUT OF HIM FOR A MONTH. BUT HE PULLED THROUGH ALL RIGHT. HE FOUND SOME MORE IN HIS HEAD THE OTHER DAY."

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THEY TOLD ABOUT THE "LIBERTY LASS," WHICH ALWAYS FLIES IN FORMATION WITH THE UNSCATHED "LIBERTY LAD" AND "LIBERTY LIMITED."

"LIBERTY LASS" IS PILOTED BY LIEUT.DAVIS S.THAYER OF HOUSTON, TEX. ON ONE RAID THE PLANE GOT 50 FIGHTER ATTACKS. A WAIST GUNNER WAS WOUNDED IN ONE HIP BY A 20-MILLIMETER SHELL, THE OXYGEN SYSTEM WAS KNOCKED OUT SO THAT THE CREW HAD TO USE "WALK AROUND" OXYGEN BOTTLES AND THE PLANE LANDED WITHOUT A RUDDER. THE CREW CHANGED AN ENGINE ON THE DESERT IN THREE DAYS, WHICH IS REGARDED HERE AS ENGINEERING WIZARDRY.

THE IMMUNITY RECORD OF THE THIRD OF THE TRIUMVIRATE--PILOTED BY LIEUT.FRANK HODGES OF KOSCIUSKO, MISS.--WAS BROKEN RECENTLY BY A FIRE IN AN ENGINE.

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SERVICING PLANES BY COMBAT CREWS IS NOT SUCH A BIG PROBLEM, EXPLAINED THE NAVIGATOR OF THE "LIBERTY LASS," LIEUT.ROBERT E.NELSON

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OF RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

"WE DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO EXCEPT TO FLY AND WORK," HE SAID. "THERE WERE NO SHOWS AND WE WEREN'T BOTHERED WITH RED TAPE."

"NO," COMMENTED LIEUT.LELAND J.RATH OF ALMOND, WIS., CO-PILOT OF THE "LIBERTY LAD," TONS OF RED TAPE CAME INTO OUR BASE, BUT SOMEHOW THE WIND BLEW IT ALL AWAY."

LIEUT.KENNETH HERBERT OF LAKE CHARLES, LA., SAID "THE IDEAL SET-UP WOULD BE FLYING THERE AND LIVING HERE."

WHEN THEY GOT BACK TO ENGLAND THEY FOUND THEIR CHRISTMAS PACKAGES AWAITING THEM.

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OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREWS INCLUDED "LAD" NAVIGATOR LIEUT. JOSEPH H.WALKER OF BIRMINGHAMA, ALA., "LASS" CO-PILOT LIEUT.JAMES J. O'LEARY OF OMAHA, NEB., "GERONIMO II" PILOT LIEUT.BILL WILLIAMS OF FORT WORTH, TEX., CO-PILOT LIEUT.EARL KENT OF 1030 BENTON BLVD., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND NAVIGATOR LIEUT.RICHARD SCHOENBERGER OF MIAMISBURG, OHIO; "LAD" RADIOMAN SGT.RALPH HARMS OF DUBUQUE, IOWA, "HOT STUFF" CO-PILOT LIEUT.JOHN H.LENTZ OF CHICAGO, "LAD" ENGINEER SGT.JOHN J.HAYES OF WALTHAM, MASS., WAIST GUNNER SGT.JACKE BAZER OF ARNEGARD, N.D., AND TAIL GUNNER SGT.COIN (CQ) FOGLEMAN OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND "EL LOBO" WAIST GUNNER SGT.CHARLES N.WOERNER OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE GROUP WAS COMMANDED BY COL. EDWARD J.TIMBERLAKE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

EJ&ME332PEW

WITH LONDON AERIAL.

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, MARCH 25-(AP)- THE SOUND OF HEAVY EXPLOSIONS ROLLED ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL FROM THE CONTINENT DURING THE AFTERNOON AND VAPOR TRAILS FROM HIGH-FLYING AIRCRAFT WERE SEEN HIGH ABOVE THE AREA WEST OF BOULOGNE, INDICATING A BIG RAID WAS IN PROGRESS.

BERN [illegible]

AT THE TIME THE YOUTHS ARE GATHERED FOR TRANSPORT, THEY MAY THEN ASK FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS, WHICH THE DISPATCH SAID WILL BE "THE MOST SEVERE" WITH DOCTORS DIRECTED TO CONSIDER AS CAPABLE "EVEN THOSE WITH ONLY ONE LEG." IT ALREADY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT THEXONGXCXXX EXEMPTIONS WILL BE MADE ONLY FOR PARALYSIS OR SEVERE CASES OF TUBERCULOSES.

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SIMILAR TO THE AGE GROUPS OF 21 TO 23, TOTALLING APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000, OF WHOM 25 PER CENT OR 250,000 ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN SENT EAST, THE YOUTHS IN THE EIGHT NEW CLASSES LIABLE TO FORCED LABOR WILL NOT FIGURE IN THE AGGREGATE.

THE EIGHT NEW CLASSES ALREADY HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED IN SOME PARTS OF FRANCE, WHICHCHNEX AND, THE DISPATCH SAID, THEY CREATED "A GRAVE IMPRESSION ON THE PEOPLE AND WERE EXPECTED TO CAUSE NEW TENSION."

MAYORS WERE CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF COMPILING LISTS OF YOUNG MEN IN THESE AGE GROUPS LIABLE FOR FORCED WORK IN REICH INDUSTRYES OR DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION AND OF INDICATING THE PHYSICAL APTITUDE OF EACH.

MADRID, MARCH 25 (AP)--THE COFFIN OF HANS ADOLF VON MOLTKE, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO MADRID WHO DIED AT HIS POST ON MONDAY, CROSSED MADRID TODAY ON AN ARTILLERY CAISSON FOLLOWED BY COUNT FRIEDRICH WERNER VON DER SCHULENBERG, ADOLF HITLER'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S CABINET. IT WAS THE MOST ELABORATE FUNERAL PROCESSION MADRID HAS KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS.

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BEGINNING AT 4:30 PP.M., THE PROCESSION CROSSED ALMOST THE ENTIRE CAPITAL FROM THE LATE NAZI AMBASSADOR'S HOME [redacted] TO THE RAILROAD STATION.

THERE VON MOLTKE'S REMAINS, WHICH WERE GIVEN A FUNERAL OF THE TYPE USUALLY ACCORDED A CAPTAIN GENERAL IN SPAIN, WERE PLACED ABOARD A SPECIAL TRAIN ENROUTE TO GERMANY for burial

30.24-2337

By Noland Norgaard

AN ADVANCE UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE IN TUNISIA, MAR 26 1943

MARCH 24 -- (DELAYED) -- (AP) -- LIEUT. MAURICE LANGBERG OF CANAL POINT, FLA., FOUGHT IN A SPITFIRES AGAINST THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FOR NINE MONTHS BEFORE HE FINALLY BAGGED HIS FIRST VICTIM THIS WEEK AND THEN HE CRAMMED INTO 24 HOURS ENOUGH ADVENTURE TO LAST FOR MOST MEN A LIFETIME.

IN RAPID SEQUENCE, AFTER HE SHOT DOWN A NAZI DIVE BOMBER, LANGBERG HAD HIS SPITFIRE DAMAGED BY ENEMY GROUND FIRE, BAILED OUT SAFELY WHEN TWO MESSERSCHMITTS SHOT DOWN HIS DAMAGED PLANE, WAS CAPTURED BY ITALIANS, MADE TWO SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE AND FINALLY WAS LEFT FREE TO REACH THE AMERICAN LINES WHEN HIS CAPTORS FLED. MAR 26 1943

TODAY, WITH A BRUISE OVER ONE EYE AS A SOUVENIR OF ONE FRUSTRATED ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE, HE JOINED HIS SQUADRON TO CELEBRATE HIS 25TH BIRTHDAY.

30.24-2337

LANGBERG WAS ON A FLIGHT NEAR MAKNASSY WHEN TWO MESSERSCHMITTS APPEARED IN FRONT OF HIM. HE SCORED HITS ON ONE AND CHASED IT NEARLY TO GABES, BUT WAS UNABLE TO GET CLOSE ENOUGH TO FINISH IT OFF. MAR 26 1943

HEADING BACK FOR HIS HOME FIELD, HE ENCOUNTERED TWO JUNKERS 88 87S AND SHOT DOWN ONE OF THEM. GOING DOWN TO SEE IT EXPLODE, HE WAS MET BY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH DAMAGED HIS SPITFIRE'S RUDDER.

THE SPITFIRE HE WAS LIMPING HOMEWARD WHEN IT MET FIVE MESSERSCHMITTS, TWO OF WHICH DIVED TO ATTACK. THEIR BULLETS SPATTERED ON THE ARMOR PLATE OF THE PILOT'S COCKPIT, SET FIRE TO THE ENGINE AND BLASTED THE RADIO.

LANGBERG PARACHUTED TO EARTH BUT SOON WAS SEIZED BY TWO ITALIAN SOLDIERS AND TAKEN TO THEIR CAMP.

"THE COMPANY COMMANDER SPOKE SOME ENGLISH AND WAS QUITE A NICE GUY," THE PILOT RELATED. "WE PLAYED SOME CHESS AND I TAUGHT THEM TO PLAY BLACKJACK."

THE FLYER'S FIRST EFFORT TO ESCAPE WAS MADE THAT EVENING WHEN HE STEPPED OUTSIDE THE ALIEN HEADQUARTERS HOUSE WITH TWO [redacted] OF HIS CAPTORS. HE RAN AND HID IN THE BUSHES BUT SOON WAS RECAPTURED AND PLACED UNDER ARMED GUARD.

NEXT MORNING, THE ITALIANS BROKE CAMP AND MARCH TWO AND A HALF MILES THROUGH A PASS AND INTO THE MOUNTAINS. LANGBERG WALKED BESIDE THE COMMANDER AHEAD OF THE OTHERS AND WHEN [redacted] THE BROW OF A HILL HID THOSE BEHIND, HE TRIED TO GRAB THE OFFICER'S GUN.

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THE COMMANDER TOOK A QUICK STEP AWAY AND KNOCKED LANGBERG OUT WITH A BLOW ON THE HEAD WITH A RIFLE. WHEN HE [redacted]

REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS, THE PILOT FEIGNED INABILITY TO WALK. THE ITALIANS, ALREADY ALARMED BY SOUNDS OF HEAVY FIRING IN THE VICINITY, DECIDED TO LEAVE A DETACHMENT OF FIVE SOLDIERS TO BRING THE CAPTIVE ALONG WHEN HE WAS ABLE TO TRAVEL.

THE FIRING CONTINUED AND SOON THE FIVE GUARDS ALSO DECIDED TO DEPART, LEAVING LANGBERG FREE. AFTER A TWO-HOUR WALK HE REACHED AN AMERICAN OUTPOST.

LANGBERG WAS A MEMBER OF ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN FIGHTER SQUADRONS TO SEE ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS OVER THE CHANNEL AND NORTHERN FRANCE BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

2000 SERIES COMPLETE--FLS-146P

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, MARCH 24--(DELAYED)--(AP)--AMONG INTERESTING SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN TUNISIA ARE THOSE READING: "THE FIRST ARMY WELCOMES THE EIGHTH ARMY."

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TWO SIGNS BEARING THIS INSCRIPTION WERE ERECTED TODAY AT THE JUNCTURE OF THE GABES-GAFSA AND THE MAKNASSY-EL GUETAR ROADS.

THEY ARE ONE OF THE MANY INDICATIONS OF THE EAGERNESS OF ARMIES THE TWO BRITISH [redacted] AND THE AMERICANS AND FRENCH BATTLING IN CENTRAL TUNISIA TO JOIN FORCES AND

THEY ARE ONE OF THE MANY INDICATIONS OF THE EAGERNESS OF THE [redacted] AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIRST ARMY AND THE EIGHTH ARMY TO JOIN FORCES AND COMPLETE TOGETHER THE JOB OF PUSHING THE AXIS [redacted] INTO THE SEA.

WU-OP23 BOYLES [redacted] 01809 JRT 322PEM

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

30. .24- 2339

AT AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN TUNISIA, MARCH 23 (DELAYED) -(AP)-AMERICAN PILOTS SENT THREE STUKAS CRASHING IN FLAMES AND DAMAGED FOUR MORE WHEN AMERICAN AND GERMAN BOMBING MISSIONS MET BY CHANGE LAST SUNDAY. THE HEROES OF THE ODD BATTLE TOLD THEIR STORIES TODAY.

LIEUT.JAMES MACDONALD, 22, OF MONTREAL, PILOT OF ONE OF THE AMERICAN SPITFIRES WHICH ESCORTED THE BOMBERS, SAID "I DIVED ON MY TARGET, A SLOW FLYING MACHINE, AND I WAS ON TOP OF HIM BEFORE I KNEW IT.

"I GAVE HIM A BURST AT ABOUT 40 YARDS AND HE PRACTICALLY BLEW UP IN MY FACE. I DON'T KNOW HOW I MISSED THE DEBRIS ON HIS PLANE. IT WAS THAT CLOSE."

LIEUT.JOHN H.POULK, 24, OF WILLACOOCHEE, GA., ALSO KNOCKED DOWN A STUKA. THE THIRD VICTORY WAS SHARED BETWEEN LIEUTENANTS CARL PAYNE, 21, OF COLUMBIS, O., AND ROBERT MCCARTHY, 23, OF SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

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FLIERS DAMAGING STUKAS WERE LIEUT.GERALD JACKSON, 23, ALBION, N.Y.; CAPT.CHARLES WILSON, 25, WINDBER,PA., WHO DAMAGED TWO, AND MAJ.HARRISON R.THYNG, THE 28-YEAR-OLD SQUADRON COMMANDER, OF PITTSFIELD, N.H. THYNG PREVIOUSLY HAD DESTROYED THREE PLANES.

"I DIVED DOWN AND SEEMED TO HAVE TWO OF THEM IN MY SIGHTS," REMARKED WILSON. "I SAW MY TRACERS SPLATTERING AGAINST ONE AND THE OTHER NOSED OVER AND DIVED TOWARD THE DECK."

JACKSON CRIPPLED HIS STUKA WITH A HEADON SHOT WHEN IT CAME TOWARD HIM.

"IT GAVE US A GOOD FEELING," SAID PAYNE, "TO KNOW WE BROKE UP THOSE STUKAS BEFORE THEY COULD DROP ANY STUFF ON OUR GROUND BUDDIES."

30.24- 2339

AT AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN TUNISIA, FIRST ADD LIEUT.WADE (BY BOYLE) XXX STOP US." (add from previous night) JE

WADE SAID THAT IN THE OPENING ATTACK YESTERDAY "EVERYBODY FOUND SOMETHING TO SHOOT AT AS WE MOVED BACK AND FORTH OVER THE ROAD LIKE A LETTER 'S) AT 270 MILES AN HOUR AT ALTITUDES RANGING FROM 10 TO 100 FEET."

IN THE FIRST MISSION TODAY MAJOR WILLIAM B.GILCHRIST OF ORLANDO, FLA., DESTROYED FIVE TRUCKS AND RETURNED SAYING "I NEVER HAD SO MUCH FUN IN MY LIFE--I ONLY REGRET MY AMMUNITION RAN OUT TOO SOON."

FLIGHT OFFICER FREDERICK OGIER, 20, OF 1426 SAN MARCO ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., DAMAGED SEVERAL VEHICLES ON THE SAME TRIP.

TWO OTHER P-39 PILOTS--LIEUTENANTS ROBERT H.WAGNER, 23, OF REDLANDS, CALIF., AND GORDON B.SLATER, 22, LEBEC, CALIF.--SHOT UP 10 TRUCKS AND A NUMBER OF AXIS TROOPS. WAGNER BURNED HIS 30 CALIBER GUNS OUT ON THE MISSION.

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CAPT.ELTON GIUSTI, 26, OF 3451 LOMBARD STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, WHO MADE THE LAST TRIP OVER THE ROAD TODAY, SAID:

"IT WAS VACANT OF VEHICLES AND NOTHING WAS MOVING, SO WE SEARCHED UNTIL WE FOUND A CAMOUFLAGED BIVOUAC AREA AND SHOT UP SOME PARTLY HIDDEN TRUCKS WHICH HAD BEEN HASTILY ENTRENCHED. THEN WE CAME HOME BECAUSE THERE WAS NOTHING LEFT TO SHOOT AT."

AMONG OTHER PILOTS PARTICIPATING IN THE MISSIONS WERE LIEUTENANTS CLARENCE H.CLABCLEUGH, 26, HEBRONVILLE, TEXAS; PRESSLY G.CLEMONS, 23, OF HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, AND WERNER F.LUECKHOFF, 23, OF 1850 WEST GRAND BOULEVARD, DETROIT, MICH.

SBJJAAEW

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN TUNISIA, MARCH 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.THEODORE SWEETLAND, 23, OF PIEDMONT, CALIF., IS STILL TALKING ABOUT THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY--BUT THIS TIME IT WAS A MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTER, NOT A FISH.

SWEETLAND, AN AMERICAN SPITFIRE PILOT, WAS OUT ON A FORAY OVER GERMAN TERRITORY WITH HIS FORMATION WHEN HE SAW TWO ME-109'S BELOW AND DIVED ON THE ENEMY PLANES.

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"THEY DELIBERATELY FLEW OVER ONE OF THEIR HEAVY FLAK (ANTI-AIRCRAFT) AREAS HOPING TO SHAKE US OFF," SWEETLAND SAID, "BUT I STUCK RIGHT WITH ONE AND GAVE HIM ALL I HAD IN AN UP-AND-DOWN CHASE THAT LASTED FOR 10 MINUTS AND ABOUT 30 MILES.

"I LET GO EVERY BULLET I HAD AT THE FELLOW, HOLDING MY FIRE ONLY WHEN WE ZIPPED THROUGH CLOUDS AND STARTING UP AS SOON AS I COULD SEE HIM AGAIN.

"I DAMAGED HIM WITH HITS IN BOTH WINGS BUT COULDN'T BRING HIM DWN. WHEN I RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION I WAS DEEP IN GERMAN COUNTRY, D I FLEW BACK ON DECK (AT A HIGH ALTITUDE) ALL THE WAY.

"ON THE WAY HOME I CAME ACROSS SOME GERMAN TANKS OFFERING A GOOD TARGET BUT DIDN'T HAVE A THING LEFT TO SHOOT AT THEM.

"IT WAS JUST MY OFF DAY--BUT I SURE WOULD LIKE TO MEET UP WITH THAT ME-109 AGAIN."

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BY WILLIAM B. KING

ON THE DJEBEL ASIOD BATTLEFRONT IN NORTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 24 -- (DELAYED) -- (AP) -- BRITISH TROOPS ON BRIGHT MOON-LIGHT LAST NIGHT RACED UP A SMALL HILL NEAR MEFSA STATION, ON THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE TUNISIAN BATTLEFRONT, AND WRESTED IT FROM A GERMAN FORCE ON THE CREST.

THE HILL, WHICH TROOPS CALL "THE PIMPLE," IS THE SAME ONE THAT THE NAZIS CAPTURED ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 20. AN AL-LIED COUNTER-ATTACK AT THAT TIME FAILED.

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LAST NIGHT'S ATTACK RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF 11 PRISONERS AND DEATH OR INJURY TO THE REMAINDER OF THE GERMAN FORCE OF 40 TO 50 MEN. THE ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED AFTER ARTILLERY PREPARATIONS THROUGH THE PREVIOUS DAY.

ONE UNIT ATTACKED THE HILL FROM THE LEFT FLANK, ANOTHER FROM THE RIGHT AND A THIRD MADE A FRONTAL BAYONET ASSAULT.

WHEN THE TROOPS REACHED THE ENEMY POSITIONS THEY FOUND THE GERMANS STILL DUCKING IN FOXHOLES AS A RESULT OF THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE FROM A NEIGHBORING HILL HELD BY THE ALLIES.

THE COLONEL WHO DIRECTED THE ATTACK WAS STROLLING ABOUT THE ROCKY SUMMIT WHEN HE STUMBLED INTO A SLIT TRENCH AND UNCOVERED TWO GERMANS HUDDLED THERE.

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THE HILL WAS SECURELY IN ALLIED HANDS BY 1 A.M. AND [illegible] ADDITIONAL ENGINEERS BEGAN BLASTING MOLES IN THE SURFACE FOR DEFENSES.

APL 120 THIRD KINGS 1513 JRT 123PEW

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, MARCH 23--(DELAYED)-(AP)-EVERYBODY FROM COOK TO SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TRUCK DRIVERS IN ONE 155-MILLIMETER HOWITZER BATTERY PITCHED IN TODAY TO HELP STEM A GERMAN TANK DRIVE.

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THEY WERE SO EAGER TO GET A HIGH SCORE THAT WHEN THE AMMUNITION RAN LOW THEY RUSHED A FRESH SUPPLY OF SHELLS UP MOUNTAIN SLOPES IN RELAYS BY HAND.

A STORY SHOWING TYPICAL AMERICAN BATTLE INGENUITY WAS TOLD BY BATTERY CAPT.JAMES P.MULCAHY, 23, OF 140 WALL ST., ORLANDO, FLA.

"OUR FOUR GUNS DID WELL," HE SAID. "WE FIRED SEVERAL HUNDRED ROUNDS FROM OUR GUNS AND THOSE GERMANS DON'T LIKE OUR SHELLS LANDING IN THEIR LAPS."

"IT WAS A REAL EMERGENCY AND WE POOLED EVERYBODY FROM KITCHEN HELP TO TRUCK DRIVERS TO STOP THE NAZIS. THEY WERE ALL YIPPING TO GET IN AND DO SOMETHING.

"AT ONE POINT TANKS WERE STILL COMING TOWARD US AT 2,500 YARDS AND WE ONLY HAD 20 SHELLS LEFT. WHEN THE FIRST AMMUNITION TRUCK CAME IN SIGHT THE BOYS RAN DOWN AND GRABBED THE SHELLS OFF THE TRUCKS AND LUGGED THEM BACK THEMSELVES.

"THEY DID A REALLY AMAZING JOB AND THEY HADN'T HAD ANY SLEEP FOR TWO NIGHTS WHEN THIS BATTLE STARTED.

"WE KNOW WE DESTROYED AND BADLY HURT SEVERAL."

CORP.MILT HARPER, 22, A GUNNER, [illegible]EEP RUN, N.C., SAID:

"I WAS DOING MY BEST, BUT IT WAS ALL INDIRECT FIRE, YOU KNOW. BUT I DON'T CARE WHETHER I SEE THEM HIT AND BLOW UP, JUST SO WE GET THEM. THAT'S THE MAIN THING."

AMONG OTHER SOLDIERS WHO STOOD BY THEIR GUNS DESPITE HEAVY COUNTERFIRE FROM GERMAN ARTILLERY AND TANKS WERE SERGT.JOHN HOKE, 29, CHIEF OF SECTION, BUZZARDS BAY, CAPE COD, MASS.; SERGT.SEAWELL SHERRELL, 26, DAVIDSON, N.C.; PRIVATE LOUIS J.TORRAS, 26, 925 JACKSON AVE., THE BRONX, NEW YORK; PRIVATE JOHN DZATKO, 24, 627 LOCUST ST., MONESSEN, PA.; CORPORAL EDWARD ROSKO, 27, 1232 NORTH LEAVITT STREET, CHICAGO; PRIVATE RICHARD WILBUR, 31, CANNONEER, EAST KINGSTON, N.H.; PRIVATE EDDIE MEVINS, 22, 921 MELROSE AVE., ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.; PRIVATE LORN SOLLEY, 23, PENNINGTON GAP, VA.; CORPORAL GEORGE A. HALL, 21, BENSON, N.C.; PRIVATE HENRY OXENDINE, FAIRMONT, N.C. AND PRIVATE AARON TRIVELT, WALKETOWN, N.C. CORP.THEODORE GUINN, 21, CARMI, ILL.; PRIVATE JOHN H.METZLER, 23, KENNERDELL, PA., AND PRIVATE RICHARD SMITH, 23, 57 KINGSBORO ROAD, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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EJ241PEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES NEAR EL GUETAR, TUNISIA, MARCH 23-(DELAYED) -(AP)-CORPORAL MILTON JONES OF MECHANICS FALLS, MAINE, IS CONVINCED THAT NUMBER 13 IS LUCKY--LUCKY FOR HIM EVEN THOUGH A HALF-TRACK BEARING THAT NUMBER WAS BLOWN OUT FROM UNDER HIM TODAY BY TWO GERMAN "88" SHELLS.

"THE OTHER FOUR GUYS AND I GOT OUT ALIVE, AND WHEN YOU WALK AWAY

FROM THOSE HE'S IN ONE PIECE THAT PROVES YOU'RE LUCKY," THE FRECKLE-FACED LITTLE DRIVER DECLARED AS HE TOLD HOW HIS VEHICLE WAS LOST AFTER KNOCKING OUT TWO MARK IV TANKS DURING A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH THE HILLS TO EL GUETAR VALLEY.

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"THAT OLD HALF-TRACK HAD 13 PAINTED ON EACH DOOR, WAS DELIVERED TO US ON MARCH 13, ARRIVED ON THE 13TH CAR ON A FREIGHT TRAIN AND WE CARRIED 13 ROUNDS OF ARMOR-PIERCING AMMUNITION WHEN WE WENT UP TO BATTLE," JONES SAID.

"WE WERE STILL FEELING GOOD OVER GETTING THOSE TANKS," HE WENT ON, "WHEN TWO 88 SHELLS HIT US WITH BLINDING FLASHES. AT FIRST I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HAD HAPPENED, BUT THE MOTOR WAS STILL RUNNING SO I MADE SURE IT WOULD BLOW UP AND LEAVE NOTHING FOR THE GERMANS AND THEN JUMPED CLEAR.

"RIGHT AFTER I HIT THE DIRT THE AMMUNITION BLEW UP AND THEN THE GAS TANKS--AND THERE WAS NO MORE NUMBER 13. BUT ALL OF US GOT OUT WITHOUT A SCRATCH, AND I STILL THINK 13 IS A GOOD NUMBER.

"IT WILL BE PAINTED ON OUR NEXT HALF-TRACK, TOO, IF HAVE MY WAY."

TUNISIA GOOD Boyle/KV Faraway

ARTILLERY MAJOR DONALD A.SEATH, 28, OF 27 DENTON ROAD, WEST, WELLESLEY, MASS., SAID:

"IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN AN ARTILLERYMAN'S DREAM TO CATCH A GROUP OF INFANTRY IN THE OPEN.

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"WE ALSO USED THOSE SHELLS ON GERMAN TANKS, CATCHING THEM WITH THEIR TURRETS OPEN.

"THOSE WE DIDN'T GET WE FORCED TO BUTTON DOWN THEIR TURRETS SO THEY COULDN'T SEE MUCH WHEN THEY TRIED TO ATTACK."

THE ARTILLERY UNIT WAS COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. GEORGE W.GIBBS, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN SAN ANTONIO

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THE ARTILLERY UNIT WAS COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. GEORGE W.GIBBS, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

ALGIERS, MARCH 25 -- (AP) -- GENERAL GIRAUD TODAY ISSUED AN ORDINANCE ABOLISHING HANG-OVER VICHY LEGISLATION THAT RESTRICTED THE NUMBER OF JEWISH [redacted] IN NORTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CAIRO, MARCH 25-(AP)--GEORGES CATROUX, FIGHTING FRENCH DELEGATE TO SYRIA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON HIS WAY TO ALGIERS TO CONFER WITH HIGH COMMISSIONER/GEN. HENRI GIRAUD ON BEHALF OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER.

CATROUX HAS ACTED AS LIAISON MAN BETWEEN THE TWO FRENCH LEADERS IN PREPARATION FOR THEIR ANTICIPATED "PEACE" CONFERENCE AT ALGIERS. [redacted]

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 25-(AP)-THEY'RE CALLING GUNNER WILLARD E.HOEFT "FIRE CHIEF" SINCE HE PUT OUT THREE FIRES IN SUCCESSION IN THE UPPER TURRET OF AN AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS 20,000 FEET OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

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EACH TIME AFTER HE EXTINGUISHED A FIRE HE WENT BACK TO TAKING POT SHOTS AT ATTACKING ENEMY FIGHTERS.

HOEFT, A STAFF SERGEANT WHO HAILS FROM 818 WATER STREET, CHIPPEWA FALLS,WIS., WAS ON A RECENT RAID ON PALERMO AND BATTLING TWO MESSERSCHMITTS WHEN A NEARBY SHELL BURST CAUSED A SHORT IN HIS TURRET MOTOR AND FLAMES BROKE OUT.

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QUICKLY REMOVING HIS AMMUNITION SUPPLY, HE SMOTHERED THE FIRE WITH RAGS.

HE NO SOONER GOT HIS MACHINEGUNS IN ACTION AGAIN UNTIL THE TURRET CAUGHT FIRE A SECOND TIME. THEN A THIRD TIME.

ON EACH OCCASION HE REMOVED HIS AMMUNITION TO SAFETY BEFORE PLAYING FIREMAN.

THE FORTRESS RETURNED SAFELY TO BASE AFTER SCORING HITS ON SICILIAN TARGETS AND DESTROYING ONE ENEMY PLANE.

"I WAS TOO BUSY TO BE FRIGHTENED AT THE TIME," HOEFT REMARKED. "BUT AFTER WE WERE BACK IN FRIENDLY TERRITORY AND I STARTED THINKING ABOUT IT I SMOKED TWO PACKAGES OF CIGARETTES!"

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HW927PEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH A[illegible], MARCH 25-(AP)-THE "MILK ROUTE BOYS"---FLIERS OPERATING AN ALMOST CONTINUAL SHUTTLE SERVICE OF ATTACKS ON ENEMY TRUCKS, TANKS AND TROOPS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA IN MITCHELL AND DOUGLAS BOMBERS---TOOK A FEW MINUTES OUT BETWEEN MISSIONS TODAY TO TELL OF THEIR EXPERIENCES.

CAPT.RAYMOND E.BRADLEY, OF BLACKWELL, OKLA. DOESN'T THINK IT'S BRIGHT TO HOVER OVER THE TARGET TOO LONG.

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"I SAW ONE STRING OF BOMBS LAND SMACK DAB IN A CONCENTRATION OF

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TRUCKS IN A RAVINE," HE SAID. "BUT WE DIDN'T WAIT AROUND TO STUDY WHAT WE'D DONE. SOMETIMES IT'S NOT HEALTHY TO BE HANGING AROUND WHEN THEY'RE SHOOTING FLAK AT YOU."

CAPT.LOUIS B.ZAMBON, OF SOUTH RYEGATE,VT., WHO RECENTLY WAS COMMENDED FOR BELLY-LANDING HIS MITCHELL AFTER THE LANDING GEAR HAD BEEN SHOT AWAY, SAID:

"WE DID PLENTY OF DAMAGE TO THEIR ATTACK."

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THE MITCHELL FLIGHTS WERE LED BY MAJ.WILLIAM W.WILCOX, OF OSKALOOSA,IOWA.

SERGT.F.H.BOTTS, OF PORTERVILLE,CALIF., WHO DESTROYED FOUR VEHICLES WITH ONE BLAST FROM HIS GUN, DESCRIBED THE ENEMY FLAK AS POOR.

"WE WEREN'T BOTHERED BY IT MUCH," HE SAID, "BUT I KEPT MY EYE PEELED FOR FIGHTERS. BUT I GUESS THEY THOUGHT BETTER OF ATTACKING."

OTHER PILOTS PARTICIPATING IN THESE RAIDS INCLUDED CAPT.C.D. SHARPLESS, NEWARK, DEL.; FIRST LIEUT.W.B.JONES, HUDSON, MASS.; MAJ.R.E.HORNER, WASECA,MINN.; FIRST LIEUT. C.M.VAN DUSEN, DOWNEY, CALIF.; LIEUT.CHARLES S.HEFLIN, DENTON, TEX.; FIRST LIEUT.FREDERICK C.SHEFFIELD, WALTHAM, MASS.; CAPT.SAMUEL WHITING, WILTON, N.H.; CAPT. WALTER L.NICHOLS, BIRMINGHAM,ALA.; CAPT.JAMES I.HOPKINS, PALESTINE, TEX.; LIEUT.S.Y.BRANT DYKEHOUSE, GRAND RAPIDS,MICH.

GUNNERS INCLUDED STAFF SERGT.V.A.CARPENTER, RAYMOND,WASH.; J.A. WILLIAMSON, FROLONA,GA.; S.K.BREINING, MIAMI,FLA.; WILLIAM E.BELL, SEATTLE,WASH.; SERGT.A.P.HUTTON, OF GEORGIA.

TECHNICIANS INCLUDED WILLIAM C.MACDONALD, WISCONSIN RAPIDS,

WIS., AND WILLIAM A.C

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TECHNICIANS INCLUDED WILLIAM C.MACDONALD, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS., AND WILLIAM A.CROSS,JR., TERRELL,TEX.

HW1025PEW

MARETHLINE (ADD) x x THEM ' (whitehead)

"WE CARRIED THE WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLEFIELD ONTO THE BANK OF THE WADI," HE SAID, "AND DUG EACH MAN A SLIT TRENCH TO PROTECT HIM FROM SHELL BURSTS. THERE WAS A REGULAR CURTAIN OF SHELLS FALLING INTO THE WADI.

"I HELPED BURY THE DEAD, DIG GRAVES AND SLIT TRENCHES AND CARRY THE WOUNDED. YOU KNOW, SINCE JOINING THE ARMY I'VE DONE A LOT OF PECULIAR THINGS.

"THE MEN WERE WONDERFUL. THEY LAY UNCOMPLAINING IN THE SLIT TRENCHES FOR HOURS AS THE SHELLS FELL. ONE OF THEM SAID DRILY, 'JUST WAIT A MINUTE AND THEY'LL BE THROWING THEIR MESSKITS OVER.' WE WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN SURPRISED."

DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS OF FIGHTING THE BRITISH TOOK SOME 800 GERMAN AND ITALIAN PRISONERS.

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HUNDREDS OF ITALIANS CRACKED UNDER THE STRAIN OF THE BOMBARDMENT AND MACHINEGUN FIRE AND SURRENDERED OR DESERTED. IN SOME CASES IT WAS REPORTED THE MEN IN THE RANKS FORCED OFFICERS TO SURRENDER WITH THEM.

ONE YOUNG FASCIST OFFICER WEPT IN HUMILIATION BECAUSE HIS MEN LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS AND MARCHED OUT OF THEIR CONCRETE PILLBOXES.

IN THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK 300 ITALIANS WERE IN THE SPEARHEAD OF THE MOVE. WHEN FACED BY HEAVY BRITISH FIRE THEY THREW UP THEIR HANDS IN SURRENDER, BUT THE GERMANS BEHIND THEM OPENED UP ON THEM WITH MACHINE-GUNS. IN ANOTHER CASE THE GERMANS SHELLED ITALIANS WHO SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH.

MANY OF THE NAZI CAPTIVES FOUGHT THE AMERICANS AT GAFSA AND EXPRESSED HIGH REGARD FOR THEIR FIGHTING QUALITIES, SAYING THE YANKS "FOUGHT LIKE TIGERS."

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THEY ARE AMAZED AT THE FINE QUALITY AND GREAT QUANTITY OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS' EQUIPMENT. ONE DESCRIBED IT AS "FANTASTIC." THEY NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT.

BUT WHILE THE ITALIANS WERE CRACKING UP IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO MISJUDGE THE GERMAN SOLDIERS' MORALE.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY TOLD HIS OFFICERS LAST MONTH IN TRIPOLI THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THE GERMAN MORALE WAS SHATTERED AND THAT THIS ARM WAS STILL A BIG FACTOR TO COUNTER.

BY J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN CHINA, MARCH 25-(AP)-REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, CAPT. JESSE CARNEY OF NORMAN, OKLA., HAS RETURNED SAFELY TO HIS FIGHTER SQUADRON AFTER A SERIES OF HAIR-RAISING BRUSHES WITH THE ENEMY DURING THREE WEEKS SPENT BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES.

CARNEY, PART CHEROKEE INDIAN AND FORMER STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, WAS SHOT DOWN 25 MILES INTO ENEMY TERRITORY ACROSS THE SALWEEN RIVER IN THE WESTERN PART OF YUNNAN PROVINCE ON FEB. 28.

FOOTSORE AND 30 POUNDS LIGHTER, BUT CHEERFUL AND EAGER TO GET A NEW FIGHTER PLANE, HIS FIRST ACT UPON REPORTING HERE WAS TO SEND A MESSAGE TO HIS WIFE IN BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.

HIS ESCAPE WAS EFFECTED WITH THE AID OF FRIENDLY CHINESE. IT IS ESTIMATED HE WALKED ABOUT 300 MILES OVER MOUNTAINS WHILE

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DODGING JAPANESE FORMATIONS WHICH WERE LOOTING AND BURNING CHINESE VILLAGES.

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"I WAS LOW OVER THE TARGET WHEN MY MOTOR WAS SHOT OUT BY GROUND FIRE," CARNEY SAID. "I SAW A RICE PADDY ON A HILLSIDE AND HEADED THERE. MY FIRST CONTACT WITH THE GROUND WAS PRETTY SMOOTH, BUT I HIT THREE TIMES AND THE ENGINE BURIED ITSELF IN A DITCH. I WAS KNOCKED OUT AND DO NOT REMEMBER CLIMBING FROM THE WRECKAGE."

MAJOR JOHN ALISON OF DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., WHO LED THE DIVE-BOMBING MISSION, SUPPLIED THE DETAILS OF THE CRASH. "WE CIRCLED AND SAW THE EMPTY COCKPIT AND THEN SPOTTED YOU RUNNING UP THE HILLS," ALISON TOLD CARNEY. "YOUR PLANE WAS A WRECK. ONE WING AND THE TAIL WERE TORN OFF AND THE NOSE WAS SMASHED. YOU WERE ONLY THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM THE JAPANESE.

"WHEN I CAME TO I CLIMBED TO ABOUT 10,000 FEET AND FOUND A PATH AROUND THE MOUNTAIN, CARNEY CONTINUED. "I RESTED UNTIL AFTER DARK. THE JAPANESE CAME SEARCHING WITH FLASHLIGHTS AND GOT WITHIN ABOUT 50 FEET OF ME. MY TEETH CHATTERED FROM THE COLD AND I HAD A HARD TIME CHOKING DOWN A COUGH. THEY LEFT ABOUT 15 MINUTES LATER.

"NEAR MIDNIGHT I CLIMBED TO THE MOUNTAIN TOP AND SLEPT FOR A WHILE. I FIGURED I WOULD BEAT 'EM TO THE DRAW AND GET OVER THE FINAL PEAK BEFORE THE DAWN.

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"START[illegible] MOONLIGHT, I SCOOTL[illegible] EMBANKMENT AND LANDED A FOOT AND A HALF FROM TWO JAPANESE SOLDIERS WITH BAYONETED RIFLES BESIDE THEM. MY FIRST THOUGHT WAS TO GRAB A RIFLE AND BAYONET THEM, BUT I DECIDED THIS MIGHT CAUSE AN OUTCRY SO I CLIMBED BACK UP THE BANK. THEY STILL WERE SLEEPING SOUNDLY.

"I CRAWLED 50 FEET AND RAN INTO MORE SLEEPING SOLDIERS. THEN I WENT A HALF MILE BACK OVER THE MOUNTAIN AND CRAWLED IN WITH THE JAPANESE A THIRD TIME. I SLIPPED DOWN A BANK, GOT UP AND BACKTRACKED.

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"WHILE GOING ALONG A PATH I HEARD THE BUSHES RUSTLING. I WAS BLEEDING FROM MY SMASHED NOSE AND CUTS ON THE FOREHEAD AND KNEES. MY BACK, WHICH WAS WRENCHED IN THE CRACKUP, WAS ACHING AND "AS VERY TIRED. I LIT ONE OF MY FIVE CIGARETTES AND SAID, 'OKAY, WIN.' I SMOKED THE CIGARETTE AND NOTHING HAPPENED. I WALKED ON AND FOUND THAT A COW HAD CAUSED MY ALARM. I WENT EIGHT MILES FARTHER AND SLEPT IN SOME BUSHES BELOW A BARRACKS.

"RAINSOAKED AND HUNGRY, I GOT UP EARLY ON THE SECOND MORNING. SIX MILES DOWN THE RIVER I MET A CHINESE BOY AND A MAN WHO GAVE ME FISH WHICH I ROASTED. THEY TOOK ME TO THEIR HOUSE WHERE I HAD ANOTHER FISH AND SOME RICE BOILED IN WATER. I AS AFRAID TO S

ANOTHER FISH AND SOME RICE BOILED IN WATER. I WAS AFRAID TO SLEEP THERE AND INSISTED ON WALKING OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

"THE BOY ACCOMPANIED ME AND SHOWED ME WHERE THE JAPANESE MACHINE-GUNS WERE HIDDEN ON EITHER SIDE. FOUR THOUSAND FEET UP WE MET A CHINESE WHO GAVE ME SIX HARDBOILED EGGS.

"TWO COOLIES CARRIED ME TO A HOUSE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN WHERE I MET A CHINESE GUERRILLA. THAT NIGHT I SLEPT ON BOARDS, WHICH FELT PRETTY SOFT AFTER TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE MOUNTAINS. THEN A MAN CAME WHO SPOKE A LITTLE ENGLISH.

"ON THE FIFTH DAY I SET OUT WITH EIGHT CHINESE OVER ANOTHER

MOUNTAIN. AT THE CRY, 'JAPANESE ARE COMING,' ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY TORE THE CHINESE-AMERICAN IDENTIFICATION FLAG OFF MY LEATHER JACKET AND WE FLED TO NEAR THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN.

"I WENT TO ANOTHER HOUSE WHERE I REMAINED HIDDEN FOR TEN DAYS. THEN I WALKED FOUR MORE DAYS AND RODE A HORSE FOR TWO DAYS TO REACH A FRONTIER TOWN IN FREE CHINA.

FD1042AEW

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CHUNGKING, MARCH 25-(AP)-A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT WAS PRESENTED TONIGHT TO DWIGHT EDWARDS, AMERICAN MISSIONARY FROM ST. PAUL, MINN., BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IN RECOGNITION OF HIS 36 YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL, RELIEF AND SOCIAL WORK IN CHINA.

THE CERTIFICATE, AWARDED BY THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, WAS PRSENTED AT A BANQUET ATTENDED BY MANY CHINESE NOTABLES, CHINA

EDWARDS, WHO AT PESENT IS/DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED CHINA RELIEF, ALSO CELEBRATED HIS BIRTHDAY TODAY.

CPW MOOSAS 52245 OL 107P

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME FRIDAY, MARCH 26).

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26-(AP)-AN OFFICER AND THREE ENLISTED MEN WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS BY LIEUT. GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER TODAY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN THE PAPUAN PENINSULA CAMPAIGN IN NEW GUINEA.

GEN.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN COMBAT FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HONORED LIEUT.COL.HERBERT A.SMITH, OSHKOSH, WIS., PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM L.GAUTHIER, ISHPEMING,MICH., PVT. F.C.JAMES J.ELLIOT, PERRY, MO., AND CORP. LAURENCE A.ROWE, ANGOLA, IND.

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COL.SMITH WAS CITED FOR ACTION NEAR BUNA DEC.16 WHEN GIVEN A MISSION TO CAPTURE A COCOANUT GROVE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE IN CLEARING A LINE OF COMMUNICATION FOR AN ATTACK IN THE DIRECTION OF GIROPA POINT.

BEHIND A MORTAR BARRAGE HE AND APPROXIMATELY 80 OFFICERS AND MEN WORKED FORWARD TO THE EDGE OF A VILLAGE, WHERE THEY WERE HALTED BY HEAVY JAPANESE AUTOMATIC WEAPON FIRE.

THE CITATION SAID "EARLY THE NEXT MORNING THESE MEN WERE ORDERED TO ADVANCE INTO THE VILLAGE AND CAPTURE ENEMY STRONGPOINTS. WHEN THE JUNIOR LEADERS WERE UNABLE TO WORK THE MEN FORWARD, COL.SMITH REALIZED HE COULD NOT AID THE TROOPS FROM HIS COMMAND POST AND, REALIZING THE EXTREME IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSION, MOVED TO THE FOREMOST POSITION OF ONE OF THE UNITS AND WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY DIRECTED THE CAPTURE OF THE VILLAGE."

PRIVATE GAUTHIER WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY NEAR BUNA VILLAGE NOV. 21 WHEN AS A MEMBER OF A LITTER SQUAD HE VOLUNTARILY AND REPEATEDLY CRAWLED OUT IN FRONT OF THE FORWARD LINES UNDER HEAVY SNIPER AND MACHINEGUN FIRE AND BROUGHT INJURED MEN BACK TO THE AID STATION.

THE ACT WHICH WON PVT.ELLIOT HIS AWARD WAS PERFORMED NEAR BUNA DEC.5. HE VOLUNTEERED TO GO FORWARD WITH ANOTHER ENLISTED MAN AS A

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LITTER SQUAD TO CARRY A WOUNDED MAN BACK TO A MEDICAL AID STATION. THEY WERE UNDER HEAVY AND CONSTANT JAPANESE SNIPER AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, AND THE WOUNDED MAN RECEIVED ANOTHER WOUND WHILE BEING CARRIED BACK. ELLIOT AND THE OTHER ENLISTED MAN PREVIOUSLY HAD VOLUNTEERED AND RECOVERED THE BODIES OF THREE MEN WHO HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

B117

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CORP.ROWE WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY NEAR BUNA NOV.23. WHILE IN FRONT LINES THAT WERE BEING HELD UP BY JAPANESE SNIPER FIRE FROM COCOANUT TREES AND SWEEPING MACHINEGUN FIRE, HE LOCATED AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENT. HE CRAWLED AND CREPT TO WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE EMPLACEMENT AND TOSSED A HAND GRENADE INSIDE. HE ALSO FIRED SEVERAL BURSTS FROM HIS AUTOMATIC WEAPON INTO THE EMPLACEMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY MARCH 26.)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, MARCH 23-(DELAYED)--(AP)-THIRTY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR CORPS, SOME OF THEM CREDITED WITH THE SINKING OF ENEMY WARSHIPS, WERE AWARDE THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT TODAY.

AMONG THOSE CITED BY LIEUT.GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WERE:

SERGEANTS WILLIAM A. BOLY, 19 1/2 SOUTH 11TH ST., MUYBZJPKCM, ILL.; JOHN W.BARTLE

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OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WERE:

SERGEANTS WILLIAM A. BOLY, 19 1/2 SOUTH 11TH ST., MURPHYSBORO,

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ILL.; JOHN W.BARTLETT, 300 EAST 6TH ST., BLOOMINGTON, IND.; CORPORALELMER E.DYER, 467 WINTERBUR

ILL.; JOHN W.BARTLETT, 300 EAST 6TH ST., BLOOMINGTON, IND.;

CORPORAL ELMER E.DYER, 467 WINTERBURN ST., PITTSBURGH, IA.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS ROBERT A.MCDARIS, ROUTE 1, SMYRNA, GA.; DUNCAN C.MYERS, 1222 MANATEE AVE., BRADENTON, FLA.; ALBERT W.SMITH, JR., NEWINGTON, VA.; ARTHUR E.WENIGE, 29 FLINT ST., ASHEVILLE, N.VM

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LIEUTENANTS WARREN E.BRYANT, ANDOVER RD., BILLERICA, MASS.; RUFUS E.JORDAN, JR., ELECTRIC, ALA.; SECOND LIEUT. JOHN PORTEOUS II, 28 CHADWICK ST., PORTLAND, MAINE.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES J.STEVENS, 127 WEST MONTCALM, DETROIT, MICH.; SECOND LIEUTENANTS HARVEY C.CLYMER, 19 BROOKRIDGE AVE., TUCKAHOE, N.Y.; RICHARD E.SMITH, 1014 HARLAN AVE., EVANSVILLE, IND.; LAWRENCE M.SUCCOP, 350 HULTON RD., OAKMONT, PA.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS JOHN C.DUNBAR, 2 HOLLAND AVE., BRADDOCK, PA.; ANDREW K.KISH, NIXON, N.J.; FRANK L.MCCLURE, JR., NEW WILMINGTON, PA.; JOHN J.ROGERS, 210 MILL ST., EAST TROY, WIS.

B86KX

BOLY AND BARTLETT WERE CITED FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL FLIGHT OVER SIMPSON HARBOR, RABAUL, ON SEPT. 26. ENGAGED ON A LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING THEY ATTACKED THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, DESTROYED AN ENEMY COMBAT VESSEL."

MCDARIS, MYERS, SMITH AND WENIGE PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 25

OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA FROM NOVEMBER, 19 TO JANUARY "DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE FLIGHTS INCLUDED PATROL AND INTERCEPTION MISSIONS AGAINST ENEM BOMBERS AND FIGHTER AIRCRAFT AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING."

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BRYANT WAS CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF A JAPANESE COMBAT SHI AT BUNA BAY SHORTLY AFTER THE JAPANESE MADE THEIR INITIAL LANDING IN THAT AREA LAST JULY.

STEVENS DESTROYED A JAPANESE WARSHIP BY BOMBING IN LINGAYEN BAY, PHILIPPINES, DEC. 10, 1941, TWO DAYS AFTER THE JAPANESE MADE THEIR INITIAL ATTACK.

JORDAN AND PORTEOUS EACH PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA "DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED." THEIR MISSIONS INCLUDED PATROL AND INTERCEPTION FLIGHTS AGAINST ENEMY BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES.

BETWEEN SEPT.22 AND DEC.29 LIEUTENANTS CLYMER AND SMITH EACH PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA "DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLY AND EXPECTED." THEIR MISSIONS INCLUDED PATROL AND INTERCEPTION FLIGHTS AGAINST JAP BOMBERS AND ZEROS.

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SUCCOP WENT ON MORE THAN 25 MISSIONS IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA FROM N 24 TO DEC.31, INCLUDING PATROL AND INTERCEPTION MISSIONS AGAINST JAPANESE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING.

DUNBAR, KISH, MCCLURE AND ROGERS EACH PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 25 MISSIONS IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DECEMBER "DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED." THEY MADE PATROL AND INTERCEPTION MISSIONS AGAINST JAPANESE BOMBERS AND ZEROS. II

BY J.NORMAN LODGE

AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE OLD ROCK FROM DOWN UNDER--HEAVYWEIGHT TOM HEENEY, NEAR CHAMPION OF 15 YEARS AGO--IS DOWN UNDER AGAIN AS AN ORDINARY SEAMAN IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

MAR 26 1943

WEIGHING 230 SOLID POUNDS, THE NOW-AGING "ROCK" IS ON SPECIAL SERVICE WITH AN ATHLETIC UNIT. TODAY WE SAT TOGETHER AT THIS TROPIC BASE BATTING THE BREEZE ABOUT HEENEY'S PRESENT LIFE AND HIS PRIME FIGHTING DAYS OF THE LATE 1920S WHEN TOM WAS MATCHED AGAINST THE TOP HEAVYWEIGHTS BUT NEVER QUITE MANAGED TO ACHIEVE THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

HE TOLD ME THAT IN HIS OPINION JACK SHARKEY, WITH WHOM HE WENT TO A 12-ROUND DRAW IN 1928, WAS THE BEST HEAVYWEIGHT HE EVER FOUGHT.

"HOW ABOUT TUNNEY?" I ASKED. GENE TUNNEY, THEN WORLD CHAMPION, KNOCKED OUT HEENEY IN 11 ROUNDS AT YANKEE STADIUM JULY 26, 1928, SHORTLY BEFORE HE RETIRED.

"MISTER TUNNEY IS A COMMANDER AND MY SENIOR OFFICER," TOM REPLIED. "IT WOULDN'T BE POLICY FOR ME TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT HIM."

NOW APPROACHING 44, HIS CURLY WHITE HAIR IN BEAUTIFUL CONTRAST TO SKIN COLORED MAHOGANY BY EQUATORIAL SUNS, HEENEY BELIEVES HE MAY REFEREE MANY INTER-SHIP BOUTS.

ABOARD ONE BATTLEWAGON, HE SAID, IS A YOUNGSTER FROM TEXAS WHO HE EXPECTS MAY BE THE NEXT WORLD WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPION, A LAD WHO HAS FOUGHT A FEW PROFESSIONAL BATTLES IN THE STATES UNDER THE

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NAME OF AL DURALL.

EXPLAINING HIS OWN POSITION IN THE SERVICE, TOM SAID HE HAD BEEN OFFERED A CHIEF'S RATING IN THE NAVY'S ATHLETIC BRANCH BUT AT THE TIME PREFERRED ENLISTMENT AS AN ORDINARY SEAMAN.

"I DIDN'T KNOW THEN HOW THE NAVY OPERATED," HE WENT ON, "OR I WOULD HAVE TAKEN THE RATING."

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ASKED IF HE WOULD TRY TO GET LEAVE TO VISIT HIS 84-YEAR-OLD MOTHER AT THE FAMILY HOME IN NEW ZEALAND, HEENEY SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO, BUT DIDN'T KNOW IF THE NAVY WOULD AGREE.

HE HASN'T BEEN HOME SINCE HE FIRST WENT TO AMERICA MANY YEARS AGO. HIS FATHER DIED TWO YEARS AGO, AND TOM SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIS MOTHER BEFORE HE RETURNS TO THE STATES.

XA449PCW NM

[illegible]

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--FIRST ADD AMBOINA

MAR 26 1943

X X ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AMBOINA ISLAND IS IN THE BANDA SEA SOME 600 MILES NORTH OF AUSTRALIA AND ITS PRINCIPAL HARBOR ONCE WAS A BIG DUTCH NAVAL BASE.

"OUR HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED THE ENEMY-OCCUPIED FOWN AND SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR," REPORTED THE NOON COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR.

"DIRECT HITS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS WERE SCORED ON TWO ENEMY CARGO VESSELS OF 8,000 AND 6,000 TONS AND LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED IN THE WHARF BUILDING AREA."

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30.24-2349

BY NORMAN BELL

WITH THE U.S.FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, MARCH 25-(AP)-BATTING THE BREEZE BETWEEN BATTLES:

"I WAS STABBED ONCE, TOO." THE BOYISH SEAMAN HAD TAKEN OFF HIS JUMPER TO SHOW HIS MATES THE HEALED SCARS OF WOUNDS CAUSED BY SHELL FRAGMENTS. HE INDICATED WITH HIS THUMB A TINY SCAR IN THE MIDDLE OF HIS BACK. "A GUY STABBED ME WITH A PEN, IN THE EIGHTH GRADE," HE EXPLAINED. "I TOOK HIS GIRL AWAY."

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NEWS CLIPPINGS ENCLOSED IN LETTERS--WHICH ARE ALWAYS OPENED EAGERLY AT THE MOMENT OFDELIVERY---INDICATE THE HOME TOWN PAPERS ARE BEING CUT UP AS THEY NEVER WERE BEFORE.

A LETTER READER BREAKS OFF WITH A GRIN, JUST LONG ENOUGH TO EXCLAIM TO NO ONE IN PARTICULAR: "HA! MARGE IS DRIVING A TRUCK!"

SUGGESTION FOR TIN PAN ALLEY TUNE TINKERS: "THE WANA WANA MAIDENS FROM THE SOLOMON ISLES." THERE IS A TINY WANA WANA ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS.

DISCUSSIONS ON HOW LONG THE WAR WILL LAST DRAW ALMOST RAPT ATTENTION. FORECASTS OF FANTAIL STRATEGISTS SEEM TO RANGE FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS.

WHEN SHIPS ARE AT ANCHOR THE COMMON SPORT IS FISHING OVER THE SIDE.

UNDERWAY, IT'S NOT UNCOMMON TO SEE RAINBOWS IN THE SPRAY ALONGSIDE---AND OCCASIONALLY A SILVER FLYING FISH DARTING THROUGH THE BAND OF BRIGHT C COLORS. MAR 26 1943

IT SEEMS MOST OF THE TALK IS ABOUT WOMEN, BUT NATIVE GIRLS FOR THE MOST PART DON'T SEEM TO APPEAL. HOWEVER, TWO BUSHY-HAIRED DUSKIES ON A BEACH APPEARED TO HAVE COME UNDER THE AMERICAN INFLUENCE. THEIR AMPLE FORMS WERE SQUEEZED INTO BRIGHT HOLLYWOOD "CUTIE" BATHING SUITS.

A "PUBLICATION DE MARIAGE" POSTED AT A FRENCH SPEAKING ISLAND PORT WAS EVIDENCE THAT LOVE HAD COME TO ONE AMERICAN SOLDIER. THE PUBLICATION WAS FOR "STEVE MATUSKY, SOLDAT DE L'ARMEE AMERICANE ET GISELE CARMEN OLGA HOARAN, SANS PROFESSION."

EW812PCW

HAVANA,MARCH 25-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF R[illegible]ATIVES, AFTER 29 HOURS OF CONTINUOUS DEBATE, TODAY APPROVED 88 TO 22 A BILL AUTHORIZING A "WAR BONUS" TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES TO MEET INCREASED LIVING COSTS. MAR 26 1943

LAST YEAR THE GOVERNMENT DECREED WAGE BOOSTS OF 5 TO 20 PER CENT FOR EMPLOYES BUT THEY WERE HELD IN ABEYANCE FOR LACK OF SUFFICIENT REVENUE.

THE MEASURE, WHICH NOW GOES TO THE SENATE, ALSO AUTHORIZED THE PAYMENT OF MINIMUM MONTHLY SALARIES TO SCHOOL TEACHERS. THE MINIMUM WAS FIXED AT ONE-MILLIONTH OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET, WHICH FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR WOULD BE EQUIVALENT TO $91. MAR 26 1943

NIGHT LEAD SURVIVORS

SAN JUAN,PUERTO RICO, MARCH 25-(AP)-JOSEPH EDWARD JEANETTE, OF (509 SECOND AVENUE WEST) DULUTH, MINN., A NAVAL GUNNER WHO WAS SERIOUSLY BURNED BY A TORPEDO EXPLOSION WHEN AN AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN WAS SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE SAN JUAN NAVAL AIR STATION HOSPITAL FOR FURTHER TREATMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, IT WAS REPORTED THAT JOHN CHAPPELLE, OF (4701 CENTRAL AVENUE SE) RICHMOND, VA., PREVIOUSLY LISTED AS LOST IN THE SAME SINKING, HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE SAN JUAN PUBLIC HEALTH HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT. CHAPPELLE WAS A MEMBER OF THE MERCHANT CREW.

JEANETTE, HIS SHIPMATES DECLARED, PROBABLY OWES HIS LIFE TO A GALLEYMAN ABOARD THE SHIP. THE GALLEYMAN, ONCE A MEDICAL STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, HELPED TREAT JEANETTE AND THE OTHER INJURED FOR 11 DAYS UNTIL A RESCUE SHIP REACHED A PORT ON A CARIBBEAN ISLAND.

JEANETTE PREVIOUSLY HAS BEEN UNDER TREATMENT AT A HOSPITAL AT A UNITED STATES BASE IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HW757PEW

30.24 - 2351

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 25)

MAR 26 1943

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

(ADVANCE)...SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MARCH 25-(AP)-A MODEST, MERCHANT-SHIP GALLEYMAN WHOSE MEDICAL SKILL GAVE COMFORT AND A HOPE OF LIFE TO FOUR BADLY-BURNED SHIPMATES THROUGH 11 SEEMINGLY-ENDLESS DAYS ABOARD A RESCUE VESSEL WAS ACCLAIMED TODAY AS A HERO BY HIS COMRADES.

THE STORY OF THE GALLEYMAN WAS TOLD BY SURVIVORS OF AN AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIP, SUNK RECENTLY IN THE ATLANTIC, WHEN THEY PASSED THROUGH PUERTO RICO ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES MAINLAND.

ALL WERE LOUD IN HIS PRAISE AND EXPRESSED BELIEF HE SHOULD RECEIVE A MERCHANT MARINE MEDAL. NONE, HOWEVER, REMEMBERED HIS NAME.

AFTER SEPARATING FROM THE GALLEYMAN WHEN THE RESCUE SHIP REACHED PORT, THE OTHER SURVIVORS SAID THEY LEARNED HE WAS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SCHOOL. BUT THEY WERE NOT ABLE TO DETERMINE WHY HE WAS MERELY A GALLEYMAN.

THE SURVIVORS WHO STOPPED HERE ALL WERE MEMBERS OF THE NAVY GUN CREW ABOARD THE LOST MERCHANTMAN, AND IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT IT IS NOT UNUSUAL FOR GUNNERS TO KNOW MEMBERS OF THEIR SHIP'S CREW ONLY BY SIGHT.

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ABOUT 50 YEARS OLD, THE GALLEYMAN VOLUNTEERED TO ASSIST THE RESCUE SHIP'S PHYSICIAN WHEN THE SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP BY A NAVAL VESSEL. THROUGHOUT A THREE-DAY RUNNING FIGHT WITH A PACK OF SUB-MARINES AND LATER ON THE TRIP TO PORT THE GALLEYMAN WATCHED OVER THE INJURED FOR 18 TO 20 HOURS EACH DAY IN AN IMPROVISED HOSPITAL SET UP

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IN AN EXPOSED POSITION ABOARD THE NAVAL VESSEL.

BE

GUNNER JOSEPH EDWARD JEANETTE, OF DULUTH, MINN., HALF OF WHOSE BODY WAS COVERED BY BURNS, WAS NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE. BUT THE EFFORTS OF THE GALLEYMAN HELPED PULL HIM THROUGH.

"WITH A SCALPEL, THE GALLEYMAN CUT AWAY LARGE SECTIONS OF SCORCHED SKIN," RELATED ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE GUN CREW. "HE GENTLY PEALED OFF JEANETTE'S EYEBROWS, AND PUT DRAINS IN HIS EYES TO RELIEVE THE TEAR DUCTS.

"HE REPEATEDLY PUNCTURED THE BLISTERS WHICH COVERED JEANETTE'S BODY, FED HIM, ADMINISTERED SEDATIVES, HYPODERMICS X X X FOR 11 DAYS AND NIGHTS HE NEVER STOPPED."

WHEN JEANETTE WAS TRANSFERRED TO AN ARMY HOSPITAL, IT WAS SAID HE WAS MUCH IMPROVED AND WOULD RECOVER.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 25)

SB341AEW

MAR 26 1943

(ADVANCE)- CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, MARCH 25 -- (AP) -- THE SCHOONER LA AMERICANA, FIRST OF SIX SAILING VESSELS BEING BUILT UNDER PRESIDENT RAFAEL TRUJILLO'S PROGRAM TO RELIEVE THE SHIPPING SHORTAGE IN THE CARIBBEAN, WAS LAUNCHED TODAY.

THE SHIP WAS CHRISTENED BY THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

DONA MERIA DE TRUJILLO.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 25.)

MAR 26 1943

CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA, B.W.I., MARCH 24 -- (DELAYED) -- (AP) -- NEWS THAT FRENCH GUIANA HAD GONE OVER TO THE ALLIES WAS RECEIVED WITH GREAT PLEASURE BY THE PEOPLE OF MARTINIQUE, BUT THEY COULD NOT EXPRESSE THEIR PLEASURE PUBLICLY FOR FEAR OF COURTING OFFICIAL DISPLAEASURE, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION REACHING ~~MARTX~~ ST. LUCIA THROUGH CHANNELS THAT CANNOT BE ~~EXH~~ FURTHER IDENTIFIED.

THIS SOURCE SAID THE PEOPLE OF MARTINIQUE BELIEVED IT BEST AT PRESENT TO PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY BECAUSE THE STUBBORNLY PRO-AXIS GOVERNMENT WAS HEAVILY BACKED BY ARMED FORCES AND AN ATTEMPTED COUP MIGHT NOT BE SO SUCCESSFUL AS IN GUIANA.

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THE MARTINIQUAIS, SAID THIS REPORT, RECALLED AN ATTEMPT IN JANUARY TO FORCE ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, COMMANDER OF THE ISLAND, TO MAKE A DEFINITE DECLARATION OF POLICY AS WAS DONE IN GUIANA, WHERE/GOV. RENE VEBER RETIRED FROM OFFICE AND LEFT THE VICHY-SUPPORTED COLONIAL GOVERNMENT IN/CHARGE OF A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

WHEN SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS PETITIONED ADMIRAL ROBERT, TO JOIN THE ALLIED FRONT, HE WAS SAID TO HAVE REPLIED: "I KNOW WHAT I AM ABOUT."

MAR 26 1943

REPORTS REACHING HERE SAY THAT, DESPITE LACK OF FOOD AND OTHER HARDSHIPS, THE PEOPLE OF MARTINIQUE REMAIN LOYAL TO THE ALLIED CAUSE AND WILLINGLY ACCEPT THE UNITED STATES DECISION TO STOP THE ISLAND'S FOOD SUPPLIES, IN THE HOPE IT WILL COMPEL ADMIRAL ROBERT TO SWING AWAY FROM THE AXIS.

JASON-GD44-Fi s-1124A

JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, MARCH 25-(AP)-JOHANNES VANDERWALT, WHO WRESTLED IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND AS THE SOUTH AFRICAN "MASKED MARVEL", DIED TODAY OF A SPINE INJURY RECEIVED MONTHS AGO WHEN HE WAS SHOT AFTER ESCAPING FROM A CAMP WHERE HE WAS INTERNED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY.

XM1233AEW

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MARCH 25-(AP)-FORMER GOVERNOR RENEN VEBER OF FRENCH GUIANA AND THREE OTHERS HIGH IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE FRENCH SOUTH AMERICAN COLONY ARRIVED HERE TODAY ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES, BUT ALL DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE COLONY'S TROUBLED POLITICAL SITUATION.

30.24-2353

VEBER, WHO QUIT HIS OFFICE LAST WEEK WHEN THE COLONY SWUNG OUT OF THE JURISDICTION OF ADMIRAL ROBERT, PRO-VICHY COMMISSIONER FOR THE CARIBBEAN COLONIES, SAID HE MUST FIRST REPORT TO UNITED STATES OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF GEN.HENRI HONORE GIRAUD IN WASHINGTON.

WHEN A NEWSPAPERMAN COMMENTED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN GIRAUD AND VEBER, THE LATTER ONLY SMILED AND REPEATED THAT HE WOULD GIVE A COMPLETE EXPLANATION IN WASHINGTON.

(IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN ALGIERS LAST NIGHT THAT GEN.GIRAUD, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, HAD APPOINTED JEAN RAPENNE AS GOVERNOR OF FRENCH GUIANA.)

VEBER WAS INTERVIEWED AT A HOTEL WHERE HE AND HIS PARTY WILL REMAIN FOR A FEW DAYS BEFORE DEPARTING FOR THE UNITED STATES.

ACCOMPANYING HIM WERE MADAME VEBER, THEIR DAUGHTER, ADMINISTRATOR CHARLES GASTON MARCHESSAU AND HIS WIFE, CHIEF JUSTICE FREDERICK BALLARD AND HIS WIFE, AND INSPECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS LOUIS MICHEL.

MAR 26 1943

THREE OTHER OFFICIALS FROM FRENCH GUIANA PASSED THROUGH SAN JUAN LAST NIGHT, REPORTEDLY ENROUTE TO HERSHEY, PA., WHERE VICHY-FRENCH OFFICIALS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN INTERNED.

XM1245AEW

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INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS.

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BY GLENN BABB

MAR 26 1943

IT IS THREE WEEKS NOW SINCE THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND BOASTED THAT ITS RESURGENT ARMY OF THE UKRAINE WAS DEPLOYED ALONG THE MIDDLE AND UPPER DONETS RIVER ON A FRONT OF 150 MILES. IN SPITE OF SOME OF THE MOST DESPERATE ATTACKS OF THE WAR, INTO WHICH THE GERMANS THREW FRESH DIVISIONS AND A FORMIDABLE CONCENTRATION OF TANKS AND PLANES, THE LINE OF THE RIVER STILL HOLDS.

THEREFORE THERE SEEMS TO BE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE BELIEF THAT THE GERMAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN THE UKRAINE HAS JUST ABOUT RUN ITS COURSE. YESTERDAY MOSCOW REPORTED A SLACKENING OF THE ENEMY'S PRESSURE ALONG

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THE DONETS AND EVEN THE BERLIN COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING THERE AS OF ONLY LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

GERMAN SUCCESS IN THE UKRAINE COMEBACK, WHILE CONSIDERABLE, HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETE. IT PREVENTED THE WINTER CAMPAIGN FROM BEING AN UNMITIGATED NAZI DISASTER, IT SALVAGED A PORTION OF SOME OF THE CHOICEST TERRITORY GAINED IN 1941, BUT IT LEFT UNANSWERED THE QUESTION WHETHER GERMANY OR RUSSIA WILL HOLD THE INITIATIVE WHEN THE SPRING PHASE OF THE WAR IN THE EAST OPENS.

THE TURN WHICH CAME WHEN HITLER'S GENERALS THREW 25 FRESH OR REFORMED DIVISIONS INTO THE UKRAINE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TO CHANGE THE WINTER'S BALANCE FROM ONE GREATLY IN FAVOR OF THE RED ARMY. IT HALTED THE RUSSIANS SHORT OF A CLIMACTIC VICTORY WHICH MIGHT HAVE CAPPED ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE SERIES OF TRIUMPHS IN MILITARY HISTORY. BUT STALINGRAD, THE WORST SINGLE DISASTER TO BEFALL THE MODERN GERMAN ARMY, IN ITSELF WAS SUFFICIENT TO MAKE THE WINTER ONE OF RUSSIAN SUCCESS. IN ADDITION THE RED ARMY HAS CLEARED THE VALLEYS OF THE VOLGA AND THE DON AND ALL THE CAUCASUS BUT A DWINDLING BRIDGEHEAD ON THE WESTERN FRINGE. APPARENTLY FAVORED BY FIRMER FOOTING AFTER THE FIRST THAWS, THE RED ARMY NOW IS ENGAGED IN REDUCING THAT AND NOVOROSSISK, KEY TO THE GERMAN POSITION IN THAT SECTOR, IS IN DANGER AGAIN AFTER SIX WEEKS OF RELATIVE QUIET.

MAR 26 1943

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THE ENEMY'S RECAPTURE OF KHARKOV IS THE BIGGEST FLAW IN THE WINTER'S RECORD. ITS POSITION AS THE RAILWAY HUB OF THE SOUTH GIVES THE HOLDERS A BIG INITIAL ADVANTAGE IN THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT BIG BATTLE. BUT THE GERMAN INABILITY TO CROSS THE DONETS IS EVIDENCE OF RUSSIAN RESERVE STRENGTH. EVIDENTLY THE RED ARMY COMMAND HAS OVERCOME THE HANDICAPS UNDER WHICH IT LABORED WHEN THE ENEMY STRUCK BACK, OVEREXTENDED SUPPLY LINES, RAILWAYS OUT OF COMMISSION, THE UNSEASONABLE MUD. THE STAND ON THE DONETS ROBS THE ENEMY OF THE ADDITIONAL SUCCESS HE NEEDED TO GAIN THE FULL INITIATIVE.

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE RED ARMY'S DRIVE ON SMOLENSK IS SLOWING AS IT ENCOUNTERS CONDITIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH TOOK THE PUNCH OUT OF ITS ADVANCE THROUGH THE UKRAINE A MONTH AGO. MUD AND SLUSH HAS ENVELOPED THE VALLEY OF THE UPPER DNIEPER. MOREOVER THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUES TELL OF INCREASINGLY BITTER NAZI RESISTANCE IN LONG PREPARED POSITIONS.

IT MAY BE THAT THE GERMANS INTEND TO STAND AND FIGHT FOR SMOLENSK AND THAT THEY HAVE JUST ABOUT REACHED THE LINE THEY CHOSE FOR THIS PURPOSE WHEN THEY ABANDONED THE RZHEV-GZHATSK-VYAZMA SALIENT. TODAY'S FRONT MAY BE APPROXIMATELY THAT FROM WHICH THE SPRING DRIVES, WESTWARD OR EASTWARD, ARE TO BE LAUNCHED.

KA455PEW

LIMA, PERU, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT ADOPTED A NEW AND DRASTIC POLICY TODAY AGAINST AXIS SUBJECTS WHO CARRY ON ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE DEMOCRACIES UNDER THE SCREEN OF PERUVIAN CITIZENSHIP.

EMPLOYING SPECIAL POWERS THAT HAVE BEEN GRANTED HIM, PRESIDENT

MANUEL PRADO PUT INTO EFFECT A LAW PROVIDING FOR CANCELLATION OF THE CITIZENSHIP GRANTED GERMANS, ITALIANS OR JAPANESE CONVICTED OF PROPAGANDA OR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

ALL OF THOSE WHOSE PERUVIAN NATURALIZATION IS CANCELLED HEREAFTER WILL BE CONSIDERED AS CITIZENS OF THEIR FORMER COUNTRIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

XM1236AEW

MAR 26 1943

TORONTO, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE'S SELECT COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BE MADE COMPULSORY FOR ALL PERSONS IN THE PROVINCE EMPLOYING 15 OR MORE INDIVIDUALS, EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN EXEMPTED CLASSIFICATIONS.

H.L.HAGEY (LIB.BRANTFORD) INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ALONG WITH A LABOR BILL WHICH WOULD PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO TO BE KNOWN AS A LABOR COURT FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ROME RADIO LAST (THURSDAY) NIGHT QUOTED THE VATICAN CITY EWSPAPER OSSERVATORE ROMANO AS ANNOUNCING THAT THE HEALTH OF POPE US WAS IMPROVING.

THE PONTIFF, WHO WAS STRICKEN WITH INFLUENZA SEVERAL DAYS AGO, "DESPITE HIS ILLNESS CONTINUED TO LOOK AFTER HIS AFFAIRS THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, AND RECEIVED CARDINAL MAGLIONE, THE PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"ALL OTHER AUDIENCES HAVE BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL THE POPE HAS COMPLETELY RECOVERED," THE RADIO SAID.

WE852PEW

THE WAR TODAY

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE MAR 26 1943

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GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S SETBACK ON THE MARETH LINE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA AT THE HANDS OF HIS OLD RIVAL, MARSHAL ROMMEL, ISN'T ANYTHING TO LOSE SLEEP OVER, AND HE OWES NO APOLOGIES TO ANYBODY.

AS A MATTER OF FACT THE BRITISH COMMANDER HAS COME OUT OF THIS EARLY EXCHANGE WITH AS GOOD AS A 60-40 BREAK IN HIS FAVOR. THAT FIGURE ISN'T OF COURSE AN EFFORT TO PUT AN EXACT APPRAISAL ON THE SITUATION, BUT MERELY EMPHASIZES THAT HE HAS THE BETTER OF THE ARGUMENT, DESPITE ROMMEL'S COMEBACK.

THE SURPRISING THING ISN'T THAT MONTGOMERY'S HARD-HITTING VETERANS OF THE DESERT WERE PARTLY DISLODGED BY A FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACK AT THE COASTAL END OF THE MARETH LINE, BUT THAT THEY DROVE A HOLE INTO THIS NAZI DEFENSE IN SO SHORT A TIME. THESE MARETH FORTIFICATIONS, WHICH ARE KNOWN AS THE "MAGINOT LINE OF THE DESERT" BECAUSE OF THEIR GREAT STRENGTH, ARE TEN MILES DEEP AND WERE HEAVILY MANNED WITH AXIS TROOPS. IN FACT, THIS WAS THE STRONGEST POINT IN THE ENTIRE LINE.

MONTGOMERY'S TACTICS HERE WERE ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH THOSE HE EMPLOYED WHEN HE BROKE ROMMEL'S LINE AT EL ALAMEIN IN EGYPT AND PRECIPITATED THE AXIS ROUT WHICH FINALLY WOUND UP IN TUNISIA. THE BRITON, TAKING A PAGE OUT OF THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND'S OWN BOOK OF TACTICS FOR PRESENT-DAY WARFARE, ATTACKED THE STRONGEST POINT IN THE LINE AT EL ALAMEIN AND, HAVING DRIVEN A SLIGHT WEDGE, VERY HAMMERING UNTIL HE DEVELOPED A HOLE AND BROKE THROUGH.

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ONCE HE GOT TO THE BOCHE REAR, HE HAD THEM BEATEN.

NOW THE LINE AT EL ALAMEIN WASN'T A PATCH ON THE MARETH LINE FOR STRENGTH. YET MONTGOMERY WAS SOMETHING LIKE A WEEK IN TURNING THE TRICK, AND THERE WAS HARD FIGHTING DURING THAT PERIOD. THUS THERE NOT ONLY IS NO OCCASION FOR ALARM AT YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENT, BUT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE THAN PASSING STRANGE IF ROMMEL DIDN'T COUNTER-ATTACK. THE SURPRISING THING IS THAT THE ENGLISH BULLDOG HA BEEN ABLE TO RETAIN A HOLD IN THE HELL OF FIGHTING WITHIN THE "DEVI CAULDRON" AROUND THE DENTED LINE.

MAR 26 1943

AS4

HOWEVER, WHILE THE NAZI WIZARD HAS PARTIALLY RESEALED HIS RUPTURE DEFENSES, A BRITISH COLUMN WHICH MONTGOMERY SENT FLYING ROUND THE SOUTHERN END OF THE MARETH LINE TO ROMMEL'S REAR APPEARED TO BE GOING WELL. THIS COLUMN AT LATEST REPORTS WAS THREATENING EL HAMMA, JUST WEST OF GABES.

THUS MARSHAL ROMMEL, WHILE STILL FULL OF IDEAS AND FIGHT, REMAINS IN A TIGHT SPOT. AND HIS TROUBLES AREN'T BY ANY MEANS CENTERED IN MONTGOMERY, FOR OUR GENERAL PATTON'S FAST MOVING COLUMNS, WHICH ARE OPERATING FROM GAFSA AS A BASE, ARE THRUSTING PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO THE COAST AND ARE THREATENING TO CUT ROMMEL'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH NAZI GENERAL VON ARNIM TO THE NORTH.

AS A MATTER OF FACT THERE ARE INCREASING SIGNS THAT GENERAL PATTON AND HIS BOYS MAY PROVE TO BE THE KEY TO THE NAZI MARSHAL'S DOWNFALL.

WERE IT NOT FOR PATTON, ROMMEL WOULD BE FREE TO DEVOTE HIS ENERG TO MONTGOMERY AND MIGHT FIGHT A DELAYING ACTION OVER A CONSIDERABLE

30.24-2355

PERIOD AT THE MARETH LINE, DESPITE SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCES. THE MOMENT PATTON REACHES THE COAST, HOWEVER, THE MARSHAL IS BOTTLED UP, WITH BATTLES TO FIGHT BOTH FRONT AND REAR.

ROMMEL HAS BEEN SHOWING CLEAR RECOGNITION OF THIS AMERICAN MENACE BY HURLING HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS, WITH MASSED TANKS, AT OUR FORCE IN THE SECTOR OF EL GUETAR. ALLIED AIRMEN HAVE BEEN DOING YOEMEN'S WORK HERE IN WAGING WAR ON THE AXIS TANK CORPS, AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT IN YESTERDAYS FIERCE CLASHES.

SO WE HAVE A DOUBLE INTEREST IN WATCHING PATTON AND HIS TROUBLE-SHOOTERS--THEY ARE OUR OWN BOYS, AND THEY MAY HOLD THE KEY TO THE GATE WHICH WILL OPEN THE ROAD TO AN AXIS DEBACLE.

MAR 26 1943

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BRITISH PUSH AHEAD SLOWLY IN FURIOUS MARETH FIGHTING; AMERICANS SPAR WITH FOES

MINOR GAINS MADE IN BITTER BATTLE SOUTH OF GABES

MAR 27 1943

Struggle Continues Into Seventh Night of British Attack.

U. S. TROOPS STAND FIRM

Germans Win Foothold on Mountain Slopes But Are Halted There.

ALLIED PLANES BUSY

Great Damage Reported at Palmero, Nazi Tanks Damaged in Desert.

LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 26—(AP) Infantry of the British Eighth army inched slowly forward into fortifications of the Mareth line under a hail of gunfire today while American forces 70 miles away fought grimly to keep Marshal Erwin Rommel's flank pinned to the Tunisian coast.

The seventh night of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's attack on the deep Mareth belt of minefields and pillboxes backed up by concentrations of armor and artillery found the British and the enemy still locked in a struggle reminiscent of the last World war's many "battles of position and attrition."

Flanking Column Stands Firm

There was complete absence of information on the situation in the El Hamma area, where daring units of the Eighth army had struck far around and into the rear of the Mareth line. But continued heavy attacks by the Allies' western desert air force on enemy armor in the vicinity of El Hamma indicated that the flanking British force was holding its initial gains there despite its long supply line.

"The Algier radio said the British before El Hamma, which is 20 miles from the Axis supply port of Gabes, were meeting an "extremely dense anti-tank defense system" but that they had captured the height of Djebel Tobaga, dominating Gabes, there was also no [illegible] confirmation of this report.)

American troops entrenched on the heights dominating Guetaria pass, through which runs the southernmost road from Gafsa to the sea, were counter-attacked again by German infantry seeking to infiltrate and outflank their rocky positions.

Americans Control Road

Although the Germans got a foothold on the southern slopes of Djebel Derba, which is on the south side of the pass, front line dispatches said the Americans kept control of the road.

Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s other American forces were engaged in difficult mopping up operations against the enemy holding high ground five miles south of Maknassy and elsewhere in the long Orbata range.

The Allied air offensive for the week was the heaviest in the history of the African war, inflicting serious blows as well as staunchly supporting the British and American ground attacks with a record number of tactical missions.

Full reports of the American Flying Fortress raid Monday on Palermo showed that it was one of the most damaging of the campaign. One large ship, believed loaded with ammunition, blew up and several small ships disappeared completely. Two small ships were blown out of the water onto the quay and a number of nearby buildings were demolished.

Waterfront Smashed

Aerial photographs taken during the raid revealed that the Palermo waterfront and harbor were blanketed by bomb bursts. The earlier report had said merely that one ship was blown up.

The Berlin radio broadcast a commentary by Capt. Ludwig Serrorius saying the lull in the Tunisian battle by no means meant that the fighting was over because the "enemy is determined to enforce a decision." He added that while Allied losses had been serious, the British and Americans have ample reserves and have "not exhausted their offensive power."

There yet was no indication that the Germans and Italians defending the formidable fortifications were cracking under the Eighth army's sledgehammer blows, but the decreasing power of the counterattacks launched by Marshal Erwin Rommel attested the effectiveness of the British assault by land and air.

British Troops Recover

Today's Allied communique gave the first indication that Gen. Montgomery's fighters had recovered completely from the setback they suffered last Tuesday, when great forces of German tanks and infantry threw them back to their original positions, and were slashing forward again.

The Morocco radio said that "bloody engagements and hand-to-hand fighting" were in progress at several points along the Mareth line.)

Gen. Patton's American forces, meanwhile, maintained their threat against Marshal Rommel's escape corridor to the north and repulsed a minor German infantry attack at Djebel Berda, some 20 miles southwest of Gafsa.

The Americans were in contact with Axis troops in two rugged passes of the Orbata range, five miles southeast of Maknassy and 10 miles southeast of Sened station, but had made no advance in the past 48 hours. Until a decision is reached in the Mareth battle, the Americans appear destined to fight a series of hard tactical engagements with the Germans entrenched in the Orbata hills.

It was not apparent whether Gen. Patton's forces meant to drive from El Guetaria pass and Maknassy through to the coast and thus plant themselves squarely across Marshal Rommel's escape route into northern Tunisia, or to remain back at a suitable distance for the purpose of falling upon Marshal Rommel's flank once the Eighth army got him on the run again.

For two days there had been no official word concerning the Eighth army's flanking column which swung around the Mareth line on the south and was last reported to be only eight miles from El Hamma, Axis air base 20 miles from Gabes.

Allied Force Is Bigger

(While the Allied drives to envelop Axis forces in southern Tunisia appeared to be making slow but steady progress, military observers in London estimated that there were approximately 80,000 Axis troops in the area—more than 40,000 Germans and fewer than that number of Italians. This was believed to be a considerably smaller figure than the total of men available to Gen. Sir. Harold Alexander, the Allied ground commander in Tunisia.)

The Allied western desert air force continued to dominate its sphere of the fighting, sweeping low in great numbers to blast the enemy's troops, armor and fortifications and detaching scores of heavy bombers to destroy his harbors, landing fields and shipping.

American Flying Fortresses sank a small ship at Sousse, damaged a large vessel and started fires in the dock area. Escorting Lightnings shot down an enemy interceptor and shot up motor barges off the Tunisian coast. Another unit of fighters reported fifty direct cannon hits on nine Nazi tanks.

One formation of Messerschmitt-210 twin-engined fighter-bombers was forced to jettison its bombs on its own troops when trapped by a group of Spitfires near El Hamma. Allied light, medium and heavy bombers were reported to have caused immense destruction to an enemy park containing several hundred vehicles in the same area. Pilots said it offered the best target they had seen since the big push began, nearly a week ago.

Allies Set Record Number of Flights On Two Fronts

By the Associated Press.

LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 26.—Battering down fierce enemy resistance, Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's infantrymen have won new ground in the Mareth sector of the Southern Tunisian front, it was announced today.

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The six-day-old struggle of the British 8th Army to shatter the Mareth Line defenses apparently has not yet reached anything like a decision, but the counterblows mounted in midweek by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel have fallen off.

Americans from the command of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, jr., repulsed a minor German infantry attack at Djebel Berda, some 20 miles southeast of Gafsa, and held firmly to this mountain on the south side of El Guetaria Pass. Another enemy attack was made on the hilly slopes about two miles south of Bou Hamran, itself 18 miles east of Gafsa.

There has been no official information for two days concerning the 8th Army's desert column which passed around the southern extremity of the Mareth Line in a sweeping flanking maneuver and was last reported to be eight miles from El Hamma, the Axis air base 20 miles west of Gabes.

Maintain Threat to Pass.

Gen. Patton's armored and infantry detachments maintained their threat from El Guetaria Pass and through Maknassy against Rommel's coastal escape corridor, but have been unable for 48 hours to drive forward.

In the Maknassy area the Americans were in contact with Axis troops in two rugged passes of the Orbata Range, 5 miles southeast of Maknassy and 10 miles southeast of Sened Station.

Until the entrenched enemy is driven completely from the Orbata Range, which flanks the Gafsa-Mahares railway for miles, and Axis pressure against El Guetaria Pass, near the southwest edge of these hills, is broken, the Americans seem slated for a series of small, stubborn engagements.

Numerically superior Allied air forces pressed their attacks yesterday despite a hint that storms were brewing.

Record Number of Sorties.

Allied flyers established a record number of sorties in Central and Northern Tunisia. Fourteen enemy planes were officially announced as destroyed, while the Allies reported six of their own were missing.

(An Algiers radio broadcast said the 8th Army "made some advance in the El Hamma area, rendering the position of the Africa Korps difficult."

(The British radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS, quoted the Algiers station as saying further that Axis counterattacks had been smashed in this region and the British forces had completed occupation of a hill "overlooking the whole of the Gabes plain."

(This was a reference to the British flanking movement.)

No Major Attacks.

"There was little activity in the Gafsa and Maknassy sectors, where the enemy made local demonstrations, but no major attacks developed," the Allied communique said.

(The Algiers radio, in a broadcast prior to the issuance of the communique, said American troops were continuing their advance southeast of El Guetar and also made local gains in the Maknassy zone.)

The communique said Axis activity was increased in the northern sector of the 1st Army.

"Our patrols were active and inflicted casualties on an enemy patrol in the area southeast of Medjez-El-Bab," the bulletin announced.

"Yesterday bombers, fighter bombers and fighters maintained attacks on air fields, vehicles and other targets behind the enemy lines," the communique said in relating the air offensive against the Axis. "Enemy aircraft were more active yesterday. In the course of many combats 13 enemy aircraft were destroyed, 6 of them by fighters of the western desert air force.

Bombers Attack Sousse.

"Heavy bombers attacked the docks at Sousse, sinking one small vessel and scoring hits on a larger one. Fighters attacked barges off the Tunisian coast."

(Axis communiques testified to the bitterness of the conflict. The Italian war bulletin broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, said renewed Allied attacks were repelled and "losses inflicted on the enemy (in an unstated period) have risen to 294 prisoners, 65 tanks and 16 guns."

(The German version, broadcast from Berlin, said thrusts of local importance carried out by British and American formations on the Tunisian front collapsed "whereas one of our own counterthrusts (the sector not specified) proved successful."

(Both said that Axis air forces were striking heavily at Allied concentrations and vehicles. The Italian communique reported that 20 armored cars had been destroyed; that German and Italian fighters shot down nine Allied aircraft and three more were destroyed over the Mediterranean.)

Fifty Miles Apart.

Meanwhile today it was revealed that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the Eighth Army, and Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of American ground troops, were directing operations personally on their respective fronts, and that both were eager for the junction that would mean the end of the Africa Corps. One American column, which has driven ten miles beyond El Guetar on the road running southeastward from Gafsa toward Gabes, is now only a little more than fifty miles from the Eighth Army column near El Hamma.

The 8th Army, it was revealed in a Reuters dispatch last night, went into battle against the Mareth Line with the promise of Gen. Montgomery that "we will not stop or let up until Tunis has been captured and the enemy either has given up the struggle or been pushed into the sea."

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"In the battle that is now to start the 8th Army will destroy the enemy now facing us in the Mareth positions, will burst through the Gabes gap, will then drive northward to Sfax, to Sousse and finally to Tunis," Gen. Montgomery said in an order of the day to his troops.

"The operations now about to begin will mark the close of the campaign in North Africa. * * * If each one of us does his duty and pulls his full weight, then nothing can stop the 8th Army. And nothing will stop it. With faith in God and the justice of our cause, let us go forward to victory."

While German and Italian aircraft were thrown into action chiefly in support of ground troops, the Allied air forces not only carried out this practical assignment with overwhelming strength, but continued to blast enemy harbors, landing fields, shipping and motor transports. American Flying Fortresses sank a small ship at Sousse, damaged a large vessel and started large fires in the docks area. Escorting Lightnings shot down one of an enemy interceptor formation made up of Messerschmitt 109s and Rocker-Wulf 190s. Lightnings shot up motor barges off the Tunisian coast.

Low-flying aircraft of the Western Desert Air Force renewed attacks on the enemy armor along the southern front. Pilots also reported fifty direct cannon shells hits on nine Nazi tanks. A formation of Messerschmitt 210 twin-engined fighter-bombers, which the Germans had used sparingly in North Africa, was caught by Western Desert fighters near El

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Hamma despite a strong escort and Spitfires shot down one ME 210 and forced the rest to jettison their bombs over their own troops.

The communique said that Axis activity was increased in the northern sector of the First Army. "Our patrols were active and inflicted casualties on an enemy patrol in the area southeast of Medjez el Bab," it added.

Reports American Gain.

London, March 26 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio reported today that American troops were continuing their advance southeast of El Guetar on the road leading to Gabes.

Flanking forces of the Eighth Army were declared to have captured "an important position near El Hamma." Illustrating the fury of the fighting on the southern front, Algiers said the Germans lost forty of 100 tanks which they threw into counter attacks in the Mareth zone Tuesday.

MESSINA IS RAIDED HEAVILY BY ALLIES

Cairo, March 26 (A. P.).—Allied heavy bombers raided Messina, Sicily, on Wednesday night. Bomb bursts were seen near the harbor, power station and other targets, Royal Air Force headquarters said today.

The night attack followed a daylight raid by United States bombers on Wednesday in which fires were started in the railroad yards, near the ferry terminal and in the vicinity of naval storage tanks.

The R. A. F. communique said that the ferry terminal, through which supplies for the Axis armies in Tunisia are shipped, was again one of the targets on Wednesday night.

All planes returned from the Wednesday night attack.

AMAZING CAMELS CHEW PHONE LINE

At the Tunisian Front, March 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The difficulties of this war are not all concerned with front-line fighting.

At the Headquarters signal office an important communication line suddenly went dead and dismay was considerable until a sergeant discovered the difficulty.

A drove of camels, loaded with heavy packs for a trek across country, had been driven into a shady patch beside the headquarters. They began to munch at grass and telephone lines on the ground with equal relish.

The sergeant spoke fast and the Arab camel driver drove the beasts away.

Soviets Battling Fresh Nazi Units Above Chuguev

MAR 27 1943

General Pressure Toward Smolensk Is Unslackened

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, March 26.—Before mounting German resistance the Red Army steadily pressed on in one sector of the western front today and halted to consolidate its positions in another, but the general pressure toward Smolensk was unslackened.

On the northern Donets River battleground the Russians fought bitterly against large units of Germans, the battle shifting this way and that in the Belgorod sector where, the midday communique said, the Soviets recaptured two settlements they had lost previously to the Nazis.

(The Russian midnight communique as recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor declared Russian artillery had smashed German tank and infantry columns making new attempts to cross to the eastern shore of the Donets River east of Kharkov.

(It reported that Soviet troops north of Chuguev successfully defended a height against a tank and mortar array supporting a German infantry regiment in one sector and that Russian field guns in another sector killed more than 500 attacking Germans. Russian firepower also dealt heavy punishment to German forces northeast of Kharkov, it was said.)

Fresh German Forces.

It was obvious from the character of the violent battles north of Chuguev that fresh German forces were at the battlefront.

The Russians are stubbornly defending the river against heavy pressure from tank and motorized infantry outfits and bloody battles have been resumed. Yesterday it was indicated the intensity of the German thrusts had slackened.

In the Kuban Valley, the Red Army maintained the tempo of its renewed offensive.

The midday war bulletin told how the Russians crossed an unidentified waterway, fell on the surprised Nazis, killing 200 and putting the remainder to flight. In still another Kuban sector the Soviets recaptured a supply point settlement, seizing much equipment.

The Russians thus continued their advance toward Novorossisk and Kerch Strait.

12,000 Reported Liberated.

A dispatch to Red Star, the Red Army's official newspaper here, said that in one sector of the Smolensk area the advancing Russian troops liberated 12,000 Soviet citizens whom the Germans had herded together for shipment to Germany as laborers.

The dispatch said, too, that having crossed the Upper Dnieper River and reached several streams west of it, the Russians had entered a new German defense zone of considerable depth with numerous firepoints and fortifications largely built by forced labor.

Many of the firepoints, Red Star said, had been built in the bends of the river and behind these fortifications the Germans were attempting to create "desert areas," driving the inhabitants from their homes and burning all the buildings they could before retreating.

Both sides are introducing masses of new artillery and aviation power in the area as the battle mounts, Red Star declared.

Cut Behind Enemy Lines.

The Russian drive north of the Vyazma-Smolensk railway has centered for the last few days above Dukhovschino, 32 miles northeast of Smolensk. Izvestia, the government newspaper, told how the Red Army, after catching up with the Germans north of Dukhovschino, formed small bands which cut behind the enemy's lines.

Pravda, the Communist party organ, also reported that the Germans introduced more units of fresh troops into the battles north of Chuguev and drove new attacks against the Soviet lines.

There still were no indications that the Russians are not fighting on the western bank of the river in this sector. Chuguev itself is on the western shore.

Pravda said a violent fight for a hill on the western bank resulted in severe losses for the Germans and that the strategically important height again was in Soviet hands.

The Germans used 20 tanks and a regiment of infantry originally to take the hill.

NAZI FORCES OUTFLANKED BELOW BELY

MAR 27 1943

Russians In Donets Sector Again Repel Tank-Infantry Attack

Many Other Enemy Stabs Reported Parried North Of Chuguev

London, March 26 (AP)—Russian forces captured several more villages south of Bely on the approaches to Smolensk and outflanked the Germans to cross a river, the Soviet midnight communique said.

In the Ukraine east of Belgorod, the Russians declared that tank-supported German infantry had failed to penetrate Russian positions along the Donets river. Numerous other attacks were repelled north of Chuguev, twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov, where the Russians said they destroyed forty-two German tanks and wiped out a battalion of 800 enemy troops.

The communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said a company of 250 Germans was killed in four attacks on an important height near by. All the thrusts were repelled.

London, March 26 (AP)—A Reuters report from Stockholm tonight said Russian tanks had entered Dorogobuzh, fifty miles east of Smolensk.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 26—Masses of artillery and swarms of planes were reported slugging it out on the outer defenses of Smolensk today where the Russian advance continued doggedly and the Soviets consolidated their recent gains.

Violent combats were fought on the southern front east of Kharkov where the Russian lines rebounded to recapture two towns the Germans had seized the night before on the Donets front east of Belgorod.

Nazi Attacks Crushed

The Germans sent strong infantry and tank forces into the muddy sector north of Chuguev, twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov, but the Russians said all attacks were crushed. At no point was there a suggestion that the Donets had been crossed.

The noon communique said several settlements were captured in the Kuban below Rostov where the Russians are advancing within twenty miles of Novorossisk, Black Sea naval base.

Greatly increased air fighting in the bright, cloudless skies above the Leningrad front suggested a battle below as well. The Russians said they destroyed thirteen more planes, for a three-day total of fifty-eight.

[The German communique said all fighting on the Russian front was minor and that the power of Russian attacks south of Lake Ladoga had decreased considerably.]

German resistance increased on the approaches to Smolensk, where the nearest Russians are reported but thirty-two miles away. The stubbornness of enemy defense suggested that the Russians had reached the strong belt of fortifications centered on Yartsevo, the last large railway station in German hands between Moscow and Smolensk.

Reds Hold Initiative

Tass said that both sides brought masses of artillery and aircraft into play but that the Russians held the initiative and the Germans were on the defensive in deep, previously prepared fortifications.

The main battle was said to be for crossings of a river "next to the Dnieper" (probably the Vop, which flows through Yartsevo, since the Russians are well west of the Dnieper.)

Several villages were captured, although the Germans frequently threw infantry and tanks into counter-attacks, Tass said. The front was said to echo constantly with artillery fire, and the whole battle front was reported veiled in acrid smoke of villages to which the Germans had put the torch. At one point 12,000 captives earmarked for forced labor in Germany were set free, Tass reported.

REDS ANNIHILATE GERMAN GARRISON

MAR 27 1943

Slow Advance Continues in Drive Toward Nazi Base at Smolensk.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27 — (AP) — Russian troops beating against Smolensk's distant defenses wiped out a German garrison at one strong-point and captured another, while holding firm against Nazi counter-assaults on the Donets river front near Kharkov in the south, Moscow announced today.

The new central front gains announced in the midnight communique recorded by the Soviet monitor were said to be south of Bely, presumably near Dukhovschina, 32 miles from Smolensk.

Tanks Smash Nazi Defense

A Stockholm dispatch said that Russian tanks already had broken into Dorogobuzh, 50 miles east of Smolensk, in a frontal assault supporting the northeastern wedge in Smolensk's outlying defense belt.

The communique said that 500 Germans were killed in the capture of the two enemy points, 300 of them in the garrison which was outflanked and then attacked from the rear after a group of Red army men stole across a river.

Four enemy guns, 20 machine-guns, five anti-tank rifles and other war material was captured in one of these actions.

Reds Consolidate Gains

Several populated places were taken in this continuing drive over difficult terrain, but the communique suggested that part of the Russian troops were consolidating their hard won gains in the great salient which so long had threatened Moscow.

Approximately 1,100 Germans were reported slain in futile efforts tween Belgorod and Chuguev in the Kharkov sector of the Ukraine during yesterday's fighting which found the Germans still using a considerable number of tanks.

Near Chuguev, 22 miles southeast of Kharkov, the communique said numerous tank and infantry attacks were repulsed, one Soviet unit alone destroying 42 Nazi tanks and wiping out a battalion of infantry.

Near Belgorod, 50 miles above Kharkov, 100 Germans fell and two tanks went up in flames in an unsuccessful attack, and near an unidentified height the Russians said a company of Germans was wiped out and two big guns destroyed in another repulse of the enemy.

Moscow announcements yesterday suggested the same course of the struggle, a continuing push by the Red army toward Smolensk and a firm stand in the Ukraine.

The noon communique said several settlements were captured in the Kuban below Rostov where the Russians are advancing within 20 miles of Novorossisk, Black sea naval base.

Greatly increased air fighting in the bright, cloudless skies above the Leningrad front suggested a battle below, as well. The Russians said they destroyed 13 more planes for a three-day total of 58.

Jap Fishing Privileges In Russian Waters Extended for Year

Signing of Agreement Seen as Indication of Desire to Avoid Friction

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 26.—In an agreement signed at Kuibyshev, Russia has given Japan a one-year extension of fishing privileges which the Japanese have enjoyed in certain Soviet Far Eastern waters since 1923.

The government newspaper Izvestia, which announced the signing, said the agreement was initialed yesterday by Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs S. A. Lozovsky and Japanese Ambassador Naotake Sato.

The fisheries protocol, originally signed 20 years ago, was renewed in 1928. It expired in 1936 and has not been renewed since then, but the convention is prolonged each year on the basis of the original agreement.

The agreement this year is virtually the same as in previous years except that the rentals which the Japanese must pay are increased by 5 per cent. Last year when the protocol was extended the rate went up by 4 per cent.

The announcement of the signing of the agreement between the two great powers—aligned on opposite sides in the war although not at war with each other—was recorded in London by the Soviet radio monitor. The agrement provides for an increase in the fees which Japanese companies must pay for fishing privileges and that the payments must be in gold as previously.

As in 1942 the negotiations on the agreement were prolonged and extended beyond the December 31 expiration date.

At the time of signing last year, British and American officials attached no particular significance to it although Japan was at war with the two allies of Russia. A failure to reach agreement, however, might have been regarded as indicating a deterioration of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The agreement is of great importance to Japan because her food supply depends greatly on the fish caught in Soviet waters. Japan was granted the right to fish in Russian waters in the Portsmouth treaty of 1905 after the Russo-Japanese War.

In London, observers regarded the extension as an indication of the desire of both Russia and Japan to avoid friction at the moment.

"It is obvious," one British observer said, "that it would not suit either Russia or Japan to take on any more military commitments."

A refusal to extend the agreement, this observer said, would not necessarily mean war, but obviously it would have caused ill feeling in Japan.

Soviet Press Stresses U.S. Raids

MOSCOW, March 26 (AP).—The Soviet press continued today to tell the people the story of raids by American airmen on targets in Germany and Italy, featuring a report that American flyers had shot down eighty enemy planes in two days.

RAILWAY STATION OUTSIDE ROME HIT BY MALTA PLANE

British Pilot Strafes Trains on Route Leading to Naples.

VALLETTA, Malta, March 26 — (AP) — A British intruder plane from Malta flew low over the suburbs of Rome last night and machinegunned a railway station only a few miles from the city, it was announced officially here today.

"On the way we passed the Tiber and the Pontine marshes, and I wished that the big bullfrog (Mussolini) was there," said the pilot of the British plane, a wing commander.

Could See Rome's Buildings

"The moon was quite bright, but although it was very hazy we could see flashes of electric trams of trains in Rome itself and the buildings of the city."

(This was the first report of an air raid in the neighborhood of Rome.

(The Italian High Command communique today had announced a night raid on the railway stations of Cisterna, Campo Leone and Littoria and said there were no victims.

(Campo Leone is 21 miles by rail out of Rome and Cisterna is 31 miles from the capital. Both are on the route from Rome to Naples.)

For months the people of bombed battered Malta have been chalking the words "bomb Rome" on the walls of their ruinned streets, and announcement of last night's sortie was hailed with great pleasure here.

"We left Rome and flew down the railways toward Naples, strafing trains as we went," the pilot said. "In two or more instances we got tremendous flashes, similar to those we had seen after we gunned trains outside Rome. We gave railroad signal boxes a pasting, too."

over the Italian capital and environs last night, and one of the pilots on his return expressed regret at not having been able to single out the "big bullfrog"—Premier Mussolini.

First reports from Malta quoted only the pilot who wanted to find Signor Mussolini, but later it was learned that a number of attacking craft had flown over the capital area for the first time.

Early editions of the London morning papers gave the story top display, and The Daily Mail headline said: "R. A. F. over Rome suburbs."

Only one pilot told of what the Italian capital looked like at night

After seeing the blinking night sights of Rome, the flyer concentrated a strafing attack on trains serving the capital and a suburban railway station.

Saw Lights Of Rome

"The moon was quite bright," the pilot said, "and although it was very hazy we could see flashes of electric trams or trains in Rome itself and the buildings of the city."

Enemy planes, apparently attempting a reprisal for the closest known hostile approach to Rome, caused an alert today on Malta for the first time in twenty-two days. RAF planes rose to meet them, and one enemy raider was reported downed on two approaches to Malta.

The Italian high-command communique acknowledged attacks last night on Campo Leone, twenty-one miles by rail from Rome, and Cisterna, thirty-one miles outside the capital, but said there were no casualties. Both are on the route from Rome to Naples.

gunned trains outside Rome. We gave railroad signal boxes a pasting, too."

Marshes 26 Miles Long

These marshes, traversed by the famous Appian Way, are twenty-six miles long and seventeen miles wide, extending from Velletri to the sea in the southern part of the campagna of Rome.

Last night's Rome sortie moved observers to recall that in 1941 Prime Minister Churchill advised the Axis that Britain would retaliate by attacking Rome if bombs were dropped in either Athens or Cairo.

Apparently heedful of this warning, Axis planes bombed right up to the edge of Athens, but scrupulously spared the city proper.

Cairo has been bombed, but last night's sortie was the nearest that the Br[illegible] have come to carrying out Chu[illegible]'s threat against Rome.

RAF Pilot Flies Over Rome, Strafes Depot In Suburbs

MAR 27 1943

Lone Raider Returns From Night Attack Sorry He Missed "The Big Bullfrog," Mussolini

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, March 26—Royal Air Force intruder planes, taking off from battered Malta, where for months the words "bomb Rome" have been chalked on the walls of ruined buildings, sallied boldly

Flew Down Railway

"We left Rome," the RAF pilot said, "and flew down the railway toward Naples, strafing trains as we went. In two or more instances we saw tremendous flashes, similar to those we had seen after we

Malta Has 32d Alert Against 716 Year Ago

By the Associated Press.

VALETTA, Malta, March 25 (Delayed).—This British Mediterranean stronghold, which has had only 32 alerts this year compared with 716 during the same period in 1942, heard the wail of air-raid sirens today for the first time in 22 days.

RAF fighters rose to meet enemy planes which twice approached, and one of the raiders was reported downed.

The broadcast was the Fighting French leader's answer to an invitation extended March 15 by Gen. Giraud for union of all French under a single banner.

Arrive at Greatest Hour

"We have reached one of the greatest hours in our long and difficult history," Gen. de Gaulle said. "Let the flame of our ancestors x x x devour all that remains or our doubts and our rancour. x x x Our duty lies in national unity, the source of our supreme efforts and our eternal greatness."

He declared that never in five centuries had France suffered so greatly nor had such high hopes.

"Passionate splits and even fratericidal blows have arisen from the atrocious drama through which we are now passing together," he said. "National unity from which imperial unity cannot be separated is once again the unique salvation and the supreme law."

Declaring that since the armistice Frenchmen actually never had ceased to fight nor had yielded their inheritance, the independence and dignity of France, the Fighting French leader said:

"Other Frenchmen in other French territories have in turn recovered their chance to rise against the enemy. From Algiers to Tananarive, from Dakar to Djibouti, from Nourea to Fort de France, there exist means to rebuild French power, strong against the enemy and united in the face of the world, while waiting for the moment when the people of France can in turn rise again."

Meanwhile, Albert Guigui, secretary of the French Confederation of Labor who recently escaped from France, brought word of the federation's formal adherence to the Fighting French and delivered this message: "We believe in you. We trust we shall meet you soon.

De Gaulle Pledges French Unity

MAR 27 1943

General Says He Is Going to Reach Accord With Giraud in Africa.

London, March 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle pledged tonight that he and Gen. Henri Giraud would insure a fighting union of all French forces and end all doubts and rancor at a forthcoming meeting in North Africa. "I am going very shortly to North Africa," he declared in a French broadcast over the British radio. "I shall see Gen. Giraud, a great soldier and a noble figure.

"Together, loyally and in a friendly spirit, we shall seek and we shall find means to insure that the French Empire shall be but one empire, that French strength shall be but one strength, that the voice of the French people who fight shall be heard in the world as one voice and, above all, that this Empire, this strength, this voice shall be those desired by the nation."

Following Gen. de Gaulle on the radio, Andre Philip, Free French commissioner of the interior and labor, pledged that France would have a complete democracy, responsible to the people but with a different constitution and a complete change of leaders.

He disclosed that the French Communist, Socialist, Radical and Conservative parties all had been reorganized underground in recent months and added that the recent series of uprisings in the Haute Savoie region "came far too early."

HOODED ONE QUITS

ALGIERS, March 26—(AP) The purge of reactionary elements in the French establishment of North Africa continued today as Gen. Henri Giraud, the high commissioner, accepted the resignation of J. LeMaigre-Dubreuil, prominent members of the Hooded Cagoulards, whose removal was demanded by the Fighting French of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

MISSION TO GIRAUD

LONDON, March 26—(AP) The Morocco radio reported tonight that Colonel Olivarez, military attache to Lieut.-Gen. Luis Orgaz Yoldi, high commissioner of Spanish Morocco, had reached Algiers on a mission to Gen. Honore Giraud, high commissioner of French North Africa.

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Asserts He And North African Chief Will Find Basis For Harmony

London, March 26 (AP)—The Algiers radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that Gen. Georges Catroux, Fighting French delegate general to Syria and liaison man between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, arrived in the Algerian capital today.

COAST OF HOLLAND CLEARED BY NAZIS

15 Mile Belt Evacuated, Fortifications Being Erected.

LONDON, March 26—(AP) The Netherlands Information service reported today that the entire coastal area of Holland for a distance of nearly 15 miles inland was being cleared of inhabitants by the Germans, who were wrecking thousands of buildings and erecting coastal defenses against an Allied invasion.

It said that probably 24,000 houses had been destroyed in The Hague alone as the Nazis worked desperately to perfect their fortifications.

A Tass dispatch from Stockholm estimated that at least 800,000 Dutchmen had been evacuated from their homes along the coast. Some of the evacuees were said to have been sent to camps at Arnhem and then on into Germany, presumably for forced labor.

A Paris dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio today said that part of the civilian population of the Atlantic port of La Rochelle was being evacuated to the French towns of Rochefort and Fouras.

The Belgian News agency Inbel reported that the Germans were extending their defenses along the Belgian coast and had ordered all former members of the disbanded Belgian army evacuated to the interior.

R. A. F. RAIDS RUHR DURING THE NIGHT

London Indicates Heavy Blow at Industrial Area—Day Bombers Over Normandy

LONDON, Saturday, March 27 (AP)—British bombers were over the industrial Ruhr section of Germany during the night, it was learned authoritatively today.

There were indications that the Royal Air Force was out in force.

One of the biggest raids of the year was delivered in the same area when Essen was blasted March 12.

JUNKERS DOWNED BY BELGIAN PILOT

Flier with R.A.F. Scores Victory Near His Former Home.

30.24 - 2359

30.24 - 2359

LONDON, March 26—(AP) A Belgian Typhoon fighter pilot of the R.A.F., in a sweep over the low countries today, shot down a Junkers 52 not far from the house in which he used to live, the Air ministry announced tonight.

The pilot, flying with a Norwegian comrade, had already damaged a power barge transformer and two locomotives when he sighted the big German troop carrier plane.

"I was almost out of ammunition," the pilot said, "when I saw the Junkers 52 low down just after taking off.

"I went behind it and right down on deck to avoid being seen, then came up to about 250 yards at just above rooftop height. I think I fired only 20 shells before my ammunition gave out, but it was enough.

"There was a spurt of flame and the plane broke in two. One of the occupants bailed out, but his parachute didn't open."

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FEWER PLANES IN RAIDS BUT THEY HIT HARDER

LONDON, March 26—(AP) Thousand-bomber raids on Germany last year served a useful purpose at the time, but the bomber command is accomplishing almost as much now with fewer and larger planes per raid, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told a meeting at Harrow today in reply to schoolboys' questions.

In the three big raids last May and June, he pointed out, a substantial part of the air armadas were medium bombers.

In each of those raids between 1,200 and 1,500 tons of bombs were dropped, whereas far smaller forces of larger bombers had loosed "well over a thousand tons" of bombs in recent raids, Sir Archibald said.

Nazis Report Attack On Craft Off Dieppe

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 26.—The German radio broadcast a report from the International Information Bureau today that British torpedo boats were attacked off Dieppe, France, last night and that one of the craft was sunk and others were hit.

The International Information Bureau, a German news agency, carries stories which DNB, the official German news agency, does not wish to report on its own authority. There has been no confirmation of the story from Allied sources.

The German broadcast declared the boats were intercepted while en route to attack German sea convoy routes.

BELGIAN PLEA DENIED

London, March 26 (A. P.).—The British Government has informed Hubert Pierlot, Premier and Minister of National Defense of the Belgian Government in Exile, that the United States and Great Britain cannot comply with his request to allow the freighter Caritas to carry a cargo of powdered milk to Belgium on her next voyage.

The Caritas, chartered by the American Red Cross, left Philadelphia on March 10 with Red Cross parcels for Allied prisoners of war.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare said that to grant Pierlot's request would be contrary to Allied policy of banning shipments of foodstuffs to Axis-occupied countries.

Polish Citizenship Asked For Residents in U. S.

London, March 26 (A. P.).—A proposal to admit Poles living in the United States to the Polish National Council was contained in a petition submitted today to Poland's Government-in-exile.

"All Poles abroad are participating in the war effort and all Polish citizens will have to bear the cost of the Government-in-exile," the Polish Society of London said in suggesting the move.

SPELLMAN EXTENDS VISITS

He Inspects a U. S. Service of Supply Station in England

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York visited a United States Army Service of Supply station in England today and held round-table discussions there with chaplains of various denominations.

Brig. Gen. Lawrence H. Hedrick greeted the Catholic military vicar at the post.

Archbishop Spellman was accompanied by Lieut. Col. L. Curtis Tiernan of Kansas City, Mo., a Service of Supply chaplain, as he inspected installations and talked with men in the ranks.

The Archbishop was a guest of officers of the United States Eighth Air Force at a luncheon yesterday and then visited a bomber station.

Slayings Reported In Brussels

London, March 26 (AP)—Several members of Rexist and Flemish Nazi military formations were slain in Brussels recently, and the Germans announced that ten Belgian hostesses would be executed unless the guilty persons were turned in, the Belgian news agency said today.

BY GLADWIN HILL

A U. S. BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, March 26—(AP) The Liberator bomber, "Flying Cock," didn't get 300 holes in her in that raid on Tripoli as first reported. It was 600.

"And we counted them," emphasized Sergt. Edwin A. Kitt of 50 Plaza street, Brooklyn, N. Y. the top turret gunner of the bomber in a group just back from a "ten-day" trip to North Africa and the middle east which stretched out to three months.

It takes a long time to count 600 assorted flak and bullet holes, but the crew members figured they had all the time in the world—they were living on borrowed time after they got back from that trip.

Four Crewmen Bailed Out

Kitt, 29-year-old former investigator for the Wilmark store detective system, and Sergt. Robert W. Slade, 31, of 733 W. 34th street, Norfolk, Va., the bombardier, who were instrumental in bringing the ship back 500 miles after she was so badly damaged that four crewmen had bailed out, told the story.

"Right after the target we got a direct hit on the number three engine by an 88-millimeter shell, the next biggest the Germans have," said Slade, "but the way it shook the ship we'd swear it was the biggest they have.

"The engine caught fire and started shaking. The pilot rang the bail-out bell and four of the boys went out. We were just off shore and curved back so we'd hit land."

Those who bailed out were Sergt. Charles O. Starcher of Logan, O., radioman; Sergt. Harold Sena of Bridgeport, Conn., engineer; Sergt. Ernest Kish of Scranton, Pa., tail gunner; and Sergt. Arthur Batson of Avon Park, Fla. All have been missing since the raid, Jan. 15.

"I went back to the flight deck," Slade continued, "and found the pilot and co-pilot, Lieut. Llewellyn Brown of Malvern, Ark., and Robert Quinlivian of Roselle, N. J., still there.

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Had Wound in Head

"Then Kitt came back—he was covered with blood—and asked me if he was hurt. There was a big wound in the back of his head. I pulled a two-inch piece of shrapnel out of his collar and he pulled a piece right out of his head himself."

"Yes," said Kitt, exhibiting a jagged piece of metal larger than a pea, "if I had realized how big it was I would have fainted."

"The co-pilot told me to bail out," Slade said. "I told him nothing doing. I don't know why I didn't want to bail out but something stopped me.

"He had a piece of flak through his helmet and was dazed. I told him to get the hell onto the gun. He looked at me like I was crazy but he did and came around all right.

"We were down to 8,000 feet now and two other Liberators came down to escort us. We were in such bad shape that Brown told them not to bother, that we were going to land on the water. But we kept up somehow and went along, hugging the contour of the coast."

"I found two holes in the hydraulic line which I thought I might be able to fix," Kitt said. "I fixed them with tape."

"The pilot said he was going to set her down on the water," Slade said, "but I pleaded with him to let me try to fix the hydraulic system"—which works the landing gear.

"Kitt and I both went to work on the handle and finally got it cranked down. We were in sight of Bengasi then—a couple of hundred miles from the base—and fired identification flares.

Chucked Stuff Overboard

"I still didn't know if the tires were punctured, so we chucked all the loose stuff overboard except guns and soft stuff for a crash landing. Brown circled the field four or five times and made a long approach."

"We had no flaps and no brakes but he made a beautiful landing," Kitt said. "He got on the ground and dragged the tail for a brake."

"We jumped out and kissed the ground," said Slade. "We really did. Then they told us we shouldn't have come down—the field wasn't big enough.

The other member of the nine-man crew was the navigator, Lieut. John G. Hunt, of Oxford, N. C.

Canada 'Dishpan' Helmet Out After Use in 2 Wars

New Headgear Along U. S. Lines Adopted by Army

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, March 26 (AP).—The dishpan helmet worn by Canadian soldiers in two wars is on the way out.

The Canadian Army overseas has adopted a new "battle bowler" similar to that worn by American soldiers, and it probably will be issued to all troops before many months pass.

The Helmet is a slight modification of the American equipment, but looks much the same, bulging close around the head with a short visor. Fitting inside the steel helmet is a fiber helmet which can be worn separately for rain or sun protection.

(The British Army, it is believed, is also making the change.)

This new headgear is far more comfortable than the old style, and gives the wearer more protection around the ears, face and neck. British troops in Tunisia who could get American helmets wore them in preference to their own.

Several thousand of these new helmets have been ordered from the United States, and the first shipments should make their appearance on Canadian heads in the United Kingdom before long, it was stated here.

bering some 3,600—had been arrested.

According to the report that British and American men had been taken to Germany, the Germans explained the measure was necessary to remove alleged trouble-making elements from France in event of military operations. This presumably was in reference to possible Allied invasion.

It was not known here definitely how many American men had remained in the zone occupied by the Germans after the Allied campaign against North Africa opened, but the legations here said it was relatively small.

As to the reports that all British and American citizens in the area had been arrested, Swiss authorities in charge of American interests in France said they had not yet determined the number of Americans there but believed the greater number of the 3,600 involved were British.

Legation Gets a Version.

The United States Legation said it had heard reports that the Americans and British had been taken to some place in northern France but lacked confirmation.

The report that the American and British men had been deported said they were taken to Germany last week after being instructed to present themselves to French authorities.

Another report reaching here today from France said that 300 French police at Marseilles had been arrested and taken to Germany.

Americans in France Seized

Report of Men Being Shipped to Germany Is Unconfirmed—British Taken, Too.

Berne, March 26 (A. P.).—British and American men who had remained in the former Vichy-controlled part of France after the total occupation by German troops were reported today to have been taken to Germany.

The United States legation here said that it had no confirmation of the report, but said it had been notified that all British and American citizens in the area—men, women and children num-

The police in France were reported taking into custody every one who spoke English.

14 LAVAL ENVOYS IN SPAIN RESIGN

MAR 27 1943

Madrid, March 26 (A. P.).—The Spanish press said today that a crisis in the Government of Pierre Laval was considered imminent in Vichy political circles and dispatches indicated that the resignation of fourteen members of the Vichy Diplomatic and Consular services in Spain had contributed to the growing tension.

The Counselor of the French Embassy, Albert Lamarle, First Secretary Renaud Sivan, Msgr. Boyermas, religious attache, and eleven others handed their resignations to Ambassador Francois Pietri Tuesday. Most of the outgoing diplomats have cast their lot with Gen. Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner in North Africa.

Dispatches from Vichy said that news of the Madrid resignations arrived shortly after the jailing in France of Col. Francois de la Rocque, former chief of the French Social party, Croix de Feu. The resignations gave the German rulers in Vichy an opportunity to emphasize again their stand that a French foreign service is unnecessary under present conditions. Laval has contended that a foreign service is necessary to maintain face for his regime.

The ranks of dissident Frenchmen were said to have been increased by thousands with the arrest of De la Rocque.

The resignations in Madrid leaving Ambassador Pietri, his press attaches and two others to run what until Wednesday was one of Laval's largest foreign diplomatic missions, was said to have been a definite shock to his policy.

5 IN VICHY CABINET REMOVED BY LAVAL

Berlin Radio Reveals Shake-up—Desertion to Allies

Continues.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Berlin radio announced last night a shakeup in Pierre Laval's Vichy cabinet in which five ministers were dismissed, and this development came amid continued desertions from the Vichy government by foreign diplomats who were switching their allegiance to Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, Franch high commissioner in Allied northwest Africa.

The ministers "taking leave of Chief of State Petain," said the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, were:

Joseph Barthelmy, justice; Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, navy; Gen. Jean Francois Jannekyn, aviation; Jules Brevie, colonies; and Rear Admiral Rene Platon, secretary of state in the foreign ministry held by Laval himself.

Some Posts Combined

The Berlin radio stressed that the shakeup was "harmonious, insuring unconditional support of the Laval government," and said some of the posts were being telescoped to give a greater concentration of power.

Actually, most of the French ministries are obsolete because of war developments. France has lost nearly all her colonies to either Gen. Giraud or Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, and the Germans demobilized all the French military services when they occupied all of France last fall following the Allied invasion of North Africa.

The change occurred a short time after French Guiana had joined the Allies, and appeared also to have been dictated by concern of an approaching union of the two anti-Axis French leaders, Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle.

Laval Worried

A clue to Laval's concern over his situation was seen in Berlin's prediction that "a great diplomatic revival" by Vichy is impending.

Laval's own prestige and that of his Axis-dominated regime suffered a heavy blow on Wednesday when 14 Vichy diplomats and consular officials assigned to Spain quit their posts to go over to Gen. Giraud.

A further indication of rebellion and unrest inside Axis-occupied France was Berlin's report that Robert Bousquet, secretary general for police in the interior ministry, "will be promoted in rank," and that "there's talk of a new police ministry to be established."

NEW CRISIS REPORTED IN

VICHY REGIME

Laval Revamping Cabinet As 3 Ministers Quit, Berlin Radio Says

MAR 27 1943

14 Members Of Legation Staff At Madrid Go Over To General Giraud

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 26—The Berlin radio quoted a Vichy dispatch tonight as saying that Pierre Laval's regime had been reconstructed and that the Justic, navy and Air Force Ministers had resigned.

The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, did not give the reason for the Vichy Cabinet reconstruction.

Joseph Barthelmy had been Justice Minister, Admiral Jean Marie Abrial was Secretary of State for Navy, and Gen. Jean Francois Jannekyn the Secretary of State for Air.

Crisis Developing

Madrid dispatches earlier said a crisis was developing in Laval's regime, and indicated that the resignation of fourteen members of the Vichy diplomatic and consular services in Spain had contributed to the tension.

These men switched their allegiance to Gen. Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner in North Africa, who soon will confer with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, for a union of all their anti-Axis countrymen.

Vichy Policy Rejected

Radio France at Algiers, in a broadcast recorded by the FCC, said the French charge de' Affaires at Lisbon and other personnel in the legation there also "refuse to follow Vichy's policy any longer."

Vichy reports reaching Madrid said these foreign service resignations gave German occupation authorities in France another opportunity to emphasize their stand that Vichy doesn't need further representation abroad.

But Laval was said to be contending that a foreign service was needed to maintain "face" for his Axis-collaborationist regime.

Called Blow To Laval

The resignation sin Madrid were said to have been a definite blow to Laval, because the embassy there had been one of Vichy's largest. Only Ambassador Pietri and several attaches remained. The entire consular staffs in Barcelona, Bilboa, Valencia and Malaga were said to have quit.

The ranks of dissident Frenchmen inside France also were said to have increased heavily because of the arrest in France of Col. Francois de la Rocque, former *Croix de Feu* leader.

Without Importance

The navy and air posts in Vichy actually are without importance because the Germans demobilized the French miiltary after the Allied invasion of North Africa and the complete Nazi occupation of France.

Most of the French navy is at the bottom of Toulon harbor or in Allied hands. The Germans were unable to get many French ships and home-fleet crews scuttled their armada at Toulon last fall when the Germans sought to grab their ships.

Several French submarines escaped to join General Giraud in North Africa.

RABAUL BOMBED FOR TWO HOURS

Amboina Also Is Heavily Hit by U. S. Flyers.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, March 26 (A. P.).—Japanese bases 1,700 miles apart in the island arc above Australia were blasted by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers yesterday. Amboina, 600 miles northwest of Darwin, was hit hard in one raid and Rabaul was smashed heavily for the second time this week.

An Allied communique said quarter-ton bombs directly hit one enemy cargo vessel of 8,000 tons and another of 6,000 tons in Amboina Harbor, and that flames shot up from wharf areas.

Amboina formerly was a Dutch naval base and now is one of the Japanese strongholds menacing Australia.

For two hours, before dawn yesterday, the war bulletin said, Allied heavy bombers ranged over Rabaul, the enemy's northern New Britain island naval and air base, starting fires and causing heavy explosions with bombs weighing up to a ton.

The communique said there was no effort at interception by Japanese fighter planes.

Enemy Aircraft Battered.

After last Tuesday's raid on Rabaul, in which fifty-four tons of bombs were dropped on three airdromes where more than 250 planes were nested, Allied headquarters believed that a substantial proportion of the enemy's aircraft had been destroyed or disabled.

Six hours after yesterday's attack, "one of our reconnaissance planes over the area observed smoke and flames from waterfront fires rising to 3,000 feet," today's war bulletin said.

Other Allied bombers hit a wharf and warehouses at Gasmata, New Britain, and one plane made seven runs over the Ubili area in a three-hour night attack, it was announced.

The airdrome at Lae, New Guinea, was raided twice, and low-altitude attacks were made on buildings at Salamaua.

Allied fighters shot down a Japanese medium bomber caught on a reconnaissance trip over Dyke Ackland Bay, below Buna.

U. S. BOMBS DISRUPT AIR BASE IN BURMA

MAR 27 1943

Raid on Key Field at Meiktila Is 'Highly Successful,' With Many Target Hits

SUPPLY SYSTEM ATTACKED

R. A. F. Renews Blows at Airfield in Night—Axis Claims Plane Victories

NEW DELHI, India, March 26 (AP)—Heavy American aerial blows in two days of raiding against the Japanese in Burma were announced today in a communiqué of the Tenth United States Air Force, including "a highly successful operation" against a key airfield at Meiktila.

"This is one of the most important Japanese airdromes in Burma," the announcement said, "and has been used in the past as a forward base from which to attack Allied installations in Assam. All our bombs fell in the target area and there were many hits on barracks as well as on other buildings at the field. One twin-engined Japanese bomber was destroyed on the ground."

That attack, which was carried out Tuesday by medium bombers, also extended to the warehouse and storage district of Meiktila and the railroad there. "Many fires were started," the communiqué said.

Enemy Fighters Driven Off

Zero-type fighters attempting to intercept the formation were driven off and two were probably damaged.

The following day medium and heavy bombers raided railroad yards at Maymayo, Ava bridge, near Mandalay, and Myitnge bridge.

"These attacks were successful in further disorganizing and disrupting the enemy's communication and supply system in Central Burma," the communiqué said. "Additional direct hits on the approaches to Myitnge Bridge will for a further period render unusable that essential link in the enemy's north-south line of communication."

At Maymo, the announcement said, heavy damage was done to tracks, locomotive sheds and other railroad installations.

From both days' attacks all planes and personnel returned safely.

Blenheim bombers of the Royal Air Force made a successful attack yesterday on the Katha railway junction in Central Burma and followed up with a night assault on an enemy airdrome near Meiktila between Mandalay and Rangoon, a British communiqué announced today. All aircraft returned safely, it said.

Yesterday afternoon Japanese bombers attacked an Allied airdrome in Southeastern Bengal, the communiqué declared, causing slight damage and some casualties.

On the ground front in Western Burma only patrol activity was reported.

Allied Bombers Pound Wewak, New Jap Base on New Guinea

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, March 27—(AP) Dipping as low as 75 feet to loose their bombs, Allied four-motored bombers blasted newly-constructed installations and shipping at the new Japanese base of Wewak on the north coast of New Guinea in a three hour night attack, an Allied communique said today.

Using 500 and 1,000-pound bombs, the Flying Fortresses scored two hits on a 4,000-ton merchantman in the harbor, leaving it badly damaged, and pounded the airdrome, town, and docks with 19 tons of explosives.

The 1,000-pound bombs, the announcement said "caused especially serious damage among the shore installations."

The attacking planes dove through heavy anti-aircraft fire and all returned safely, the communique said.

Wewak, 360 miles above Port Moresby, apparently was given special attention because of its position as a reinforcement and intermediate supply port for the hard-pressed Japanese holding the Lae-Salamaua sector to the south.

Wewak was the recent objective of a convoy shattered by Allied airmen while trying to slip into the port from the northeast. It was believed at the time that the convoy had taken a circuitous route around the Admiralty islands from Rabaul after a 22-ship convoy was annihilated in the Bismarck sea on a more direct attempt to reinforce New Guinea.

Japanese New Guinea positions at Lae, Salamaua, Finschhafen and Mubo along the coast southeast of Wewak, also were bombed and strafed during yesterday's operations.

In the Lae sector numerous fires which were started "gradually merged into one large blaze visible 20 miles away," the bulletin said.

WALLACE ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO FOR VISIT OF 10 DAYS

Vice President Is Greeted Heartily by Chile's Chief Executive.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 26.—(AP) Vice-President Henry A. Wallace arrived here tonight on his air tour of Latin America.

Thousands of Chileans were gathered at the airport to greet Mr. Wallace as he arrived just after sunset to begin a ten-day visit which is expected to bring the United States and Chile to their closest friendship in history.

Welcomed by President

Handsome, grey-haired President Juan Antonio Rios gave Mr. Wallace a typical Latin embrace. Ambassador Claude G. Bowers escorted the Vice President from the plane to a platform where the Chilean president and other high officials and the diplomatic corps awaited him. A band played the national anthems of the two countries.

Mr. Wallace appeared fresh and smiled broadly.

President Rios walked forward to shake hands and embrace the visitor and said: "Welcome to this land which is your home."

Mr. Wallace responded in Spanish: "Muchas gracias, Senor Presidente." They then walked arm in arm toward a waiting automobile.

A guard of honor unfurled the United States flag and the Chileans applauded loudly. After the presidential greeting, Mr. Wallace met the cabinet, foreign diplomats and city and Federal officials.

Mr. Wallace reviewed the guard of honor and walked through the throng to the automobile which carried him to town where he was to be the guest of the government at historic Ross palace, an enormous house near the downtown area which formerly was the residence of Gustave Ross, once candidate for the presidency, and now is a military club.

The road from the airport was lined with thousands of persons waiting for a glimpse of the American Vice President and smartly attired carabineros (national police) lined the route.

30.24 - 2361

30.24 - 2361

WALLACE IN CHILE

Arica, Chile, March 26 (A. P.).—Vice-President Wallace landed at Arica today for a brief stop on an airplane trip from Lima, Peru, to Santiago.

Lima, Peru, March 26 (A. P.).—Vice-President Wallace left here today by plane for Santiago, Chile, with brief stops scheduled en route at Africa and Antofagasta, in Chile. He had spent the night at the American embassy.

A ten-day tour of Chile's agricultural and mining regions lies ahead of him as part of his aerial survey of seven Latin American nations.

Mexican Workers Coming.

Mexico City, March 26 (A. P.).—A special train carrying 750 Mexican farm workers left today for California, where the men will pick cotton in the Imperial Valley. Earlier this week 625 workers had left for other points in California under a special emigration agreement.

Canada Sends 15,000t un

HAMILTON, Ont., March (AP).—Canada's 15,000th hea un started on its journey to ar zone today. Army officia om Canada and the United States and gun manufacturers from many other parts of the country took part in a shipping ceremony at the Otis-Fensom plant here.

forming the land army, he said.

Mr. Roosevelt noted that he had heard all sorts of speeches and read headlines about food production falling off. But he also has seen interesting figures, he said, on the estimated acreage being planted for food crops, with nearly all showing an increase.

At the same time the President told a press conference that 550,000 farm workers already had been deferred from military service and that Gen. Lewis B. Hershep, selective service director, estimates that 3,000,000 additional persons on the farms will be deferred this year.

More Power to Davis.

Mr. Davis is to take over wartime food powers heretofore exercised by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, who, showing up at the White House for a Cabinet meeting today, was asked by a reporter whether he was going to resign. "I don't think so," he replied.

In a lengthy discussion of farm problems Mr. Roosevelt also said that the War Production Board had taken steps to insure a greater supply of farm machinery to those who till the land.

To Make Farm Machines.

Not only will some of the larger manufacturers be allowed to make such equipment, he said, but also an effort will be made to obtain more adequate distribution facilities for the smaller plants. Previously, the big manufacturers had been converted to labor to force wage increases that would break down inflation controls. Mr. McNary ordinarily supports farm bloc proposals.

Without pause, the chamber took up a House-revised measure, which it had passed previously by an overwhelming vote in slightly different form, and passed it. This bill known as the Bankhead bill which goes now to President Roosevelt, would prevent the deduction of benefit payments made to farmers in calculating parity price ceilings, a change Mr. Brown contended would raise food prices 17 per cent and boost the cost of living $1,500,000,000.

There have been wide-spread predictions that the President would veto the parity bill. As adopted it is operative only for the duration.

FOOD CHIEF PLANNING FARM WORKERS' ARMY

MAR 27 1943

Roosevelt Says 550,000 Have Already Been Deferred and That 3,000,000 More Will Be Passed Over During Year.

Washington, March 26 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told today of plans for a crop-cultivating land army under Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, an increase in the supply of farm machinery and the deferment of hundreds of thousands of farm workers, and emphatically concluded that we are not going to starve in this country.

Mr. Davis, operating virtually an autonomous agency, will take up immediately the question of

Eden Talk Tonight In Maryland May Be Churchill Sequel

Diplomats Await With Interest Comment on Anglo-Russian Relations

By the Associated Press.

Anthony Eden's scheduled address at Annapolis tonight was awaited with keen interest by Washington diplomatic observers seeking to evaluate the results of the British Foreign Secretary's fortnight of war and postwar conferences in this country.

It was felt Mr. Eden's appearance before the joint session of the Maryland State Assembly would give him an opportunity to throw additional light on questions which have come into the foreground of popular discussion since his arrival here—particularly the question of future Anglo-American collaboration with Russia.

Tonight's address, which will be broadcast over CBS at 9 o'clock, is expected to be a significant sequel to Prime Minister Churchill's Sunday broadcast on war and postwar problems. Mr. Churchill expounded the broad outlines of Britain's attitude; Mr. Eden tonight may emphasize in greater detail the problems of particular importance to Anglo-American relations.

Yesterday Mr. Eden visited Norfolk with Secretary of the Navy Knox.

During the tour of naval establishment in the area, Secretary Knox assured the crew aboard a British warship that the Allies were soon going to show that the Germans and Japanese were on the run.

"Somewhere, some time soon, we are going to demonstrate that we have the Boche and the Jap on the run," said Secretary Knox.

Mr. Eden told his cheering countrymen that their families in England were "in very good heart, indeed," and said the bombing of Britain was "nothing like as bad as when you were last there, and the bombing of the Boche was very much better than when you were last there."

Mr. Eden stated that "we are indebted to our American friends," and turning to Mr. Knox, he said that on behalf of the British government, he wished to "thank you for this ship and many more as well, and many more to come."

After being introduced to the crew by Mr. Eden, Mr. Knox acknowledged the expression of gratitude from the Foreign Secretary, but added, "we know it was the guts and backbone of you British fellows that kept this war going until we got into it. Otherwise, we might be fighting with our backs to the wall now."

House Praises British Battle Through Eden

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Annapolis, March 26 (AP)—By unanimous approval the House today adopted a resolution commending the "noble struggle" of Great Britain and expressing this sentiment through Britain's Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden.

The resolution was introduced by the Speaker of the House, Thomas E. Conlon (D., Baltimore Fifth); John S. White (D., Prince George's), the House majority leader, and J. Milton Dick (R., Allegany) House minority leader.

It stated that "in solemn assembly gathered, the House, for itself and for the citizens of Maryland whom it represents, formally registers its deep respect for the impressive battle given by our valiant Britannic ally in her mortal conflict with the Axis powers.

"And be it further resolved, that rather than commend the example of Britain to the people of Maryland as has been done so often and so farmly in the past, the House of Delegates takes this occasion to express to the people of Britain, through her Foreign Minister, the highest compliment of which it feels capable—the sincere desire to emulate their greatness."

U. S. BOMBERS RAID KISKA 4 TIMES IN DAY

Navy Reports Hits Were Scored On Target Area. All Planes Return

MAR 27 1943

Americans Deliver Heavy Aerial Blows Against Japs In Burma

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 26 — Army bombers raided the Japanese base at Kiska in the Aleutian Islands four times Wednesday, scoring hits in the target area, the navy reported today.

Communique No. 324 said:

"North Pacific:

"1. On March 24:

"(a) During the afternoon and evening, army Liberator and Mitchell bombers, escorted by fighters, carried out four attacks against Japanese positions at Kiska. Hits were scored in the target area.

"(b) All United States planes returned."

25 Attacks This Month

The four raids raised to 25—almost one a day—the number of aerial attacks which have been made against the enemy's North Pacific outpost so far this month.

The last previous attack was on Sunday when two groups of army bombers assaulted the Japanese position, starting one large fire.

The heaviest operation of the offensive so far reported occurred on March 15 when six "heavy bombing attacks" were made against Kiska with unreported results.

8 NEW AMBASSADORS CONFIRMED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) The Senate confirmed today nominations of eight ministers in the United States foreign service as ambassadors.

They comprised:

Boaz Long, New Mexico, to Guatemala; Robert M. Scotten, Michigan, to Ecuador; Fay A. Des Porters, South Carolina, to Costa Rica; James B. Stewart, New Mexico, to Nicaragua; Walter Thurston, Arizona, to El Salvador; John D. Erwin, Tennessee, to Honduras; Avra M. Warren, Maryland, to the Dominican Republic, and John Campbell White, New York, to Haiti.

Roosevelt Names Consul To Ethiopia

Washington, March 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated John K. Caldwell of Berea, Ky., to be the first United States Minister Resident and Consul General to Ethiopia since the Italians were chased out of that country by the British and Emperor Haile Sellassie restored to his throne.

Caldwell, 61, is a diplomatic career man with about thirty years service in the Far East and in Geneva and is now serving in the State Department as a Class 1 foreign service officer. He is a native of Piketon, Ohio.

Latvia Legation Brochure Urges Baltic Federation

Washington, March 26 (AP)—The press bureau of the Latvian Legation issued a sixty-seven-page brochure today advocating post-war establishment of a United States of the Baltic, to consist of the small states bordering that strategic sea.

Issued only a few days after Prime Minister Churchill's address suggesting regional groupings of the small states of Europe, the brochure signed by Latvian Minister Alfred Bilmanis advances the argument that neutralization of the Baltic and federation of the small states surrounding it would prevent "endless wars and bloodshed" over control of the strategic sea.

Latvia was occupied by Russian forces in 1940 and later incorporated into the Soviet Union. The nation now is under German occupation.

Russia Runs U. S. Ships In Pacific, Senator Says

By the Associated Press.

Cargo ships built in the United States are being placed under Russian control in the Pacific Coast ports for carrying lease-lend supplies across the Pacific Ocean, Senator Downey, Democrat of California said last night.

He made the statement in discussing transportation problems on the West Coast, which he said were becoming increasingly difficult because of the necessity of increasing lease-lend movements.

The Senator was unable to say how many ships were being turned over to Russian registry, or to give other details.

26 Casualties Added To Navy Forces' List

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WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-six casualties in Navy forces, including eighteen dead, two wounded and six missing. This brings to 24,552 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,946 dead, 4,646 wounded and 12,960 missing. The Navy casualties included:

CONNECTICUT

Dead

DIACHENKO, ALEX MAXWELL; father, Michael Diachenko, 283 Barbour Street, Hartford.

M 'TIVIER, JOSEPH ERENE HENRY; father, Joseph Metivier, Packer Road, Plainfield.

NEW YORK

Safe

EMPS, CHARLES THEODOR (previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for March 16, 1943); father, William Emps, 30-33 thirty-second Street, Astoria, Queens.

FOUR CHAPLAINS ARE LOST AT SEA

One, Alexander Goode, Of York, Pa., Is First Rabbi Casualty Of War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 26—Four more army chaplains have joined the ranks of war casualties, the Office of the Chief of Chaplains said today, listing them as "missing at sea in the North American area."

The circumstances of their loss

were not divulged but the National Jewish Welfare Board in New York said one of the four, Alexander Goode, formerly a York (Pa.) rabbi, died when a ship was sunk in the Atlantic early in February. The board said he was the first Jewish chaplain casualty of the war.

The others were:

Clark V. Poling, 32, son of Dr. Daniel Poling, of Philadelphia, president of the World Christian Endeavor Union. A member of the Reformed Church in America, he entered the chaplain service from Schenectady, N. Y., June 10, 1942. He was a graduate of Rutgers and the Yale Divinity School.

World War Veteran

George L. Fox, 43, a veteran enlisted man of the first World War whose decorations included the Silver Star and the Croix de Guerre. He entered the service from Gilman, Vt., July 24, 1942. A Methodist, he was a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan and the Boston University School of Theology.

John P. Washington, 34, a Catholic who was graduated from Seton Hall and the Immaculate Conception Seminary in New Jersey, he was appointed a chaplain April 24, 1942, enlisting from Arlington, N. J.

Several other chaplains have been listed as dead and missing.

Barney Ross Is Now Sergeant, Navy Reveals

Washington, March 26 (AP)—The navy said today that Barney Ross, the former prize fighter and marine hero credited with killing twenty-two Japanese on Guadalcanal, had been promoted from corporal to sergeant.

Ross is at present in the naval hospital in New York, undergoing treatment for a recurrence of malaria contracted while fighting in the Solomons.

Two Jersey Men Get Silver Star

Washington, March 26 (A. P.).—Two New Jersey men have won citations for the award of the Silver Star for gallantry at Medjez el Bab, Tunisia, in December and January, the War Department announced yesterday.

They are First Lieut. Archibald B. Cameron, son of Mrs. Florence Cameron, 33 Retford avenue, Cranford, and Second Lieut. Howard P. MacConchie, son of Mrs. Alice P. MacConchie, 19 East Sylvan avenue, Newark.

Their actions were not disclosed.

REVEALS CARRIERS

Seaman 83 Days on Life Raft To Visit War Factories Here

MAR 27 1943

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) Restored to health after an ordeal of 83 days drifting on a life raft in the south Atlantic, Basil D. Izzi, 20-year-old seaman, has started a two-month tour of the defense industries in the east half of the country, the Navy said today.

His first stop is New York city and he will visit war production plants until April 6. On that day he will take part in the dedication of the National Maritime Union training school and will receive a medal from the union.

His tour then will take him to South Barre, Mass., where he will be reunited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Izzi, and other members of his family, in a three day visit. He has not been home since last summer, having spent time since his rescue in Navy hospitals.

From South Barre he will go to Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn., Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. The latter city is the last on his present schedule but the Navy said the trip might be continued to the West coast.

Izzi was a member of a gun crew on a merchant ship torpedoed by an enemy submarine. From the time of the torpedoing until his rescue 83 days later, Izzi lost weight until his normal 145 pounds had dropped to 80. He is now back to normal weight.

2000 Sacks of Soldier Mail Lost by Sinkings

Washington, March 26 (A. P.).—The Army reported today that 2,000 sacks of mail destined for American soldiers overseas were lost in recent weeks in the sinking of United Nations ships by enemy action.

It was impossible to supply any identification of the mail lost, the Army said, but most of it was first-class letter mail which originated in various parts of the country, chiefly during February, and was addressed to points in Great Britain, Iceland, North Africa, Egypt and India.

NUMBER DOZENS

Knox Says They Are Now In Action On 7 Seas; Scores More Being Built

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 26—Dozens of small but useful new aircraft carriers are now in combat areas, Secretary Knox said today, and scores more either are heading for action or are under construction.

Converted from merchant-type vessels or built keel-up as auxiliaries, these carriers have a force of aircraft adequate to patrol vast reaches of the ocean in convoy duty and, the Navy Secretary said, provide a "triple menace" to the enemy's under-sea, surface and air raiders.

Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne, vice-chief of naval operations, joined Knox at a press conference to tell of the auxiliary aircraft program as "coming along very rapidly."

Called Very Successful

Horne reported that the auxiliary carriers have "been very successful, but the nature of a carrier of this type without high speed" has limitations due to weather.

Some have already been in combat, he said, and have been in "all of the seven seas."

The auxiliary carriers "can and have served to transport military airplanes," the navy disclosed. "They can carry fueled-up planes to within flying range of combat areas and catapult them into the air for immedaite service in fighting the Axis from the skies.

Carried To Africa

"A substantial number of planes now operating in North Africa were taken across the Atlantic by these vessels."

This carrier program arose from an experiment made two years ago when a Maritime Commission vessel was fitted out with a flight deck and equipped with a number of planes for use as an escort vessel.

Converted, she became the U. S. S. Long Island and now is with the fleet.

Oilers Converted

So successful did the navy find the experiment that a program of greater magnitude was ordered and it included also conversion of a number of oilers into auxiliary carriers.

A sharp increase in the number of such auxiliaries was ordered in 1942, the navy disclosed.

The number later in the same year was boosted materially "so that literally scores of them are now under construction on the ways of several shipyards located along both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts," it was added.

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Hitler Now Aims To Run Nazi Navy, Stockholm Hears

New York, March 26 (AP) — The British radio quoted Stockholm reports today as saying that Adolf Hitler now plans to run the German navy, whose U-boats are a major threat to the supply lines which the Allies must keep open to invade Europe.

"It has just been announced," said the BBC broadcast as recorded by United States Government monitors, "that Hitler is to take over direction of the German navy, having handed over control of the German army to his generals, according to reports from Stockholm."

PRESIDENT WRITES TO MOTHER OF 10

Syracuse, March 26 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's "very best wishes" have been sent to Mrs. Elizabeth Checkosky, a widow, ten of whose children are serving their country in the armed services and on the home front.

Five sons are in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and three sons and two daughters are war plant workers. A White House note signed by Grace G. Tully, secretary, said the President "well understands the feeling of parental pride which you must feel. . . ."

The text of the letter:

"My Dear Mrs. Checkosky:

"The President has recently learned that you are the mother of ten children, five of whom are serving in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. We want you to know that he well understands the feeling of parental pride which you must feel in your sons, who are contributing so ably their services, both in the armed forces and on the home front, to our nation in its time of greatest need.

"The President's very best wishes go to you with this little note.

"Very sincerely yours,
"GRACE G. TULLY,
"Private Secretary."

Arnold Sees Nazis Losing Air Power

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding the Army Air Forces, said yesterday that if German flyers "don't start doing something soon, they won't have anything left to do anything with."

Gen. Arnold spoke informally at a luncheon before he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Hahnemann Medical College.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek also received an honorary law degree, which was accepted for her by Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

In his speech on the college's 95th commencement program, Gen. Arnold discussed the role of doctors in the present war.

"It used to be that doctors were supposed to have a good bedside manner," he said. "Now they must have a good foxhole manner."

AsksFirmU.S.-MexicanTies

Castillo Najera Says Friendship Is Now 'More Urgent Than Ever'

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 (AP)—Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, said today it is now "more urgent than ever" that the two nations draw closer together.

"I am pleased to affirm," he said in a speech for a private preview of Mexican art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, "that for several years a sympathetic understanding between Mexico and the United States has been rapidly growing and that Mexican music and painting, particularly, have been welcomed with true appreciation in the United States."

Nurse Receives First Air Medal Given Woman

MAR 27 1943

Lieut. Elsie Ott Honored for Aid to Wounded Men on India-to-U. S. Flight

LOUISVILLE, March 26 (AP).—Second Lieutenant Elsie S. Ott, of St. James L. I., a twenty-nine-year-old air evacuation nurse of the 1st Troop Carrier Command, received the First Air Medal ever won by a woman today.

The decoration was presented to her in ceremonies at Bowman Field, Army air base here, by Brigadier General Fred S. Borum commanding general of the 1st Troop Carrier Command, acting for General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces.

Lieutenant Ott won the medal with her service as a nurse to five seriously ill officers and enlisted men when they were brought by air from India to the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington.

In a seven-day flight over ten thousand miles of jungle and ocean, she cared for the five ill men, two of them litter patients, with only the aid of a ward man.

Today she related that she was given only a few hours notice at the hospital in India where she was serving that she was to make the experimental flight.

"I was the envy of all the other nurses," she said, "but I was a little apprehensive, too. You see, it was my very first flight."

None of the patients was air sick, but Lieutenant Ott herself was on the first day. One patient needed frequent attention and the nurse had to care for him with limited medical supplies.

The trip was made in two different planes, a disarmed bomber on the second lap, neither of which was equipped to carry casualties. Stops were made at night and at one point the party reached a hospital where the men were cared for and Lieutenant Ott was quartered in nurses' barracks. But, she said, she was too afraid of falling out of bed after her precarious naps aboard the plane to enjoy the soft mattress. Water was limited and the patients were permitted to drink only when they were desperately thirsty.

On her return the lieutenant received two-weeks' leave, learned of the new air evacuation training, applied for it and transferred to the nurses' school here.

She declared her medal was a tribute to all air evacuation nurses, "any one of whom, given the opportunity, would have done as well."

Lieutenant Ott won her civilian nurses' cap at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York in 1936 and later was employed at King's Park Hospital, Long Island, and St. Francis Hospital, Miami Beach, before joining the Army Nurses' Corps in September, 1941. She was sent abroad in February, 1942.

Nurses From Guam Launch Hospital Ship

Wilmington, Cal., March 26 (A. P.).—Two Navy nurses, who were helping to deliver a baby on Guam when they looked out the window and saw the Japs run up their flag of conquest, presided yesterday at the launching of a Navy hospital ship.

The champagne bottle was swung, as the U. S. S. Mercy started down the ways of the Consolidated Steel Corporation, by Lieut. (J. G.) Doris M. Yetter of Philadelphia. The maid of honor was Lieut. (J. G.) Lorraine Christiansen of Salt Lake City.

Captured by the Japanese, the two nurses were interned in Tokio and later released in a prisoner exchange.

MERE GRENADE NO BIG PROBLEM

San Diego, March 26.—It took more than a Japanese hand grenade to stop Private, First Class, Harold Pazofsky, 21 years old, of 492 Thatford avenue, Brooklyn, when the Marines were fighting near Henderson Field in Guadalcanal.

Private Pazofsky, who is recovering at the San Diego Naval Hospital, related: "I was in the forward wall of a counter-attack when a Jap spotted a grenade at my feet. The shrapnel sliced through my right hand, putting my trigger finger out of action, but I switched fingers and kept firing.

"A mortar shell landed near me. All I can remember was a flash, a shock like a mule's kick. Those shells are a little tougher than a grenade."

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Mme. Chiang Given Colorful Welcome At San Francisco

Thousands of Chinese Parade With Military In Native Costumes

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By The Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Vivid, sunlit colors of flags and costumes flashed against the lush green of San Francisco's civic center as thousands of Chinese paraded for more than an hour yesterday past a flower-banked City Hall balcony to welcome Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

The wife of the Chinese generalissimo told them and additional thousands in the square that the welcome "has literally left me speechless and breathless."

Led by units of the Army, Navy, Marines and ROTC, and trailed by Red Cross nurses' units, Chinese of all ages marched with eyes on their heroine.

For weeks they had drilled for this event. Bands drew applause from Mme. Chiang when they played "Chee Lai," the guerrilla song.

In a brief talk accepting the key to the city, she said the Golden Gate, whose "two bridges looked from west to east and spanned from north to south, was a symbol of eternal friendship and understanding between our two peoples."

Mme. Chiang added that China, like a phoenix, would always arise anew from its ashes and that the new China for which they were fighting and building would be a friend of America.

Before the parade, Mme. Chiang paid a brief visit to gaudily-bedecked Chinatown. Most of its 17,500 population turned out to see her and, in addition, there were 8,000 Chinese who came from 11 Western States to pay her homage.

NEW VENEZUELA OIL CODE VOTED

Part of Plan by Hoover's Son for Tropical Amity.

Pasadena, Cal., March 26 (A. P.).—Much of South America's vast oil resources soon may be opened to orderly exploitation through spade work now being done for the Venezuelan Government by the United Geophysical Company of which Herbert Hoover Jr., son of the former President, is head.

Mr. Hoover and his associate, Philip S. Fogg, have drawn up laws governing oil exploration and rights in that country. The code has been approved by the Venezuelan Congress.

In the past these two men, using scientific methods, have worked with the governments of Brazil and Argentina, and it is probable they will undertake a project for Chile.

The basic theory, Mr. Fogg says, is to establish a firmer footing between a government and the large foreign oil companies which wish to operate in a country. These relations in the past sometimes have been none too pleasant. Ofen there were open breaks.

Applies for Many Patents.

Mr. Hoover is an acknowledged authority on geophysics and South America.

He has been working on the code for Venezuela since last October at the invitation of the President of that country. The laws proposed by Mr. Hoover will be the basis on which royalties will be paid.

United Geophysical does nothing except explore. Mr. Fogg says that the firm has applied for more than 135 patents, including rights on improvements on an automatic amplitude control system, a seismic exploration system and a seismometer.

The seismometer registers vibrations caused by dynamite charges set off many thousands of feet below the surface of the earth, and from these vibrations geologists are able to determine the structure of the area.

HANS OSTEN DIES

Hans von Tschammer und Osten, 55 years old, a member of the German Reichstag and for ten years the Nazi Commissioner for Sports, died yesterday, the Berlin radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. He had the title of sports leader of the Reich. He was in charge of all arrangements for the Olympic games in Berlin in 1936.

Last month he announced a ban on international and intercity sports competition in Germany during the war.

What's Behind The War News

MAR 27 1943

By GLENN BABB

The major short circuit in the United Nations' war effort against Japan persists; the same is true of the Axis war on Russia. Tokyo and Moscow have given renewed evidence of their present determination to remain at peace by renewal of their perennially troublesome fisheries pact.

Again Adolf Hitler's most powerful and successful ally has given notice that she is having no part of his crusade against Bolshevism although six years ago it was the Japanese military clique, now in control of Imperial policy, that was the guiding spirit of the anti-comintern treaty which led to the three-power Axis military alliance.

The fisheries pact fixes the terms on which Japan is permitted to send her fishermen into the Far Eastern territorial waters of the Soviet Union, a right granted by the 1905 treaty of Portsmouth. Since 1936, when the Kremlin, offended by the anti-Comintern treaty, refused to consider any long-term agreement, it has been subject to annual renewal. Each year the negotiations have been difficult and protracted, but somehow the renewal has been negotiated. This annual performance is anxiously watched by all the major powers; failure to renew would be taken as evidence that the long-expected Japanese-Russian conflict was at hand.

The indications are that the Russians held the whiphand in the parleys which led to the accord initialed in Kuibyshev Thursday. For the second year in succession the Japanese had to pay an extra fee. The Siberian fisheries are an important factor in the Japanese food supply. Fish takes the place of meat in the Japanese diet and in normal times ten per cent or more of the entire supply comes from Russian waters, chiefly around the Kamchatka peninsula. Under war conditions this source of food is probably of more importance than ever to the Japanese people, for years on slender rations.

It is understandable that neither Japan nor Russia wants to take on new military commitments at this time, when each is engaged in a fight for life. But the Japanese appear to be even more anxious than the Soviets to avoid war.

One reason undoubtedly is the fear of air assault. The Japanese command probably feels that on the east, south and west it has pushed the United Nations beyond the range of effective and intensive air attack; it hopes at least that it can hold the ever-growing American air power beyond that protective cordon.

But in the north there is no such security. There are bases around Vladivostok from which bombers could reach Tokyo in less than three hours, Osaka in two. War with the Soviet Union might mean that these would be placed at disposal of the United States. It might not, Russia's penchant for playing a lone hand being what it is, but in any case the Red Army also has an air force of terrible striking power.

The fisheries renewal reinforces Foreign Minister Tani's declaration two months ago of Tokyo's intention to honor the Moscow neutrality accord of 1941. It would be unwise, of course, to place full reliance on Japanese professions of peaceful intent. But it should be remembered that although Japan has struck treacherous blows to open her two major wars of this century—against Russia in 1904 and against us in 1941—in neither case was the blow delivered entirely without warning. Tajo was blustering about expelling the white man from Asia for weeks before Pearl Harbor.

For the United Nations it undoubtedly is an advantage to have Russia free to concentrate on Germany at this juncture, probably outweighing the immediate gains which would come from a Russian-Japanese war. But it has its obverse side.

As long as the wily generals and admirals who direct Japanese policy are content to leave well enough alone on the Siberian frontier, Allied hopes of obtaining Russian bases from which to blast the cities and war industries of our Oriental enemy are dim.

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE MOROCCO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT FIERCE FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS ON THE MARETH LINE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA WITH "BLOODY ENGAGEMENTS AND HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AT SEVERAL PLACES." AT ALMOST THE SAME TIME THE VICHY RADIO SAID THAT ATTACKS AND COUNTERATTACKS WERE FOLLOWING EACH OTHER ON THE MARETH LINE AND SOUTH-EAST OF GAFSA, WHERE AMERICAN FORCES ARE DRIVING TOWARD GABES. IN THE MAKNASSY REGION TO THE NORTH WHERE ANOTHER AMERICAN COLUMN IS CUTTING ACROSS CENTRAL TUNISIA A "ALLIED PRESSURE IS BECOMING STRONGER," THE VICHY RADIO SAID. MAR 27 1943

THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID UNITED STATES FORCES HAD ADVANCED TO A POINT ABOUT SEVEN MILES EAST OF MAKNASSY.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27-(AP)-AIR VICE MARSHAL ROBERT PARKER MUSGRAVE WHITHAM, 48, DIRECTOR OF WAR ORGANIZATION IN THE AIR MINISTRY SINCE 1940, WAS REPORTED MISSING TODAY.

WHITHAM, A FLIER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, HAS BEEN AN RAF OFFICER SINCE 1919.

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-A ROYAL NAVAL ALBACORE PLANE BOMBED AND [illegible] SANK ONE OF [illegible] FOUR GERMAN R-BOATS ATTACKED LAST NIGHT IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL NEAR BOULOGNE, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

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THE PLANE DIVED HUNDREDS OF FEET TO BLAST [illegible] ONE OF THE R-BOATS--ARMED MINESWEEPERS OFTEN USED BY THE GERMANS AS ESCORT VESSELS.

"WE CLIMBED TO VIEW THE RESULTS OF OUR ATTACK," THE PILOT SAID. "VISIBILITY WAS EXCELEENT AND WHERE BEFORE THERE WERE FOUR R-BOATS WE NOW SAW ONLY THREE."

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)--POLES IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED WARSAW WERE ABLE TO READ AN ACCOUNT OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS OF LAST SUNDAY, THANKS TO A JOURNALISTIC "SCOOP" AT THE EXPENSE OF NAZI SECRET POLICE.

THE GESTAPO HAS BEEN PUBLISHING THE WARSAW PAPER, NOWY KURJER WARSZAWSKI, BUT LAST TUESDAY A SPECIAL EDITION APPEARED ON THE STREETS BEARING THE BANNER HEADLINE: "SPAIN HAS ENTERED THE WAR," POLISH CIRCLES HERE REPORTED.

UNDER THE EYE-CATCHING HEADLINE WAS A FULL REPORT ON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH, AS WELL AS STORIES ABOUT POLES FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOW, IT WAS REPORTED, THE [illegible] NAZIS IN WARSAW ARE MAKING PRACTICALLY A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH FOR THE ENTERPRISING EDITORS OF THE SPECIAL EDITION.

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(NR) LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-LIEUTENANT WILLIAM STEENS OF SUMMIT, N.J., IS AMERICAN LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE "LONDON INTERNATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE" WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO PLAY ONE GAME WEEKLY AND A "SOLDIER WORLD SERIES" AFTER SEPTEMBER 1.

CAPTAIN STANLEY BACH, ATHLETIC OFFICER OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS FOR THE U.S.ARMY, SAID YESTERDAY "THE GREATEST BASEBALL SEASON ANY COUNTRY OUTSIDE OF THE U.S. HAS EVER KNOWN" WILL OPEN MAY 15 IN GREAT BRITAIN, UNLESS THE JOB OF CARRYING THE WAR TO THE AXIS TAKES PREFERENCE.

BACH SAID IN ADDITION TO THE LONDON LEAGUE, SIX SERVICE LEAGUES IN ENGLAND AND ONE IN NORTHERN IRELAND WOULD BE FORMED. THE LONDON LEAGUE WILL HAVE FOUR AMERICAN AND THREE CANADIAN TEAMS AND ONE REPRESENTING AN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION.

30.24-2365

30.24-2365

LONDON, MARCH 26--(AP)--PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET ROSE DANCED WITH UNITED STATES AND BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS AT A PARTY GIVEN LAST NIGHT BY THE KING AND QUEEN AS AN ADVANCE CELEBRATION OF ELIZABETH'S 17TH BIRTHDAY APRIL 21.

ADD-AT U.S. Bomber Sta. in Eng. ——The Flying Cock

"WE WENT TO THE OFFICERS' CLUB AND HAD SOME DRINKS, THEN FLEW TO THE BASE ON A TRANSPORT. THE COLONEL -- EDWARD J.TIMBERLAKE JR., OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX. -- TOLD US TO GO TO ALEXANDRIA AND COME BACK WHEN WE FELT LIKE IT. WE CAME BACK FOUR DAYS LATER AFTER OUR MONEY RAN OUT. THE NEXT DAY WE WENT OFF ON ANOTHER MISSION."

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THE OTHER MEMBER OF THE NINE-MAN CREW WAS THE NAVIGATOR, LIEUT. JOHN G.HUNT OF OXFORD, N.C. THE REGULAR TAIL GUNNER, SERGT. RICHARD LAFFLER OF 2112 PORTLAND ST., EL PASO, TEX., MISSED THE TRIP. HE WAS IN A HOSPITAL WITH SKIN TROUBLE.

LIEUT.FRANK RINEHART OF WICHITA FALLS, TEX., PILOT OF THE "EAGER BEAVER," ANOTHER OF THE LIBERATORS WHICH BETWEEN DECEMBER AND MARCH STAGED OVER 20 RAIDS ON NORTH AFRICA AND ITALY, AND THE CO-PILOT, LIEUT.RIPLEY ARCHER OF 1001 W.BREW ST., HOUSTON, TEX., TOLD HOW A CIGARETTE CASE GIVEN TO RINEHART BY HIS WIFE (LUCILLE OF 1923 JEFFERSON AVE., REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.) ALMOST CRACKED THEM UP AND HOW THEY WERE SAVED FROM A CRACKUP LATER BY AN ALGERIAN TRAIN.

THEY WERE LANDING AT AN ALGIERIAN BASE FROM A RAID ON BIZERTE AND WERE ALMOST OUT OF GAS.

"I PULLED BACK THE THROTTLE TO SLOW DOWN FOR THE LANDING BUT IT WOULDN'T GO BACK FAR ENOUGH," ARCHER SAID. "AT THE LAST SECOND I NOTICED THE THROTTLE LEVER WAS BEING JAMMED BY THE CIGARETTE CASE I HAD LAID BESIDE IT AND YANKED IT OUT JUST IN TIME. FRANK SET HER DOWN AND WE ROLLED OFF THE END OF THE RUNWAY BUT THERE WAS NO DAMAGE. IF WE HAD HAD TO TRY ANOTHER PASS AT THE FIELD THE GAS WOULD HAVE FAILED AND WE'D BEEN SUNK."

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THE SECOND CLOSE SHAVE OCCURRED ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO ON THE WAY BACK FROM AFRICA. WITH 15 ABOARD, INCLUDING FIVE GROUND CREWMEN, THEY WERE FIVE HOURS OUT ON A 10-HOUR, 1,500-MILE FLIGHT FROM AN EGYPTIAN DESERT BASE TO THE ALGERIAN BASE. IT WAS 5 A.M., AND MOST OF THE MEN WERE ASLEEP AND THE PLANE WAS FLYING BY AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

"ALL OF A SUDDEN FLAK STARTED BUSTING AROUND US," RINEHART SAID. "I FOUND THE WIND HAD BLOWN US OFF THE COURSE AND OVER GABES (ENEMY TERRITORY). QUICKLY I SWITCHED OFF THE AUTOMATIC PILOT AND GOT THE HELL OUT OF THERE.

"AT THE BASE WE FOUND IT ALL FOGGED IN AND THE CEILING ONLY 35 FEET. I TALKED WITH THE CONTROL TOWER BUT COULDN'T MAKE OUT A THING. I CIRCLED AROUND UPSTAIRS UNTIL THE GAS TANKS WERE ALMOST EMPTY. JUST THEN ARCHER SAW SMOKE FROM A TRAIN PUFFING BELOW. THE CONTROL TOWER SAID THEY COULD SEE IT ALSO. BY COMPARING OUR SIGHTINGS ON THE TRAIN WE GOT A BEARING ON THE FIELD AND GOT IN.

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"WE LED IN TWO OTHER OF OUR PLANES WHICH HAD BEEN CIRCLING, TOO, AND HAD GIVEN UP AND WERE READY FOR A CRASH LANDING. ONE HAD ALREADY

DUMPED GUNS OUT."

DESPITE THE PRIVATIONS OF LIFE IN A TENT CAMP ON THE DESERT WITH ONLY ONE CANTEEN OF WATER DAILY APIECE--THEY EVEN LEARNED TO TAKE A BATH OUT OF A CANTEEN--THE "EAGER BEAVER'S" CREW WAS LITERALLY COOKING WITH GAS. THE ENGINEER, SERGT.LESLIE SCOTT, FORMER AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES SALESMAN OF ST.JOHNSBURY, VT., REVEALED A REMARKABLE KNACK FOR CONSTRUCTING STOVES OUT OF TUBING FROM CRASHED ITALIAN PLANES AND EMPTY OXYGEN BOTTLES WHICH WERE FUELED WITH AIRPLANE GASOLINE MIXED WITH ENGINE OIL.

TWO MORE CLOSE SHAVES WERE EXPERIENCED WHEN RINEHART'S TENT BURNED UP AND LATER WHEN THAT OF WAIST-GUNNER SERGT.RUPERT G.THACKER OF ROANOKE, VA., BURNED AND SET A CASE OF 20 MILLIMETER SHELLS POPPING ACROSS THE DESERT.

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THE REST OF THE CREW INCLUDED LIEUT.JAMES A.LATANE OF 1412 PARK AVE., BALTIMORE, MD., NAVIGATOR; LIEUT.ROBERT L.LENT OF 236 TECUMSEH AVE., MT.VERNON, N.Y., BOMBARDIER; SERGT.WILLIAM GROS OF SPRINGFIELD CENTER, N.Y., RADIOMAN; SERGT.VIOLES FLANNERY OF PENNINGTON GAP, VA., TAIL GUNNER; SERGT.CHARLES E.FROST OF GREENFIELD, O., TOP TURRET GUNNER; AND SERGT.ROSCOE GRISHAM OF OAK GROVE, LA., WAIST GUNNER.

THE FLIERS FOUND THE BEST CURRENCY IN NORTH AFRICA AND EGYPT WAS A MATTRESS COVER WHICH IN A DIETETIC EMERGENCY COULD BE TRADED WITH THE ARABS FOR 40 OR 50 EGGS--FOR WHICH THE NATIVES WOULDN'T TAKE MONEY--AND BARRACKS BAGS WHICH WERE GOOD FOR LARGE QUANTITIES OF ORANGES. THE NATIVES CUT HOLES IN THE BAGS AND WORE THEM FOR PANTS.

AFTER A NIGHT OF UNCOMFORTABLE SLEEPING ON A PLANE WING PILOT CAPT.ROBERT BITNER OF HARRISBURG, PA., FOUND A BLANKET MADE A GOOD HAMMOCK AND THE BOMB BAY OF HIS LIBERATOR A FINE BEDROOM.

FOR THE LIBERATOR, "MINERVA," THE EXPEDITION ROUNDED OUT A RECORD OF DROPPING BOMBS IN ALL THEATERS EXCEPT THE PACIFIC--THE GULF OF MEXICO, EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST--DURING WHICH IT HIT EVERY TARGET.

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ONE OF HER GUNNERS, SERGT.JOHNNY CARNEY OF CLARKSVILLE, TEX., WHO WAS WOUNDED IN THE SHIP'S FIRST MISSION FROM ENGLAND, SPENT A MONTH IN THE HOSPITAL AND JUST GOT BACK IN CIRCULATION ON THEIR RETURN HERE.

TWO OF THE "MINERVA'S" GUNNERS, SERGEANTS J.W.POE OF SANFORD, N.C., AND E.G.REYSCHNEIDER OF DANVERS, ILL., WERE WOUNDED IN A RAID ON BIZERTE BUT ARE WELL AGAIN. OTHER CREWMEN INCLUDE LIEUT.J.B. CLEMENTS OF RALEIGH, N.C., PILOT; LIEUT.JAMES R.HARDIN OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NAVIGATOR; SERGT.JAMES H.SHARP OF PAULSBORO, N.J., ENGINEER; J.A.D'AGOSTINE OF MILLINOCKET, ME., GUNNER; AND C.I. OCKWOOD OF KANSAS CITY, MO., RADIOMAN.

A U.S. BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND--FIRST ADD AIR INTERVIEWS (BY HILL) X X X KANSAS CITY,MO., RADIOMAN.

THE CROUP GOT ONLY 12 HOURS' NOTICE THAT IT WAS LEAVING ENGLAND.

CAPT.JOHN E.STEWARD OF AMBLER,PA., PILOT OF THE LIBERATOR "BOOMERANG," WAS CAUGHT WITH MOST OF HIS CREW ON LEAVE. HE HAD HIS BOMBARDIER, CAPT.BENJAMIN KLOSE OF 105 E.OLMOS DRIVE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., HOP ON THE TELEPHONE AND CALL LONDON AND HALF A DOZEN OTHER CITIES, ROUNDING THEM UP. HE GOT ALL BUT TWO, WHO WERE REPLACED BY SUBSTITUTES.

"YOU GET MORE SHOOTING TIME IN UP HERE," COMMENTED SERGT.JOSEPH M.CUELLAR OF 127 E.37TH ST., LOS ANGELES. "THEY COME IN CLOSER AND BREAK AWAY CLOSER."

"THE WORST TROUBLE IN NORTH AFRICA IS THE LONG GRINDS IN FORMATION,"

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STEWARD SAID. "YOU GET OVER THE TARGET AND HAVE TO SWEAT THAT OUT. START HOME AND IT'S GETTING DARK. THEN WHEN YOU GET HOME YOU HAVE TO START LOOKING FOR THE FIELD.

"BUT OUR HEALTH WAS MUCH BETTER THERE THAN HERE--DESPITE ONLY THREE BATHS IN THREE MONTHS. THE BOYS FELT BETTER AND THAT MADE THEM FEEL BETTER ABOUT FLYING AND FIGHTING."

OTHER "BOOMERANG" CREWMEN ARE LIEUT.GEORGE W.BAILEY OF 2803 VICTORIA AVE., LOS ANGELES, THE CO-PILOT; LIEUT.GERALD AHLQUIST OF TWIN FALLS,MINN., NAVIGATOR; SERGT.HERBERT B.DALY OF VINTONDALE,PA., ENGINEER; SERGT.HERBERT M.HAPE OF EVANSVILLE,IND., RADIOMAN; SERGT. ORVILLE MCKINNEY OF PIKEVILLE,KY., WAIST GUNNER, AND SERGT.HOMER SHEETZ OF INDIANAPOLIS, TAIL GUNNER.

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"THE BIGGEST DIFFERENCE DOWN THERE WAS SANDSTORMS," SAID LIEUT. ALFRED ASH OF BEAVERTON,MICH., PILOT OF THE LIBERATOR "WHAM BAM."

"THEY GAVE YOU A LOT OF TROUBLE LANDING. SOMETIMES YOU COULDN'T EVEN OPEN CANS AND SET THEM OUT IN MESS OR THEY'D FILL RIGHT UP WITH SAND. YOU HAD TO EAT IN YOUR TENT."

OTHER CREWMEN ARE LIEUT.OSCAR KREBS OF 1840 FOWLER AVE., THE BRONX, NEW YORK, LIEUT.DELBERT PAUL OF ARNOLDS PARK,IA., LIEUT.ANTHONY YENSLAVAGE OF KINGSTON,PA., SERGT. GEORGE GOSS OF PERRY,MD., WHO WAS THE RADIO MAINTENANCE MAN FOR THE WHOLE GROUP; SERGT.ROBERT WILSON OF DLLAS,TEX., SERGT.JAMES OWEN OF BUFFALO JUNCTION,VA., SERGT.EDWARD BAGLEY OF AUGUSTA,GA., SERGT.B.P.HALL OF HAYNESVILLE,LA., SERGT. F.H.CROSWELL OF HAMBURG,ARK., AND SERGT.JOHN H.(JUNIOR) SHERMAN, 19, OF ANN ARBOR,MICH., THE YOUNGEST IN THE WHOLE GROUP.

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THE GROUP WAS NICKNAMED "TED'S FLYING CIRCUS" AFTER COMMANDING OFFICER TIMBERLAKE OPERATED WITH ONLY 96 MAINTENANCE MEN, INSTEAD OF THE STANDARD 300, AND MANY OF THEM DOUBLED AS COMBAT MEN.

"THE THING I REMEMBER DOWN THERE WAS THE GANG OF WORK," SAID SERGT.RAYMOND WIERCISZEWSKI OF HOLYOKE,MASS., ONE OF THE GROUP OF TECHNICIANS CALLED "NEW ENGLAND IRREGULARS."

OTHERS IN THE GROUP WERE SERGEANTS FRANCIS BOUSQUET OF SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., ARMAMENTMAN; EDWARD L.PERKINS OF GARDINER,ME., ARMAMENTMAN AND ASSISTANT CREW CHIEF OF THE LIBERATOR, "MINERVA;" KENNETH F.RIGGS OF TORRINGTON,CONN., CREW CHIEF OF THE "GERONIMO II;" WILLIAM H. PESCOSOLIDO OF 217 CRAFT ST., NEWTONVILLE,MASS., GUNNER-ENGINEER 91 SGS "LIBERTY LAD," WHO SAID HIS MAIN MEMORY OF THE EXPEDITION WAS "TRANSFERRING GAS FROM ONEM

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X X X GUNNER-ENGINEER

OF THE "LIBERTY LAD," WHO SAID HIS MAIN MEMORY OF THE EXPEDITION WAS "TRANSFERRING GAS FROM ONE TANK TO ANOTHER TRYING TO MAKE IT STRETCH.

CAPT.LEANDER SCHMID OF NEW HAMPTON,N.Y., FORMER TEACHER IN A ONE-MAN SCHOOL FOR 18 PUPILS AT WESTTOWN,N.Y., AND NOW GROUP NAVIGATOR, GOT A CHANCE ON FURLOUGH TO VISIT PALESTINE BUT FOUND IT TOO HECTIC IN WARTIME FOR FULL APPRECIATION.

"I ONLY REMEMBER ONE THING ABOUT IT," HE SAID. "IN TEL AVIV YOU COULD GET ICE CREAM."

LISBON, MARCH 26--(AP)--A PORTUGUESE NAVAL-MILITARY MISSION WILL GO TO NEW YORK BY CLIPPER EARLY IN APRIL FOR A FOUR-WEEKS VISIT AS GUESTS OF THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. #

MADRID, MARCH 26-(AP)-JACQUES DORIOT, PRO-AXIS FRENCH "POPULAR PARTY" LEADER, LEFT THREE DAYS AGO FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT, AND MANY OF HIS FOLLOWERS [redacted] HAVE DESERTED HIM TO SWELL THE RANKS OF ANTI-COLLABORATIONISTS IN FRANCE, THE NEWSPAPER ARRIBA REPORTED TODAY IN A PARIS DISPATCH.

[redacted] THE FORMER COMMUNIST WHO TURNED

A GROUP OF FRENCH YOUTHS STILL LOYAL TO [redacted]

FASCIST SANG

THE PARTY ANTHEM, "FRANCE, FREE YOURSELF," [redacted] BEFORE DORIOT LEFT FOR THE FRONT, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, WHEREUPON DORIOT WAS SAID TO HAVE DECLARED:

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"FREE YOURSELF? WHAT CAN ONE HOPE FROM A COUNTRY WHICH HAS MISTAKEN FOR LIBERATION AN INSURRECTION IN EVENT OF AN [redacted] INVASION?"

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)- ENGINEERS OF EIGHT [redacted] WAR FACTORIES IN A YORKSHIRE TOWN WENT ON STRIKE TODAY PROTESTING THE APPLICATION OF A RECENTLY-AWARDED WAGE INCREASE OF $1.20 WEEKLY/ [redacted].

THE STRIKE WAS NOT UNION-CALLED BUT BEGAN SPONTANEOUSLY YESTERDAY IN TWO PLANTS AFTER THE WORKERS LEARNED THAT THE AWARD MADE BY THE NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL WOULD NOT GO TO WORKERS [redacted] RECEIVING WARTIME BONUSES.

THE [redacted] STRIKERS CLAIMED THAT THIS WOULD [redacted] MEAN VERY FEW WOULD BE BENEFITED BY THE INCREASE, WHICH HAD BEEN SOUGHT TO MEET HIGHER LIVING COSTS.

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THERE WAS NO ESTIMATE AVAILABLE OF THE NUMBER OF MEN INVOLVED. EMPLOYERS MADE NO COMMENT.

ADD Moscow

"THE MAJORITY OF THEM WERE OLD MEN, OLD WOMEN AND CHILDREN ENFEEBLED AND EXHAUSTED BY COLD, HUNGER AND BEATINGS," THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY ADDED. "THE GERMAN RETREAT IS MARKED BY ATROCITIES UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY."

FIGHTING EAST OF KHARKOV WAS DESCRIBED AS VIOLENT WITH THE GERMANS EMPLOYING FRESH RESERVES. IN THE CHUGUEV AREA, THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED STILL HOLDING THE LOW HILLS THAT SLOPE TOWARD THE WEST BANK OF THE DONETS.

NEW FIGHTING FLARED ON THE RELATIVELY DORMANT FINNISH FRONT. TASS SAID 500 FINNS CROSSED FROZEN SWAMPS AND APPROACHED THE REAR OF A VILLAGE BUT WERE BEATEN BACK AFTER 120 HAD BEEN KILLED AND MANY CAPTURED.

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN BY GILMORE XXX THE HILL.

BELY, A DISPATCH FROM THAT AREA SAID, IS A DEAD TOWN. ONLY ASHES AND THE RUINS OF WALLS REMAIN.

"A THOUSAND INHABITANTS HAVE DISAPPEARED," ONE EYEWITNESS SAID.

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SOLDIERS WHO ENTERED THE CITY IN THE THRUST SOUTHWARD TOWARD SMOLENSK DECLARED THEY HAD FOUND NOTHING BUT LAND MINES LEFT BY THE GERMANS TO IMPEDE THEIR PROGRESS.

RED STAR ALSO REPORTED GREATLY INCREASED AIR ACTIVITY BY BOTH SIDES ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT.

IN BRIGHT, CLOUDLESS SKIES THE GERMANS, SINGLY AND IN GROUPS, RAIDED RUSSIAN FRONT POSITIONS BUT THE SOVIET AIRMEN IN THEIR TURN SWOOPED UPON ENEMY LINES AS WELL AS THEIR AIRDROMES. THE DISPATCH SAID THE GERMANS HAD INCREASED CONSIDERABLY THE NUMBER OF THEIR FIGHTERS ON THIS FRONT.

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THE MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID 13 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN THIS AREA YESTERDAY AND THREE WERE DAMAGED.

TASS, THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, IN THE FIRST DETAILED REPORT FOR SOME TIME OF FIGHTING ON THE FINNISH FRONT SAID THE FINNS HAD HAD TRAINED "TERRORIST BATTALIONS" OPERATING BEHIND THE SOVIET LINES FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

ON MARCH 16, THE TASS ACCOUNT SAID, 500 FINNS CROSSED THE FROZEN SWAMPS IN AN UNIDENTIFIED SECTOR AND APPROACHED A VILLAGE FROM THE REAR. AFTER SHARP FIGHTING, THE FINNS WERE DRIVEN BACK TO THE SWAMPS, LEAVING 120 DEAD AND MANY PRISONERS, IT WAS SAID.

(NO PICKUP)

ADD ALLIED HDQ, N. AFRICA - LUCE

IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICAN FORCES OPERATING IN THE MEZZOUNA AREA, ANOTHER AMERICAN COLUMN HAS DRIVEN 10 MILES BEYOND EL GUETAR ON A ROAD RUNNING SOUTHEASTWARD TOWARD GABES FROM GAFSA. THIS FORCE IS ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN 50 MILES FROM THE EIGHTH ARMY COLUMN WHICH ADVANCED NORTHWARD BEHIND THE MARETH LINE AND WAS LAST REPORTED EIGHT

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MILES FROM EL HAMMA.

UNSETTLED WEATHER THREATENED TO CURTAIL THE SCOPE OF AN ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE WHICH FOR A WEEK HAS BLASTED AXIS FORCES ON A ROUND-THE-CLOCK SCHEDULE. TONS AND TONS OF BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON THE AXIS FORCES AND THEIR CONCENTRATIONS OF ARMOR, AND THE OUTCOME DEPENDS MAINLY ON HOW LONG THE ENEMY CAN STAND THIS PUNISHMENT ALONG WITH THE BLOWS DEALT OUT ON THE GROUND.

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BY NOLAND NORGAARD

WITH U.S.FORCES AT THE TUNISIAN FRONT,MARCH 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)- UNITED STATES FORCES SKILLFULLY AND METHODICALLY BEAT OFF FRESH GERMAN ATTACKS AGAINST EL GUETTAR POSITIONS TODAY AND AT THE SAME TIME WORKED SLOWLY FORWARD IN THE MAKNASSY AREA.

DISPERSED VEHICLES WERE BOMBED HEAVILY AND EFFECTIVELY TODAY BY UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT.

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ADVANCING TOWARD BOU HAMRAN, THE ENEMY MADE CONTACT WITH AMERICAN OUTPOSTS BUT FAILED TO GAIN GROUND BEFORE NIGHTFALL.

AT THE SAME TIME INFANTRY ON DJEBEL BERDA, ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE EL GUETAR POSITION, HALTED RENEWED GERMAN EFFORTS TO GAIN THAT DOMINATING ELEVATION.

ENEMY INFANTRY ATTEMPTED TO STORM ITS WAY UP THE MOUNTAIN DURING THE NIGHT WITH STRONG ARTILLERY AND MORTAR SUPPORT AND MADE FURTHER EFFORTS TO ADVANCE TODAY, BUT THE AMERICANS RETAINED CONTROL OF THE HEIGHTS WITH THE ENEMY HOLDING ONLY THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST SLOPES OF THE MOUNTAIN.

ON THE WHOLE THE DAY'S FIGHTING IN THAT SECTOR WAS RELATIVELY LIGHT

BUT THERE WAS ALWAYS THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT LAUNCH A NEW AND HEAVIER ONSLAUGHT.

FROM MAKNASSY, UNITED STATES INFANTRY WORKED SLOWLY FORWARD. THE NAZIS STILL HOLD THE MORE FAVORABLE POSITIONS IN THAT AREA.

ITALIAN INFANTRY MADE TWO UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS DURING THE DAY TOWARD A 150-FOOT BRIDGE NORTH OF MAKNASSY ON THE ROAD TO SIDI BOU ZID. BOTH STABS WERE REPULSED EASILY.

NAZI DIVE BOMBERS MADE ATTACKS IN THE MAKNASSY AREA BUT THE AERIAL ACTIVITY AT EL GUETTAR WAS CURTAILED BY A GROUND HAZE WHICH ACCOMPANI THE SEASON'S FIRST OFFERING OF PRE-SUMMER HEAT ON THAT BARREN EDGE OF THE VAST DESERT.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 26-(AP)--THE STARS AND STRIPES, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA, TODAY EDITORIALLY GREETED ITS BRITISH COUNTERPART, THE UNION JACK, WHICH BEGAN PUBLICATION LAST MONDAY.

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"BOTH OF US ARE SPEAKING THE SAME LANGUAGE, JUST AS WE ARE FIGHTING THE SAME WAR," THE GREETING SAID. "THE STAFF OF THE STARS AND STRIPES HAS BEEN PROUD TO SEE TOMMIES BUY ITS NEWSPAPER, AND THE EDITORS OF THE UNION JACK WILL UNDOUBTEDLY SEE YANKS READING THEIR COLUMNS. WELCOME UNION JACK."

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WITH U.S.FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA,MARCH 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMAN ARTILLERYMEN HAD THE RANGE OF A SUPPLY ROAD LEADING TO AMERICAN POSITIONS ON THE HEIGHTS OF DJEBEL BERDA TODAY, BUT THEY COULD NOT STOP THE TRAFFIC.

U.S.ARMY TRUCK DRIVERS WAITED UNTIL THE BURSTS DIED DOWN AND THEN GUNNED THEIR VEHICLES AROUND THE SHELL CRATERS WITH HARDLY A PAUSE. IT TAKES BRAVE MEN TO HANDLE THE STEERING WHEELS AS THE GUNS IN THIS WARFARE.

(THE ACTION DETAILED IN THIS DELAYED DISPATCH WAS ONE PHASE OF A BATTLE IN WHICH U.S.TROOPS REPULSED A HEAVY AXIS DRIVE FOR CONTROL OF EL GUETARIA PASS. THE FRIDAY COMMUNIQUE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID THERE WAS LITTLE ACTIVITY YESTERDAY IN THE GAFSA SECTOR, OF WHICH THIS ZONE IS A PART.)

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WITH U.S. FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, FIRST AnD ARTILLERYMEN X X X IS A PART.)

CAPT.JOSEPH T.DAWSON, 30, OF WACO, TEX., WHO SWEATED OUT MORE 88-MILLIMETER SHELLS THAN ANY OTHER STAFF OFFICER IN THIS BATTLE, CAME BACK WITH TWO WOUNDED MEN IN A JEEP FROM THE DJEBEL BERDA ENGAGEMENT. HE REPORTED THE DOUGHBOYS HOLDING FIRM.

"THEY'VE GOT US PINNED DOWN WITH ARTILLERY AND DIRECT TANK FIRE BUT WE ARE WELL DUG IN AND THEIR INFANTRY HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO GET IN, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE THROWING EVERYTHING THEY'VE GOT AT US IN THE WAY OF MACHINE-GUN AND RIFLE FIRE," DAWSON SAID.

"ONE OF THEIR 88-MILLIMETER SHELLS LANDED IN OUR MORTAR PLATOONS

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AND KNOCKED OUT NINE OF OUR BOYS, BUT ONLY TWO WERE KILLED. WE GOTL A GROUP OF 15 MBN. OHSYPWERD TRAPPED IN A POCKET AND WE JUST KEPT CLOSIM

AND KNOCKED OUT NINE OF OUR BOYS, BUT ONLY TWO WERE KILLED. WE GOT A GROUP OF 15 MEN. THEY WERE TRAPPED IN A POCKET AND WE JUST KEPT CLOSING IN. WE ALSO LOCATED THREE OF THEIR ARTILLERY PIECES AND ARE BRINGING SOME OF OUR HEAVY STUFF TO BEAR ON THEM."

WITH U.S. FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, MARCH 25--(DELAYED)---(AP)---A GERMAN INFANTRYMAN STRUGGLED ACROSS THE SMOKY PLAIN OF EL GUETAR VALLEY TODAY CARRYING A WOUNDED COMRADE.

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"I LET THAT GUY GO BY," SAID STAFF SERGT. MICHAEL W. STIMA, 26, OF TRY, N.Y., A MACHINE-GUNNER, " BUT RIGHT AFTER HIM CAME A GERMAN CARRYING A LIGHT MACHINE-GUN. I LET GO A LONG BURST AT HIM AND THE NEXT TIME I LOOKED HE WASN'T THERE AT ALL. "

STIMA IS CREDITED HERE BY FELLOW SOLDIERS WITH BREAKING UP ALMOST SINGLE-HANDED ONE FLANK OF A NAZI INFANTRY ATTACK. HE SAID HE STARTED LOOSING .50 CALIBER BULLETS WHEN THE GERMANS WERE ABOUT 800 YARDS AWAY. OTHER MEN SAID THE GERMANS WERE MOWED DOWN IN WAVES. STIMA WAS MORE CONSERVATIVE ABOUT IT.

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"I DON'T KNOW HOW MANY WE GOT," HE SAID. "I DON'T FIRE AT THE INDIVIDUAL MAN GENERALLY DURING AN INFANTRY ATTACK---I JUST PICK A GROUP AND SPRAY THE AREA THE BEST I CAN. YOU CAN DO BETTER WITH A GOOD SPRAY TECHNIZUE THAN IN TRYING TO SNIPE SHOOT. WE EXPEND ABOUT 500 ROUNDS TO GET HOME ON."

DURING HIS ONE-MAN SHOOTING [illegible] EXHIBITION, CORP. JOHN NOWAK, 29, OF 20 LOCKLAND STREET, LUDLOW, MASS., WHO IS A GUNNER HIMSELF, PASSED UP CASES OF AMMUNITION AND CARED FOR FOUR WOUNDED MEN NEARBY.

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THE DRIVER OF A HALF-TRACK ON WHICH THE GUN WAS MOUNTED WAS CORP. ROY C. PARKS OF ST. REGIS FALLS, N.Y. THE RADIO OPERATOR WAS JOHN BARNES OF CECIL, PA.

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, MARCH 25 (DELAYED) --(AP)---DURING AXIS SHELLING OF A SLOPE EAST OF EL GUETAR, PRIVATE WILLIAM HELFAND, 24, OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., A LITTER BEARER OF A MEDICAL UNIT, LEFT HIS OWN FOXHOLE FOR A MOMENT TO SEE ANOTHER SOLDIER.

WHEN HE RETURNED A DUD 88-MILLIMETER SHELL WAS

RESTING ON THE PACK AT THE BOTTOM OF HIS FOXHOLE. IT STAYED THERE 24 HOURS WHILE HELFAND THOUGHT THE MATTER OVER IN THE SAFETY OF ANOTHER SHELTER.

THEN HE WENT BACK AND, WITH THE HELP OF SEVERAL OTHERS IN THE MEDICAL UNIT, LIFTED THE UNEXPLODED SHELL AND CARRIED IT TO A POINT 50 YARDS AWAY. NOW HE IS BACK IN THE SAME OLD FOXHOLE.

"I AM STILL SHAKING," HELFAND SAID. "IT WAS THE CLOSEST SHAVE I EVER HAD." WU BOYLES 02309 JRT 1243PEN

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BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH U.S.FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BATTLE-WEARIED SOLDIERS IN AN AMERICAN TANK DESTROYER UNIT WHICH BORE THE BRUNT OF A BATTERING GERMAN ARMORED ATTACK TOLD TODAY HOW THEY SCORED HITS ON 37 NAZI TANKS BEFORE THE ENEMY WITHDREW BACK ACROSS THE EL GUETAR PLAINS.

"PERHAPS THE MAJORITY OF THESE VEHICLES HAVE SINCE BEEN REPAIRED BY THE GERMANS BUT THEY WEREN'T MUCH HELP TO THEM DURING THAT OPERATION ANYWAY--WHICH SERVED OUR PURPOSE," SAID LIEUT.-COL.H.B. BAKER OF 1572 E.WASHINGTON ST., PASADENA, CALIF., WHOSE ANTI-TANK OUTFIT HAS PLAYED A STERLING ROLE IN VIRTUALLY EVERY ENGAGEMENT IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR OF THE TUNISIAN FRONT IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

BAKER PARTICULARLY PRAISED THE WORK OF LIEUT.JOHN YOWELL OF DALLAS, TEX., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 3419 GRAUSTARK, HOUSTON, TEX. THE MEN UNDER YOWELL'S FIELD COMMAND HELD THE FORWARD EXPOSED POSITION IN THE FACE OF THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY FIRE AS A GREAT MANY GERMAN TANKS, INCLUDING 52-TON MARK VI'S, ADVANCED IN WAVES UNDER A SMOKE SCREEN AT DAWN MARCH 23. THEY DESTROYED SIX GERMAN TANKS AND STOOD FIRM DESPITE HEAVY LOSSES AMONG THEIR OWN VEHICLES.

SERGT.ADOLPH RAYMOND OF CRANSTON, R.I., WHOSE SMALL FRAME HOLDS THE MARTIAL SPIRIT OF A GIANT, GOT TWO TANKS WITH SEVEN SHOTS BEFORE HIS HALF-TRACK CARRYING A 75-MILLIMETER GUN WAS BLASTED BY THREE GERMAN SHELLS.

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"I HIT A MARK VI WITH FIVE ROUNDS AND THEY JUST BOUNCED OFF," RAYMOND SAID. "THE SIXTH SMACKED INTO HIM WITH A BLINDING FLASH AND BLACK SMOKE POURED OUT OF HIS TURRET.

"I MOVED THE GUN A LITTLE TO THE LEFT AT THE SAME RANGE AND HIT A MARK IV. TWO MEN PULLED OUT AND IT STARTED BURNING.

"AT THE SAME TIME ONE OF THE GERMANS HIT MY HALF-TRACK THREE TIMES IN QUICK SUCCESSION. THE CONCUSSION LIFTED US A FOOT AND I YELLED, 'WE ARE HIT. BAIL OUT.'"

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THE CREW MEMBERS WHO GOT OUT SAFELY WITH HIM INCLUDED PRIVATE ALEXANDER RYBSKI OF 216 N.INDIANA AV., WATERTOWN, N.Y., PRIVATE CHARLES MOORE OF 721 N. 11TH ST., APOLLO, PA., AND PRIVATE LEONARD

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CARREIRO OF 17 BELLEVIEW AVE., PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y.

THREE GERMAN TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT BY CORP.VICTOR T.HAMEL, 21, OF NEWMARKET, N.H., WITH HIS 75 MILLIMETER PIECE.

"WE WERE ON THE RIGHT FLANK AND GOT ONE AT 1,000 YARDS WITH A DIRECT HIT IN THE BOGIE WHEELS," HE SAID. "OUR SECOND SHOT PUT HIM IN FLAMES. WE SWITCHED TO A SECOND TANK AND HIT AND STOPPED IT, BUT DIDN'T BOTHER TO FIRE AT IT ANY MORE. ABOUT HALF AN HOUR LATER WE GOT A THIRD TANK WITH THE THIRD SHOT AND IT WENT UP LIKE A PUFF OF BLACK POWDER. WE HAD TO CALL A HALT BECAUSE WE WERE OUT OF EVERYTHING BUT SMOKE AMMUNITION."

RIDING WITH HAMEL WERE TECHNICIAN VINCENT MACRI OF 809 BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., PRIVATE ADAM OLISH OF ADAH, PA., PRIVATE T.W. HENRY OF LENOIR, N.C., AND PRIVATE JAMES E.KENNEDY OF 28 BEDFORD PARK BOULEVARD, THE BRONX, NEW YORK, GUNNER.

MAR 27 1943

A BOLD ATTEMPT BY ONE GERMAN TANK TO PULL A DAMAGED TANK FROM THE FIELD DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE BATTLE WAS FRUSTRATED BY THE ACCURATE FIRING OF SERGT.ALFRED DYER, 21, OF GRIMES, OKLA., AND HIS "75" GUNNER, CORP.MYRON PARKHURST OF UTICA, N.Y.

"WE SAW A COUPLE OF TANKS MOVING ACROSS THE FIELD AND HIT THE FIRST ONE," DYER SAID. "WE THREW IN ANOTHER SHELL JUST TO MAKE SURE IT WAS THROUGH. THEN THE OTHER, WHICH WAS ABOUT 20 YARDS BEHIND, PULLED AROUND IN FRONT OF HIM TO TRY TO TOW HIM AWAY AND WE DROPPED AN ARMOR PIERCER ON THE SECOND TANK AND PUT THE KAYO TO HIM WITH A HIGH EXPLOSIVE. IT CAME TO A HAL

T, SMOKING."

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B77

"SOME MEN GOT OUT OF THE FIRST TANK AND SERGT.HUGH DERRYBERRY OF TYLER, TEX., SPRAYED THEM WITH 50 CALIBER MACHINEGUN FIRE. NOBOD' GOT OUT OF THE SECOND TANK--SO WE SAVED BULLETS THERE.

"ALTOGETHER OUR HALF-TRACK REGISTERED HITS ON SEVEN TANKS BUT THOSE WERE THE ONLY TWO I AM SURE WE KNOCKED OUT."

OTHERS IN THE HALF-TRACK WERE PRIVATE ARTHUR H.BUCKMAN OF BALTIMORE, MD., AND PRIVATE GERALD BOLSTER OF NEW YORK STATE.

TYPICAL OF THE SPIRIT SHOWN BY THE ENTIRE TANK DESTROYER UNIT WAS THE REMARK OF SERGT.WILLIS B.NESMITH OF THOMASVILLE, GA., WHEN LIEUTENANT YOWELL ASKED HIM WHY HE WAS HOLDING HIS FIRE. THE GERMAN TANKS THEN WERE COMING DOWN THE ROAD AND WERE ONLY 600 YARDS AWAY.

"HELL, LIEUTENANT, I AM WAITING TILL THEY GET A LITTLE CLOSER AND I CAN DRAW A BEAD ON THEM," NESMITH SAID.

WHEN THE FIRST TANK WAS 400 YARDS AWAY, HE FIRED AND KNOCKED ITS TURRET OFF.

WE1019PEW

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BY HAROLD B. BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)--IN FIERCE DOGFIGHTS STARTED AMID STORMS OF BURSTING FLAK OVER A GERMAN AIRPORT, AMERICAN P-40 FIGHTERS KNOCKED DOWN FOUR NAZI PLANES DURING A 35-MINUTE RUNNING BATTLE YESTERDAY.

THE FIGHT BEGAN WHEN MESSERSCHMITT 109S ROSE TO INTERCEPT A GROUP OF AMERICAN B-25 MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH HAD JUST STRUCK A [redacted] DEVASTATING BLOW AT THE NAZI AIRFIELD. THE ESCORTING P-40S, MEMBERS OF A GROUP WHICH NOW HOLDS A TOTAL OF 40 AIR VICTORIES, PROMPTLY ENGAGED THE NAZI FIGHTERS IN SUCH FIERCE COMBAT THAT EVERY AMERICAN BOMBER RETURNED INTACE TO ITS BASE.

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[redacted]

LIEUT. ROBERT P. KANTNER OF 2300 CECELIA AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, WAS FORCED TO BELLY-LAND HIS BULLET RIDDLED FIGHTER IN FRIENDLY TERRITORY, BUT HE STEPPED OUT UNHURT. HE HAD DAMAGED A MESSERSCHMITT IN THE FIGHTING.

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"THEY CAME FLYING UP AT US IN THEIR OWN FLAK RIGHT AFTER OUR BOMBERS LET GO ON THEIR PORT," SAID THE GROUP COMMANDER, COL. W. W. MONYER, 26, OF HEMPSTEAD, N.Y. WHO RAISED HIS OWN VICTORY STRING TO FOUR BY DESTROYING A ME-109.

"WE SHOT BACK AT THEM THROUGH FLAK, TOO. THEN IT BECAME A RUNNING FIGHT FOR 35 MINUTES. THEY WANTED US SO BAD THEY FOLLOWED US ALL THE WAY HOME. WE DROPPED TWO OF THEM OVER THEIR OWN AIRPORT, AND TWO MORE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY AND ONE OVER OUR AIRPORT.

"WHILE I WAS OVER THE TARGET I SAW ONE GERMAN OVER ME AND ONE BELOW. I PICKED THE ONE BELOW AND GAVE HIM A SHORT BURST. HE WOBBLED AND WIGGLED AND WENT [redacted] DOWN."

AS CAPT. JOHN L. BRADLEY, 27, OF SHREVEPORT, LA., [redacted] REACHED THE HOME PORT--HE HAD SHOT DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 ON THE WAY BACK FOR HIS SECOND VICTORY OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN--ANOTHER MESSERSCHMITT 109 GOT ON HIS TAIL, SCORING SEVERAL HITS ON HIS PLANE. CAPT. CHARLES H. DUNCAN OD 428 RICHELIEU ST., ROANOKE, VA., PROMPTLY CAME TO

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"DUNCAN JUST DROPPED IN BEHIND THE GERMAN AND SHOT HIM ALL THE WAY DOWN TO THE GROUND," SAID MONYER. "OUR GROUND CREWS, WHO USUALLY LAY [redacted] ON THEIR BACKS IN SLIT TRENCHES WHEN THE NAZIS ARE OVER OUR FIELD, STOOD UP AND CHEERED. THEY KNEW THAT ONE WAS TOO BUSY TO STRAFE."

"YES, BUT A FUNNY THING HAPPENED WHILE DUNCAN WAS POURING HIS LAST SHOTS INTO THAT PLANE," SAID MAJ. ROBERT S. WYLIE, GROUND OFFICER, OF 1060 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

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"THE GERMAN FLIER APPARENTLY WAS DEAD, BUT STILL CLUTCHED THE TRIGGER AND HIS GUNS FIRED ALL THE WAY DOWN UNTIL THE PLANE RAMMED INTO THE EARTH."

MAJ. MARK E. HUBBARD, 30, OF ST. PAUL, MINN., ALSO GOT HIS FOURTH VICTORY DURING THE ACTION, BRINGING DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT 109 WHICH BELLY-LANDED INSIDE THE AMERICAN LINES.

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THE OTHER MESSERSCHMITT 109 WAS SHOT DOWN BY LIEUT. LASSITER THOMPSON OF 1516 HARDAWAY AVE., EL PASO, TEX., WHO ALSO DAMAGED A SECOND MESSERSCHMITT...

LIEUT. ROGER L. MILLER, 23, OF SALEM, ORE., DAMAGED ONE WHITE-NOSED MESSERSCHMITT 109 AND WAS GIVEN A PROBABLE VICTORY OVER ANOTHER HE CAUGHT AND SHOT UP OVER THE AIRPORT.

TWO OTHER MESSERSCHMITT 109S WERE DAMAGED BY LIEUTS. RICHARD HOLCOMB, 22, OF TOPEKA, KAN., AND EDWARD TOBIN, 21, OF SYRACUSE, N.Y.

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THREE P-40 PILOTS RAN OUT OF GAS, BUT ALL GOT BACK SAFELY.

THE GROUP, WHICH SENT ITS BULLETS INTO 11 NAZI PLANES DURING THE ACTION, BOASTS THAT IT HAS LOST ONLY ONE BOMBER DURING EXTENSIVE ESCORT DUTY ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT.

"THAT GUY JUST STRAGGLED BEHIND HIS FORMATION," A FIGHTER PILOT EXPLAINED. "WE THINK HE GOT PICKED OFF BY FLAK."

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"WE HAD A GOOD DAY, BUT TOMORROW WE MAY NOT DO SO WELL," SAID MOMYER, WHO HOLDS THE SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING-CROSS, THE AIR MEDAL AND CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALMS. "WE DON'T HAVE THE SAME ELATION OVER OUR VICTORIES THAT WE USED TO HAVE. WE LOOK AT IT NOW ON A COLD MATTER OF FACT BASIS. OUR BUSINESS IS TO KILL OR BE KILLED, AND WE GO AT IT IN A BUSINESSLIKE WAY."

HIS GROUP IS MOST FAMOUS FOR ITS STARTLING VICTORY OF LAST JAN. 15, WHEN IT ROSE TO MEET 10 JUNKERS 88S ATTACKING ITS AIRPORT AND SMASHED EVERY ONE OF THEM DOWN IN FLAMES.

PRECEDE LONDON (DAY) CATROUX

ALGIERS, MARCH 26-(AP)-GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, FIGHTING FRENCH LIAISON MAN BETWEEN GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN NORTHWEST AFRICA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO ENGAGE IN THE PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TO FINAL UNITY OF ALL THE ANTI-

AXIS FRENCH FORCES.

CATROUX, DELEGATE-GENERAL TO SYRIA, MADE THE TRIP FROM CAIRO IN A SINGLE DAY IN HIS AMERICAN-BUILT PLANE. HE LANDED JUST BEFORE A HEA THUNDERSTORM BROKE OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

GOING IMMEDIATELY TO A VILLA WHICH HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR HIM, CATROUX SAID HE EXPECTED TO SEE GIRAUD IN THE MORNING.

HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH GIRAUD AND OTHER FRENCH LEADERS AND AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS ARE EXPECTED TO OPEN THE WAY FOR GENERAL DE GAULL WHO THEN WOULD COME HERE TO NEGOTIATE A FINAL SETTLEMENT OF FACTIONAL-ISM.

DESPITE MANY DIFFERENCES AND SOME CONFLICT OF PERSONALITIES AND AMBITIONS, INFORMED CIRCLES BELIEVE AN AGREEMENT IS CERTAIN AND THE TALKS WILL REVOLVE PRINCIPALLY AROUND THE CONCESSIONS EACH SIDE WILL HAVE TO MAKE.

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THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE PUSHING STRONGLY FOR FULL RECONCILIATION SO THE FRENCH MAY PARTICIPATE TO A MAXIMUM IN THE WAR AND PREPARE FOR EVENTUAL REESTABLISHMENT OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

CATROUX ALSO IS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER, AND ROBERT MURPHY, AMERICAN COMMISSIONER IN AFRICA, REGARDING MORE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT FOR THE FRENCH ARMY HERE.

MANY FRENCHMEN FEEL THAT A WELL EQUIPPED FRENCH FORCE, FIGHTING IN FULL MEASURE BESIDES AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA, WOULD DO MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE TO GALVANIZE THE FRENCH AT HOME AND STIMULATE THEM IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION.

RQ927PEW

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, MARCH 26-(AP)-THREE LIFEBOATS CARRYING SURVIVORS OF A SHIP WHICH WAS TORPEDOED NINE DAYS AGO LANDED TODAY ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN COAST.

TWENTY-TWO MEN AND ONE WOMAN IN TWO OF THE BOATS [illegible] SAID THEY WERE FORCED TO ABANDON THE SHIP IN 20 MINUTES. [illegible] IN THE LIFEBOATS THEY HAD ONLY A SPOONFUL OF WATER DAILY.

A FOURTH LIFEBOAT CAPSIZED AND ALL EXCEPT FOUR OF THE OCCUPANTS DROWNED.

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CHUNGKING, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY RECORDED FIGHTING IN HUPEH PROVINCE IN ONLY TWO AREAS, INDICATING THAT THE JAPANESE HAD STABILIZED THEIR POSITIONS STILL FIRMLY IN POSSESSION OF FOUR ANCHOR POINTS SAFEGUARDING SHIPPING ON THE YANGTZE RIVER TO ICHANG.

IN ONE OF THE TWO AREAS WHERE FIGHTING THERE WAS ANNOUNCED, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID THE CHINESE CAPTURED A SMALL TOWN.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO TOLD OF A CLASH MARCH 13 IN NORTHERN KIANGSU PROVINCE IN WHICH IT SAID A JAPANESE FORCE HAD BEEN HURLED BACK WITH "CONSIDERABLE CASUALTIES."

N144PEW

ADD ALLIED HDQ AUSTRALIA — WoWAR RAID

ALLIED AIRMEN MADE 14 PASSES OVER THE MUBO POSITIONS WHERE FIRES WERE STARTED AND MACHINEGUN POSTS SILENCED. "NO ENEMY PLANES WERE IN THE VICINITY," THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

LATER INFORMATION ON THE RESULTS OF A RAID ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY ON AMBOINA, 500 MILES NORTHWEST OF DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, SAID THAT TWO ENEMY CARGO VESSELS WERE SET AFIRE BY DIRECT HITS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS, AND "ON LEAVING THE AREA OUR PLANES WERE INTERCEPTED BY SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS, ONE OF WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN AND THE OTHER DRIVEN OFF DAMAGED."

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME FRIDAY, MARCH 26).

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26-(AP)-AN OFFICER AND THREE ENLISTED MEN WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS BY LIEUT. GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER TODAY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN THE PAPUAN PENINSULA CAMPAIGN IN NEW GUINEA.

GEN.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN COMBAT FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HONORED LIEUT.COL.HERBERT A.SMITH, OSHKOSH, WIS., PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM L.GAUTHIER, ISHPEMING,MICH., PVT. F.C.JAMES J.ELLIOT, PERRY, MO., AND CORP. LAURENCE A.ROWE, ANGOLA, IND.

COL.SMITH WAS CITED FOR ACTION NEAR BUNA DEC.16 WHEN GIVEN A MISSION TO CAPTURE A COCOANUT GROVE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE IN CLEARING A LINE OF COMMUNICATION FOR AN ATTACK IN THE DIRECTION OF GIROPA POINT.

BEHIND A MORTAR BARRAGE HE AND APPROXIMATELY 80 OFFICERS AND MEN WORKED FORWARD TO THE EDGE OF A VILLAGE, WHERE THEY WERE HALTED BY

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HEAVY JAPANESE AUTOMATIC WEAPON FIRE.

THE CITATION SAID "EARLY THE NEXT MORNING THESE MEN WERE ORDERED TO ADVANCE INTO THE VILLAGE AND CAPTURE ENEMY STRONGPOINTS. WHEN THE JUNIOR LEADERS WERE UNABLE TO WORK THE MEN FORWARD, COL.SMITH REALIZED HE COULD NOT AID THE TROOPS FROM HIS COMMAND POST AND, REALIZING THE EXTREME IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSION, MOVED TO THE FOREMOST POSITION OF ONE OF THE UNITS AND WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY DIRECTED THE CAPTURE OF THE VILLAGE."

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PRIVATE GAUTHIER WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY NEAR BUNA VILLAGE NOV. 21 WHEN AS A MEMBER OF A LITTER SQUAD HE VOLUNTARILY AND REPEATEDLY CRAWLED OUT IN FRONT OF THE FORWARD LINES UNDER HEAVY SNIPER AND MACHINEGUN FIRE AND BROUGHT INJURED MEN BACK TO THE AID STATION.

THE ACT WHICH WON PVT.ELLIOT HIS AWARD WAS PERFORMED NEAR BUNA DEC.5. HE VOLUNTEERED TO GO FORWARD WITH ANOTHER ENLISTED MAN AS A LITTER SQUAD TO CARRY A WOUNDED MAN BACK TO A MEDICAL AID STATION. THEY WERE UNDER HEAVY AND CONSTANT JAPANESE SNIPER AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, AND THE WOUNDED MAN RECEIVED ANOTHER WOUND WHILE BEING CARRIED BACK. ELLIOT AND THE OTHER ENLISTED MAN PREVIOUSLY HAD VOLUNTEERED AND RECOVERED THE BODIES OF THREE MEN WHO HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

B117

CORP.ROWE WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY NEAR BUNA NOV.23. WHILE IN FRONT LINES THAT WERE BEING HELD UP BY JAPANESE SNIPER FIRE FROM COCOANUT TREES AND SWEEPING MACHINEGUN FIRE, HE LOCATED AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENT. HE CRAWLED AND CREPT TO WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE EMPLACEMENT AND TOSSED A HAND GRENADE INSIDE. HE ALSO FIRED

SEVERAL BURSTS FROM HIS AUTOMATIC WEAPON INTO THE EMPLACEMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY MARCH 26.)

HW1256AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER AWARDED THE SILVER STAR TO FOUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS TODAY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN THE BUNA AREA OF NEW GUINEA.

THEY WERE COL.FRANK BOWEN,JR., OF 2324 FRANCISCO ST., SAN FRANCISCO; CAPT.JOHN MANGANO, CAMBRIDGE,MASS.; CAPT.MICHEL DEFINA, OF MEDFORD, MASS., AND PVT. DOUGLAS ROGERS, OF 603 BRYANT ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

BOWEN LED AN ATTACK ON BUNA MISSION JAN.2, THE CITIATION SAID, GOING VOLUNTARILY TO THE MISSION TO GET A CLEARER PICTURE OF FRONT LINE OPERATIONS IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ENEMY SNIPER FIRE.

MANGANO DIRECTED THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY DUGOUTS UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE ON DEC.6, ALSO DIRECTED A BRIDGING OPERATION ON A CREEK NEAR BUNA MISSION AND REFUSED REMOVAL ALTHOUGH SUFFERING FROM MALARIA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

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DEFINA WAS CITED FOR DIRECTING CONSTRUCTION OF A JEEP BRIDGE NEAR SINEMI PLANTATION NOV.28 DURING A BOMBING AND STRAFING RAID BY THE ENEMY. HE REMAINED ON DUTY DESPITE CASUALTIES AMONG THE TROOPS.

ROGERS WAS A MEMBER OF A VOLUNTEER PARTY THAT AIDED IN BRINGING FORWARD A PRE-ASSEMBLED SECTION OF A FOOT BRIDGE FOR USE IN PUSHING A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS A RIVER NEAR BUNA ON DEC.20.

WHILE OTHERS OF THE GROUP SET UP THE BRIDGE, ROGERS, INSTEAD OF RETURNING TO THE REAR, TOOK UP A FIRING POSITION WITH AN AUTOMATIC RIFLE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, AND FOUGHT THE ENEMY, GIVING THE OTHER MEN PROTECTION AND HELPING TOWARD THE RAPID CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WALLACE

SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 26-(AP)-ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS IN CHILEAN HISTORY, ESTIMATED AT 100,000 PERSONS, CHEERED VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE OF THE UNITED STATES WHEN HE APPEARED TONIGHT SHORTLY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL HERE ON HIS AIR TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA.

"NEVER HAVE I SEEN SUCH A WARM RECEPTION," SAID WALLACE AS HE STEPPED TO THE BALCONY OF A MILITARY CLUB, WHICH WILL BE HIS RESIDENCE HERE, TO RECEIVE A TREMENDOUS OVATION. "IT IS A SYMBOL OF THE FORCE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY SHARED ALIKE FROM LEFT TO RIGHTISTS."

WALLACE SPOKE IN SPANISH WITHIN HEARING OF THE HUGE CROWD.

PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS HAD MET HIM EARLIER AT THE AIRPORT, EMBRACING WALLACE.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WALLACE SAID HE WAS "UNFORTUNATELY NOT INTERESTED" WHEN ASKED IF HE WOULD RUN FOR PRESIDENT, OR AGAIN FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

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WHEN ASKED IF THE UNITED STATES COULD COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF ALL DEMOCRACIES TOWARD WINNING THE WAR, WALLACE SAID "THE UNITED STATES TODAY HAS THE GREATEST RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY OF OTHER COUNTRIES AND IN THE DEMOCRACIES IT IS DIFFICULT TO MOVE SWIFTLY."

WHEN ASKED WHAT CHILE COULD DO MOST EFFECTIVELY TOWARD WINNING THE WAR WALLACE REPLIED "IT IS NOT UP TO ME TO TELL CHILE WHAT TO DO."

WALLACE SPOKE HALTINGLY AT TIMES BUT WHEN AIDES ASKED IF HE WANTED AN INTERPRETER HE REPLIED, "NO, THIS IS GOOD PRACTICE FOR ME." HE CONTINUED LISTENING AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS IN SPANISH.

ASKED THE PURPOSE OF HIS TRIP, THE VICE PRESIDENT SAID IT WAS "TO VISIT GOOD NEIGHBORS." HE SAID HE WANTED TO DO HIS HUMBLE PART TOWARD RAISING THE WAR PRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS AND HOPED

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IT COULD BE RAISED AS MUCH AS TEN PER CENT.

ASKED WHAT PRODUCTION CHILE COULD INCREASE, WALLACE SUGGESTED COPPER AND NITRATE.

"WHAT IS THE UNITED STATES DOING TO HELP US?" A REPORTER ASKED.

"YOU UNDERSTAND IT IS DIFFICULT TO SUPPLY YOU AS WE WISH BECAUSE OF A LACK OF SHIPPING SPACE," WALLACE REPLIED. "OUR SHIPS ARE NEEDED TO FIGHT THE WAR IN AFRICA AND ON OTHER GREAT FRONTS."

THOUSANDS OF CHILEANS X X X 2ND GRAPH PREV.

ADD LIMA- WALLACE

HE SPENT THE NIGHT AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY RESIDENCE AND GAVE HIS COMPANIONS A WORK-OUT THIS MORNING BY WALKING AND JOGGING FROM THE EMBASSY TO THE AIRPORT.

U.S. AMBASSADOR R.HENRY NORWEB AND PERUVIAN OFFICIALS SAW HIM OFF.

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A 10-DAY TOUR OF CHILE'S AGRICULTURAL AND MINING REGIONS IS AHEAD OF HIM AS PART OF HIS AERIAL SURVEY OF SEVEN LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS.

COL.LUIS SOLARI, CHIEF OF THE PERUVIAN PRESIDENTIAL MILITARY HOUSEHOLD, GREETED WALLACE OFFICIALLY ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE AIRPORT LAST NIGHT AND THOUSANDS OF PERUVIANS CHEERED HIM AFTER HE TOOK A 21-GUN SALUTE.

THE VICE PRESIDENT TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT PAN-AMERICANISM WOULD FORM THE STRUCTURE OF ANY NEW SYSTEM OF WORLD ORGANIZATION BASED ON UNDERSTANDING AMONG PEOPLES, BUT ADDED "IT IS NECESSARY TO CREATE SUCH A STATE OF HARMONY AND UNDERSTANDING THAT ALL POSSIBILITY OR FEAR OF IMPERIALISM WILL BE ELIMINATED."

AN EQUAL LEVEL OF CULTURE FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLES, IDENTICAL STANDARDS OF WELFARE AND COMMON IDEALS MUST BE THE BASIC PRINCIPLE

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OF PAN-AMERICANISM, WALLACE SAID.

COMING HERE FROM CALI, COLOMBIA, WALLACE STOPPED BRIEFLY AT CHICLAYO, PERU, TO REVIEW AVIATION UNITS, AND AT TALARA, WHERE EIGHT PERUVIAN ARMY PURSUIT SHIPS JOINED HIS ESCORT INTO LIMA.

(IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, THE MAGAZINE "ZIGZAG" CARRIED A STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS DESCRIBING WALLACE'S VISIT AS AN EVENT OF TRANSCENDENTAL IMPORTANCE IN THE HISTORY OF PAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.")

PANAMA, PANAMA, MARCH 26--(AP)--THE PANAMA ASSEMBLY TODAY PASSED A BILL NAMING THE NEW TRANS-ISTHMIAN ~~MACHINEMEX~~ ROADWAY "THE BOYD-ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY" IN HONOR OF FORMER PRESIDENT AUGUSTO BOYD OF PANAMA AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

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BOYD AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO PANAMA.

FOR THE HIGHWAY IN 1940 DURING A ROOSEVELT VISIT~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

RUSHED TO COMPLETION IN

THE HIGHWAY, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

San Jose, Costa Rica, March 26-(ap)- General George Brett, U. S. Commander of the Caribbean area, arrived by air today and was received by President Calderon Guardia, high Costa Rican officials and U.S. Army officers. A 19-gun salute greeted the American general.

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MARCH 26-(AP)-GOV.REXFORD G.TUGWELL WAS FRANKLY PUZZLED TODAY OVER WHAT TO DO WITH FORMER GOVERNOR RENE VEBER AND FOUR OTHERS WHO LEFT FRENCH GUIANA HURRIDELY AFTER THE COLONY JOINED THE ALLIES LAST WEEK AND WHO NOW WANT TO CONSULT IN WASHINGTON WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF GENERAL GIRAUD.

IT IS KNOWN THAT TUGWELL HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO PROVIDE FOR THEM HERE SINCE THEIR ARRIVAL YESTERDAY BUT THEIR FUTURE DEPENDS UPON WHAT HE HEARS FURTHER FROM WASHINGTON.

VEBER TOLD A NEWSPAPERMAN ON REACHING SAN JUAN THAT THE PARTY WAS ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON AND SAID HE EXPECTED TO SEE UNITED STATES OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF GEN.GIRAUD THERE. MAR 27 1943

THE PARTY INCLUDES VEBER'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER, ADMINISTRATOR CHARLES CLAVERIE AND HIS WIFE, CABINET CHIEF GASTON MARCHESSEAU AND WIFE, CHIEF JUSTICE FREDERIC BALLARD AND WIFE, AND LOUIS MICHEL, INSPECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS.

DISPATCHES FROM PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUINANA, PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED VEBER AND A DOZEN OTHER FORMER FRENCH GUIANA OFFICIALS HAD ARRIVED THERE FROM CAYENNE AND WERE UNDER THE "SUPERVISION" OF THE DUTCH.

THE GOVERNOR RESIGNED AFTER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FRENCH COLONY'S ARMY AND THE PEOPLE HAD FORCED HIM TO ISSUE A DECLARATION THAT THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF GUIANA HAD DECIDED TO JOIN THE ALLIES. IT PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT, COMMANDER AT MARTINIQUE.

ADD UNDATED VICHY

BOUSQUET IS THE MAN VICHY HAS ASSIGNED ON MANY EXPEDITIONS AGAINST DISSIDENTS IN FRANCE. HE AND HIS POLICE COOPERATED WITH NAZI TROOPS TO CRUSH A REBELLION NOT LONG AGO IN MARSEILLE WHERE GERMAN AUTHORITIES ORDERED THE CIVILIAN EVACUATION OF THE OLD PORT SECTION TO MAKE WAY FOR ANTI-INVASION FORTIFICATIONS.

BOUSQUET'S MOBILE GUARDS ALSO WERE REPORTED IN SWISS DISPATCHES TO BE ENGAGED IN BREAKING THE RESISTANCE OF FRENCH YOUTHS FIGHTING IN THE FRENCH ALPS NEAR THE SWISS BORDER AGAINST FORCED DEPORTATION TO NAZI WORKSHOPS.

[illegible]S NEW ASSIGNMENT, IT WAS SAID, [illegible] QUESTIONS OF THE MILITIA," BERLIN SAID. THE MILITIA IS A VICHY-APPOINTED BODY WHICH LAVAL ALREADY HAS PUT THROUGH DEFENSE REHEARSALS, BOTH TO PROTECT HIM AND HIS REGIME, AGAINST ANY UPRISING INSIDE FRANCE, AND PRESUMABLY AGAINST ANY ALLIED INVASION. MAR 27 1943

ADMIRAL ABRIAL, BARTHELMY, AND BREVIE ARE TO BE APPOINTED NATIONAL COUNCILLORS, IT WAS SAID, AND GENERAL JANNEKYN PROBABLY WILL BE ASSIGNED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL AIRWAYS COMPANY, AIR FRANCE.

IN THE PROMISED "VICHY DIPLOMATIC REVIVAL" ADMIRAL PLATON WAS REPORTED ASSIGNED TO A DIPLOMATIC POST IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, GEORGES SCAPINI, BLIND LAWYER-DEPUTY, TO STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, AND SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR YOUTH LAMIRAND TO SOFIA, BULGARIA.

SCAPINI HAS BEEN A SORT OF "PRISONERS' AMBASSADOR" TO BERLIN EVER SINCE THE ARMISTICE, TRYING TO EFFECT THE RELEASE OF 2,000,000 FRENCH CAPTIVES NOW WORKING IN GERMAN FACTORIES AND FIELDS.

BERLIN ALSO SUGGESTED THAT FERNAND DE BRINON, VICHY AMBASSADOR TO

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PARIS, MIGHT SHIFT HIS OFFICE TO BERLIN.

GEN.EUGENE BRIDOUX REMAINS

AS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, AND THERE WAS NO SURFACE CHANGE IN LAVAL'S OWN STATUS. HE REMAINS APPROXIMATELY A ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT, BEING CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, AND HOLDING THE FOREIGN, INTERIOR, AND INFORMATION PORTFOLIOS.

BA PG

OTTAWA, MARCH 26-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO PILOT OFFIER JACK PERSHING BERRY, SON OF MR.AND MRS.FRANK BERRY OF PARKERSBURG, W.VA. BERRY IS AN AMERICAN PILOT FLYING WITH THE RCAF OVERSEAS.

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BERRY'S CITATION SAID:

"IN JULY, 1942, THIS OFFICER WAS DETAILED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BOMBING ATTACK ON DUESSELDORF. WHILST APPROACHING THE TARGET THE AIRCRAFT WAS ATTACKED BY AN ENEMY NIGHT FIGHTER, WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN BY THE REAR GUNNER. AFTERWARDS THE CREW FLEW ON AND BOMBED THE TARGET SUCCESSFULLY.

"ON ANOTHER OCCASION WHILE BOMBING THE RUHR IN DAYLIGHT, BY SKILFUL AIRMANSHIP PO.BERRY MADE USE OF SCANTY CLOUD COVER AND COMPLETED A SUCCESSFUL MISSION IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES. HE HAS AT ALL TIMES DISPLAYED OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP AND DETERMINATION IN HIS OPERATIONAL FLYING."

30.24-2381

NEW YORK, MARCH 26--(AP)---A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION NAMED SIX NEW LIEUTENANT GENERALS IN A RED ARMY PROMOTION LIST SIGNED BY PREMIER STALIN.

THEY ARE P.K. PONOMARENKO, V.V. ABORDENKOV (ARTILLERY), A.V. BELTZEV (AVIATION), M.I. SHEVELEV (AVIATION), I.V. MARKOV (ENGINEERING-AVIATION SERVICE), A.I. LYUBIMOV (COMMISSARIAT).

UNDATED JAPAN

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT FROM TOKYO TODAY THAT PREMIER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO, IN A SHORT ADDRESS AT THE CLOSING OF THE 81ST SESSION OF THE JAPANESE DIET, SAID THE QUESTIONS HANDLED DURING THE SESSION HAD ONCE MORE SHOWN JAPAN'S FIRM DETERMINATION TO WAGE WAR TO A SUCCESSFUL END BY EMPLOYING ALL HER ENERGIES TOWARD THIS GOAL. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A PARIS DISPATCH TODAY SAYING THAT THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE ATLANTIC PORT OF LA ROCHELLE IS BEING REMOVED TO THE FRENCH TOWNS OF ROCHEFORT AND FOURAS AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

AS AT LORIENT AND ST.NAZAIRE PREVIOUSLY, THE EVACUATION APPLIES ONLY TO CIVILIANS WHOSE PRESENCE AT THE PORT IS NOT NEEDED, THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26-(AP)-GENERAL OSCAR ESCUDERO, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CHILEAN ARMY, LEFT NATIONAL AIRPORT AT NOON TODAY BY ARMY PLANE FOR FORT KNOX, KY.

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR DON ROBOLFO NICHELS WAS AT THE AIRPORT WITH HIGH RANKING CHILEAN AND AMERICAN OFFICERS. THE AMBASSADOR WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, CRISTINA.

OTHERS IN THE AMBASSADOR'S PARTY WERE SECRETARIES AND AIR, NAVY AND MILITARY ATTACHES FROM THE CHILEAN EMBASSY.

GENERAL ESCUDERO WAS ACCOMPANIED ON THE FLIGHT BY COLONEL O'NAILL (CORRECT) KANE OF THE U.S.ARMY; HIS MILITARY AIDE, COLONEL .S)8:8-33' :9,5434-', GENERAL ART

(CORRECT) KANE OF THE U.S.ARMY; HIS MILITARY AIDE, COLONEL MILICIADES CONTRERAS, GENERAL ARTURO ESPINOZA, CHIEF OF THE CHILEAN MILITARY MISSION; COLONEL G.MARIN AND MAJOR E.SIFON, MEMBERS OF THE MISSION.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, FRIDAY, MARCH 26).

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE)..(WX)..ANNAPOLIS,MD., MARCH 26-(AP)-BRITAIN IS OUT TO CRUSH JAPAN AS WELL AS GERMANY, FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN ASSURED AMERICANS TONIGHT; THERE WILL BE NO REST UNTIL BOTH ENDS OF THE AXIS HAVE BEEN SMASHED.

"LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE," EDEN SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE MARYLAND STATE ASSEMBLY AND FOR BROADCAST TO THE NATION OVER CBS; "WE SHALL NOT REST UPON OUR ARMS UNTIL EVERY ONE OF OUR ENEMIES HAS UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERED. WE, NO LESS THAN YOU, AND OUR PARTNER CHINA, HAVE A SCORE TO SETTLE WITH THE JAPANESE; NOR SHALL WE CEASE FIGHTING UNTIL THAT EVIL GROWTH IN THE PACIFIC HAS BEEN CUT BACK. WE SHALL BE WITH YOU IN THIS TO THE END."

EDEN HAD A SPECIAL WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR CHINA.

"LET CHINA NOT MISDOUBT US," HE SAID. "WE SHALL NOT FORGET HOW FOR YEARS SHE RESISTED AGGRESSION SINGLE-HANDED..... THE DAY WILL COME WHEN THE BURMA ROAD WILL ONCE AGAIN BE OPEN."

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN SECRETARY MENTIONED ONLY BRIEFLY HIS FORTNIGHT OF CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SECRETARY OF STATE HULL AND OTHERS. HE SAID HE WAS "WELL PLEASED AT THE RESULT," BUT ADDED:

"YOU WILL NOT EXPECT, I TRUST, SUDDEN AND SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. FOR THERE WILL BE NONE. BUT THERE HAS BEEN A MEETING OF MINDS BETWEEN US ABOUT THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE THAT WILL, WE ARE SURE, BEAR FRUIT."

EDEN EMPHASIZED BUT DID NOT DWELL ON THE QUESTION OF CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH RUSSIA, MENTIONING IT ONLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE BROADER THEME OF UNITED NATIONS COOPERATION IN WAR AND PEACE.

DECLARING THAT IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS THE INTENTIONS OF THE PEACE-LOVING NATIONS WERE EXCELLENT BUT THEIR PRACTICE WEAK, EDEN SAID:

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"IF THERE IS ONE LESSON WE SHOULD HAVE LEARNT FROM THE DISTRESSES OF THOSE YEARS, IT IS SURELY THIS; THAT WE CANNOT SHUT OUR WINDOWS AND DRAW OUR CURTAINS, AND BE CARLESS OF WHAT IS HAPPENING NEXT DOOR OR ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET. NO NATION CAN CLOSE ITS FRONTIERS AND HOPE TO LIVE SECURE. WE CANNOT HAVE PROSPERITY IN ONE COUNTRY AND MISERY IN ITS NEIGHBOR, PEACE IN ONE HEMISPHERE AND WAR IN THE OTHER. XXX WE SHALL NEVER FIND SECURITY OR PROGRESS WITHIN HEAVILY DEFENDED NATIONAL FORTRESSES. WE SHALL ONLY FIND THEM BY THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MEASURE OF COOPERATION. THE UNITED NATIONS, AND IN

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PARTICULAR THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION, MUST ACT TOGETHER IN WAR AND PEACE."

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OF ALL PEACE AIMS THE GREATEST, EDEN STRESSED, IS "TO INSURE THAT NEVER AGAIN SHALL UNSCRUPULOUS LEADERS BE ABLE TO CARRY THEIR PEOPLES INTO WAR AND BRING TRAGEDY ON THE WORLD."

ENFORCED DISARMAMENT OF THE "GANGSTER NATIONS" THEREFORE IS IMPERATIVE, AND MUST BE MAINTAINED "IN FULL EFFECTIVENESS FOR WHATEVER PERIOD MAY BE NECESSARY." THE UNITED NATIONS MUST BE STRONG ENOUGH "TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN WHATEVER SETTLEMENT WE DEVISE."

"AND ONE THING, I AM SURE," EDEN ADDED, "IS ABOVE ALL ESSENTIAL. NEVER AGAIN MUST THE CIVILIZED WORLD BE READY TO TOLERATE UNILATERAL INFRACTION OF TREATIES. FOR THAT WOULD BE TO SAP THE WHOLE FOUNDATION OF THE SECURE INTERNATIONAL LIFE WHICH IT IS OUR PRINCIPAL PURPOSE TO RESTORE."

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HERE EDEN EMPHASIZED THAT BRITAIN HAS "NO SECRET ENGAGEMENTS WITH ANY COUNTRY, NOR DO WE SEEK AS A RESULT OF THIS CONFLICT TO EXTEND OUR BOUNDARIES OR INCREASE OUR POSSESSIONS."

"WE IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH," HE SAID, "HAVE GROWN UP IN THE THOUGHT OF COOPERATION. SOME PARTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH -- THE SELFGOVERNING DOMINIONS -- ENJOY COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE, WHILE OTHERS ARE MOVING TOWARDS THIS GOAL. OUR ENEMIES HAVE LOOKED TO THIS WAR, AS THEY LOOKED TO THE LAST GREAT WAR, TO SOUND THE DEATH KNELL OF THIS GREAT ASSOCIATION. NOTHING IN THE WORLD IS MORE UNLIKELY. THE COMMONWEALTH IS A VOLUNTARY UNION. ITS BONDS ARE THE WILL OF PEOPLES AND RACES WITH A COMMON PAST AND A COMMON PURPOSE TO TRAVEL THE SAME WAY. X X X THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS THE FIRST IN HISTORY TO EVOLVE THE

DEA OF SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS. THAT IS AN ENTIRELY NEW CONCEPTION
N THE WORLD. WE BELIEVE THAT IT CAN HELP US TO REACH OUR COMMON AIM,
AN'S FREEDOM AND SELF-GOVERNMENT UNDER THE RULE OF LAW.

"IT IS IN THIS SPIRIT," EDEN CONTINUED, WITH POSSIBLE REFERENCE
D INDIAN DEMANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE AND THEIR REPERCUSSION IN THE UNITED
TATES, "THAT WE SHALL ADMINISTER OUR TRUST FOR THE PEOPLES IN OUR
MPIRE, WHOM IT IS OUR DUTY AND OUR PLEDGE TO LEAD TO FULL MEMBERSHIP
F OUR COMMUNITY OF NATIONS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT,
RIDAY, MARCH 26).

K245PEW NM BJT

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(ADVANCE)..(WX)..ANNAPOLIS, MD., MAR[illegible] 26-(AP)-

FOLLOWING IS THE PREPARED TEXT OF A SPEECH BY ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND: (ABOUT 2,600)

FIRST LET ME SAY THAT I FEEL AT HOME HERE. FROM MY EARLIEST YEARS I HAVE BEEN STEEPED IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF MARYLAND. IT IS A KEEN PERSONAL PLEASURE TO STAND IN ANNAPOLIS ON THE SPOT WHERE ROBERT EDEN ONCE STOOD.

A FEW MILES AWAY, IN THE CITY HALL AT BALTIMORE, NOW HANG THE PICTURES OF THE CALVERT FAMILY FROM WHOM I AM PROUD TO BE DESCENDED. THEY ARE FRIENDLY FACES, WHICH I RECOGNIZE FROM MY CHILDHOOD DAYS, WHEN THEY LOOKED DOWN ON ME FROM [illegible]LLS OF MY FATHER'S HOUSE. I AM EVEN PROUDER OF THE FACT THAT ON[illegible]F THE

CALVERTS, THE THIRD LORD BALTIMORE, WAS THE PRIME MOVER IN THE GREAT ACT OF 1649, BY WHICH THE EARLY SETTLERS WERE ASSURED OF FULL FREEDOM TO WORSHIP GOD ACCORDING TO THEIR CONSCIENCE. THAT WAS NEARLY 300 YEARS AGO, BUT OUR TIMES HAVE GIVEN NEW SIGNIFICANCE TO THAT EVENT.

FOUR AND A HALF YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE I LAST STOOD ON AMERICAN SOIL. THEY ARE YEARS THAT HAVE CHANGED THE FACE OF THE WORLD, AND BROUGHT MUCH SUFFERING TO THE HUMAN RACE. SOME OF US IN EUROPE THOUGHT WE SAW THE CATASTROPHE APPROACHING, AND FELT THE CHILL OF THE COMING STORM, WHILE MANY, BOTH OF MY COUNTRSMEN AND YOURS, WERE STILL CLINGING TO THE PRECARIOUS HOPE OF PEACE. THIS WAS NO DOUBT EXCUSABLE ENOUGH. THERE IS ALWAYS A STRONG TEMPTATION FOR COUNTRIES TO TRY TO PRESERVE THEIR OWN PEACE OF MIND BY TURNING A DEAF EAR TO THE FIRST WARNINGS OF DANGER FROM ABROAD.

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WE KNOW NOW HOW VAIN WERE THESE HOPES AND EFFORTS. SO FAR AS WE WERE CONCERNED, HITLER FINALLY DESTROYED ANY POSSIBILITY OF ILLUSION BY HIS REPEATED VIOLATION OF TREATIES, BY HIS OPEN REPUDIATION OF ANY TULE BUT THAT OF FORCE. IT WAS PLAIN BEYOND ARGUMENT THAT NOT POLAND, NOT EUROPE ITSELF, WOULD SATISFY HIS MAD AMBITIONS. HIS PURPOSE WAS THE CONQUEST AND DOMINATION OF THE WORLI

THUS FOR THE SECOND TIME WITHIN A GENERATION WE ARE AT WAR TO REDEEM OUR PLEDGED WORD.

THE DECISION TO TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE WAS A DECISION OF A UNITED PEOPLE AT HOME. IT WAS ENDORSED AT ONCE BY THE PARLIAMENTS AND PEOPLES OF THE GREAT OVERSEAS DOMINIONS--CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA, AND BY ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. FROM THAT DAY IN EARLY SEPTEMBER 1939, THERE HAS BEEN NO TURNING BACK, THERE WILL BE NO TURNING BACK UNTIL VICTORY IS WON.

WE ARE NOT YET AT THE CLIMAX OF THE STRUGGLE. AND I MUST REPEAT THE WARNING I UTTERED WHEN I FIRST ARRIVED HERE A FORTNIGHT AGO. WE HAVE YET FAR TO TRAVEL BEFORE THE FINAL TRIUMPH OVER OUR ENEMIES IN THE WEST AND IN THE EAST. IN THE INTERVAL THERE WILL BE STRAINS AND STRESSES, SETBACKS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS. BUT IF WE NERVE OURSELVES TO MEET THESE; IF WE WORK TO THE UTMOST OF OUR STRENGTH, THE RESULT IS NOT IN DOUBT. IN A STRUGGLE OF THIS NATURE IT IS CLEARLY DESIRABLE THAT THOSE UPON WHOM THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES IN EACH OF THE ALLIED BELLIGERENT STATES SHOULD MEET IN PERSONAL CONFERENCE AS OFTEN AS THEY CAN. THERE IS, IN TRUTH NO SUBSTITUTE FOR SUCH MEETINGS. MEN WHO DO NOT KNOW EACH OTHER WELL CANNOT EXCHANGE BIEWS BY DISPATCH OR CABLE TO BEST ADVANTAGE.

I WAS THEREFORE HAPPY TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION OF YOUR GOVERNMENT TO PAY THIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. NOTHING COULD HAVE EXCEEDED THE KINDNESS AND HOSPITALITY THAT HAS BEEN SHOWN TO ME BY EVERYONE, BY THE PRESIDENT, BY MR.HULL, BY THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND BY ALL WITH WHOM I HAVE BEEN PRIVILEGED TO WORK. WE HAVE DONE MUCH TOGETHER, AND WE ARE BOTH WELL PLEASED AT THE RESULT. FOR MYSELF, I CAN ONLY SAY THIS. IN MY LIFE IT HAS FALLEN TO MY LOT ON MANY OCCASIONS TO VISIT FOREIGN CAPITALS, AND I AM SURE THAT NEVER IN MY EXPERIENCE HAS A JOURNEY BEEN MORE WORTH

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WHILE. YOU WILL NOT EXPECT, I TRUST, SUDDEN AND SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. FOR THERE WILL BE NONE. BUT THERE HAS BEEN A MEETING OF MINDS BETWEEN US ABOUT THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE THAT WILL, WE ARE SURE, BEAR FRUIT.

DURING MY BRIEF VISIT IT HAS BEEN MY GOOD FORTUNE TO SPEND SOME DAYS IN VISITS TO YOUR ARMY AND NAVY. I CAN ASSURE YOU IN ALL SINCERITY THAT I HAVE NEVER KNOWN A MORE INSPIRING EXPERIENCE. IT IS AT ONCE EVIDENT THAT YOUR METHODS AND ORGANIZATION ARE THOROUGHL WELL-PLANNED, BUT THERE IS MUCH MORE TO IT THAN THIS. WHEREVER I WENT FROM THE DEEP SOUTH TO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WASHINGTON I FOUND THE SAME VIRILE SPIRIT OF DAUNTLESS DETERMINATION. YOUR YOUNG MEN ARE TRULY SPLENDID. YOU HAVE EVERY CAUSE TO BE PROUD OF THEM, AND THEY TO BE PROUD OF THE COUNTRY AND THE CAUSE THEY SERVE.

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LET ME NOW FOR A MOMENT LOOK BACK TO OUR EXPERIENCE IN THIS WAR AN SEE IF WE MAY GAIN FROM IT GUIDANCE FOR THE FUTURE. I HAVE SAID THAT WE DECLARED WAR TO DEFEND THE SANCTITY OF TREATIES, AND WE HAVE TRIED IN THE EBB AND FLOW OF BATTLE TO KEEP THIS HIGH PURPOSE CLEAR AND CONSTANT BEFORE OUR EYES. THERE HAVE BEEN SOME DARK MOMENTS, THE DARKEST PROBABLY BEING THOSE OF DUNKIRK AND THE WEEKS THAT FOLLOWED. THEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN OUR REMEMBERED HISTORY WE AS A PEOPLE FACED NATIONAL EXTINCTION. EVERY HORROR SEEMED POSSIBLE. WE WALKED THROUGH THE FIRE. YET THAT ORDEAL STRENGTHENED US AND

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BROUGHT IS A NEW SPIRT OF FELLOWSHIP AND OF ENDURANCE AND OF SIMPLE LIVING, WHICH I PRAY MAY REMAIN WITH US LONG AFTER THE PERIL IS PASSED. WE GAINED THEN, I BELIEVE, A NEW SENSE OF WHAT OUR NATIONAL LIFE COULD BE. NOR SHALL WE EVER FORGET YOUR SYMPATHY AND YOUR ACTIVE HELP IN THE DAYS WHEN IT NEEDED AN ACT OF FAITH TO BELIEVE EVEN IN OUR SURVIVAL.

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ONE INCIDENT IN PARTICULAR WILL BE VIVID IN MY RECOLLECTION TO MY DYING DAY. IT HAD BEEN MY DUTY AS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR AT THAT TIME TO CALL UPON THE NATION TO ENROLL IN A NEW FORCE THE LOCAL DEFENCE VOLINTEERS, SINCE RE-NAMED BY THE PRIME MINISTER THE HOME GUARD. THE MEN RESPONDED IN NUMBERS FAR EXCEEDING OUR CALCULATION. THEY WERE EAGER TO DRILL AND TO FIGHT BUT WE HAD NO WEAPONS FOR THEM. WE HAD NOT EQUIPMENT ENOUGH FOR THE DIVISIONS OF OUR REGULAR ARMY SAVED FROM DUNKIRK. OUR INDUSTRY, THOUGH WORKING AS IT HAD NEVER WORKED BEFORE COULD NOT MEET THIS DEMAND. IT WAS THEN THAT YOU MADE YOUR FIRST GREAT GESTURE. IN A BRIEF SPAN YOU SENT US MORE THAN A MILLION RIFLES, GUNS, MACHINE GUNS AND OTHER WEAPONS FROM YOUR ARSENALS TO ARM OUR VOLUNTEERS. I CAN RECELL TODAY THE ANXIETY WITH WHICH WE WATCHED THE VOYAGE OF THOSE SHIPS, AND THE RELIEF WITH WHICH ZE SIGNALLED EACH CONSIGNMENT SAFELY BROUGHT TO PORT BY THE GALLANT MEN OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE MERCHANT MARINE. THOSE WEAPONS MIGHT WELL HAVE MEANT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH FOR US. SUCH ACTS OF GENEROSITY AND FAITH MEAN MORE IN THE HISTORY OF TWO NATIONS THAN ALL THE SPEECHES OF STATESMEN OR THE LABOURS OF DIPLOMACY.

IN THAT YEAR WHEN WE STOOD ALONE AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY WE HAD TO TAKE GREAT RISKS. THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE, WITH HER OVERSEAS EMPIRE, HAD LAID BARE OUR STRATEGIC POSITIONS, NOT ONLY IN EUROPE BUT OVER THE WHOLE OF THAT AREA LOOSELY CALLED THE MIDDLE EAST, AND IN THE FAR EAST ALSO. AS A RESULT, PERILOUSLY WEAK AS WE WERE AT HOME, WE HAD TO TAKE ARMED DIVISIONS FROM OUR UNDER-MANNED CITADEL OF BRITAIN AND SEND THEM ROUND THE CAPE TO REINFORCE OUR THREATENED DEFENCES. EVEN SO, WE TRIED TO KEEP FAITH WITH OUR FRIENDS.

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IT WAS IN THIS SAME SPIRIT THAT, ON BEHALF OF OUR CHINESE ALLIES, WE REOPENED THE BURMA ROAD IN 1941. LET CHINA NOT MISDOUBT US. WE SHALL NOT FORGET HOW FOR YEARS SHE RESISTED AGGRESSION SINGLE-HANDED. THE JAPANESE BROUGHT HER ALL THE TERRORS OF MECHANIZED WARFARE, AND SHE HAD LITTLE WITH WHICH TO OPPOSE THEM. THEY BURNT HER CITIES. THEY TORE FROM HER LARGE TRACTS OF TERRITORY. THEY FORCED HER ARMIES INCH BY INCH INTO THE INTERIOR. BUT NEVER FOR A MOMENT DID HER RESOLUTION FALTER. NEVER HAS THERE BEEN A THOUGHT OF PARLEY, AND CHINA NO LONGER STANDS ALONE. THE DAY WILL COME WHEN THE BURMA ROAD WILL ONCE AGAIN BE OPEN. IT WILL CARRY TO CHINA AN EVER-INCREASING VOLUME OF SUPPLY, WHICH THE EFFORTS OF YOUR COUNTRY AND MINE ARE TURNING OUT DAILY FROM THE ASSEMBLY LINES.

AS I HAVE EXPLAINED, WITH THE FALL OF FRANCE WE LOST OUR RESEVVES OF MATERIAL WHICH HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED THERE. IF WE WERE TO RE-ARM OUR TRAINED DIVISIONS AND TO EXPAND OUR FORCES AND EQUIP THEM, OUR OWN PRODUCTION COULD NOT SUFFICE.

IT WAS IN SUCH AN HOUR THAT LAND LEASE WAS BORN, THAT GREAT CONCEPTION BY WHICH ONCE AGAIN THE MIGHTY RESOURCES OF THE NEW WORLD WERE CALLED IN "TO REDRESS THE BALANCE OF THE OLD." IN THAT HOUR WE KNEW, FINALLY AND BEYOND A DOUBT, THAT WE WERE NOT ALONE IN THE CAUSE FOR WHICH WE STOOD.

LEND LEASE BEGAN AS A ONE-WAY TRAFFIC. IN BROUGHT AMERICAN TANKS AND GUNS AND AIRCRAFT TO THE BATTLEFIELDS OF NORTH AFRICA AND FOR THE DEFENCE OF BRITAIN. IT BROUGHT AMERICAN SHIPS TO STRENGTHEN THE ATLANTIC LIFELINE. IT BROUGHT AMERICAN SUPPLIES OF EVERY KIND, WHEREVER THEY COULD BE CARRIED AND THE NEED WAS GREATEST. TODAY THE

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PICTURE IS CHANGING. LEND LEASE HAS BECOME THE MACHINERY FOR POOLING THE WAR EFFORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE MATERIAL EQUIVALENT OF THE COMBINED STRATEGIC PLANNING OF OUR ARMIES AND NAVIES. IT IS NO LONGER A ONE-WAY TRAFFIC. EACH NATION GIVES TO THE OTHERS WHAT IT CAN SEND AND WHAT THEY NEED. THE UNITED STATES WILL REMAIN THE GREATEST ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY, BUT BRITAIN IN HER TURN IS SENDING SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA, TO HER OTHER ALLIES, TO THE AMERICAN FORCES ABROAD AND EVEN TO THE UNITED STATES ITSELF. BUT IF WE ARE GLAD TO TAKE OUR PART IN THIS COMMON EFFORT, WE ARE NONE THE LESS GRATEFUL FOR WHAT WE HAVE RECEIVED.

LIFE IS HARD FOR MANY PEOPLE IN BRITAIN TODAY. SHORTAGES,

30.24-2387

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DISCOMFORTS, PRIVATIONS EVEN, HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY OUR PEOPLE IN A SPIRIT OF WHICH THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO BE PROUD. YET WE HAVE STILL TO ENSURE THAT THEY HAVE A MINIMUM OF RATIONS REQUIRED FOR TOTAL WAR. WE HAVE TO SUPPLY OUR FIGHTING MEN WITH WEAPONS TO WAGE WAR TO BEST ADVANTAGE. WE COULD NOT DO THESE THINGS WITHOUT THE FOOD PRODUCED BY YOUR FARMS AND INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTED TO US BY YOUR SHIPS.

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YOU HAVE BEEN GENEROUS TO THOSE OF OUR PEOPLE WHO HAVE COME AMONG YOU. TODAY WE IN OUR TURN ARE HAPPY TO WELCOME YOUR SONS, BROTHERS, HUSBANDS, AND YOUR DAUGHTERS, TOO, IN OUR CITIES AND OUR HOMES. WE ARE LEARNING FROM THEM HOW ALIKE ARE OUR PEOPLES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OCEAN IN THE THINGS THAT MATTER MOST. LONDON, SCARRED AND SEARED AND BLACKED-OUT THOUGH IT IS, YET PRESENTS AN INSPIRING SIGHT TODAY. THE YOUTH OF THE WORLD IS THERE, UNITED IN THE COMMON GARB OF WAR. YOUR YOUNG MEN AND OURS RUB SHOULDERS WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH THE YOUNG MEN OF THE NATION UNITED AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY.

THERE THEY ACHIEVE IN A SHORT SPAN THAT NATIONAL SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING WHICH YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES COULD NEVER GIVE. ON FIVE CONTINENTS AND SEVEN SEAS, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARE LIVING AND FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE. MAY THEY

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CHERISH IN PEACE THE FRIENDSHIP THAT THEY LEARNT IN WAR. MAY OUR YOUNG AIRMEN WHO HAVE RENEWED AN OLD COMRADESHIP OF THE AIR, CARRY THAT SPIRIT WITH THEM ON ERRANDS OF PEACE. UPON THEM AND THEIR LIKE, UPON THEIR FRIENDSHIP WITH ONE ANOTHER, RESTS BOTH THE BURDEN AND THE HOPE OF MANKIND. WHERE OUR GENERATION FAILED, I PRAY THAT THEIRS MAY SUCCEED. IT MAY BE OUR LAST CHANCE. IT MAY BE IN VERY TRUTH "THE LAST BEST HOPE OF EARTH."

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IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE TWO WARS, THE INTENTIONS OF THE PEACE LOVING NATIONS WERE EXCELLENT, BUT THEIR PRACTICE WAS WEAK.

IF THERE IS ONE LESSON WE SHOULD HAVE LEARNT FROM THE DISTRESSES OF THOSE YEARS, IT IS SURELY THIS; THAT WE CANNOT SHUT OUR WINDOWS AND DRAW OUR CURTAINS, AND BE CARELESS OF WHAT IS HAPPENING NEXT DOOR OR ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET. NO NATION CAN CLOSE ITS FRONTIERS AND HOPE TO LIVE SECURE. WE CANNOT HAVE PROSPERITY IN ONE COUNTRY AND MISERY IN ITS NEIGHBOUR, PEACE IN ONE HEMISPHERE AND WAR IN THE OTHER. AND IF WE TRY TO HAVE THESE THINGS, WE SHALL BE BACK ON THE OLD TRAD TO WORLD WAR. WE SHALL EVER FIND SECURITY OR PROGRESS WITHIN HEAVILY DEFENDED NATIONAL FORTRESSES. WE SHALL ONLY FIND THEM BY THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MEASURE OF COOPERATION. THE UNITED NATIONS, AND IN PARTICULAR THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION, MUST ACT TOGETHER IN WAR AND IN PEACE.

THE GREATEST OF ALL PEACE AIMS IS TO ENSURE THAT NEVER AGAIN SHALL UNSCRUPULOUS LEADERS BE ABLE TO CARRY THEIR PEOPLES INTO WAR AND BRING TRAGEDY ON THE WORLD. WE SHALL ACCORDINGLY TAKE STEPS FOR THE PHYSICAL PREVENTION OF THIS DANGER BY THE ENFORCED DISARMAMENT

OF THESE GANGSTER NATIONS. WE MUST ENSURE THAT THIS PROTECTION OF PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES IS MAINTAINED IN FULL EFFECTIVENESS FOR WHATEVER PERIOD MAY BE NECESSARY. WE MUST THEREFORE BE READY TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN WHATEVER SETTLEMENT WE DEVISE. AND ONE THING,

WE IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH HAVE GROWN UP IN THE THOUGHT OF CO-OPERATION. SOME PARTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH--THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS--ENJOY COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE, WHILE OTHERS ARE MOVING TOWARDS THIS GOAL. OUR ENEMIES HAVE LOOKED TO THIS WAR, AS THEY LOOKED TO THE LAST GREAT WAR, TO SOUND THE DEATH KNELL OF THIS GREAT ASSOCIATION. NOTHING IN THE WORLD IS MORE UNLIKELY. THE COMMONWEALTH IS A VOLUNTARY UNION. ITS BONDS ARE THE WILL OF PEOPLES AND RACES WITH A COMMON PAST AND A COMMON PURPOSE TO TRAVEL THE SAME WAY. THEIR IS NO STATIC SOCIETY, SHRINKING FROM CHANGE OR FEARFUL OF THE FUTURE. ON THE CONTRARY THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH IS CAPABLE OF CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT. WE HAVE SOUGHT TO LEARN BY OUR MISTAKES. THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS THE FIRST IN HISTORY TO EVOLVE THE IDEA OF SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS. THAT IS AN ENTIRELY NEW CONCEPTION IN THE WORLD. WE BELIEVE THAT IT CAN HELP US TO REACH OUR COMMON AIM, MAN'S FREEDOM AND SELF-GOVERNMENT UNDER THE RULE OF LAW. IT IS IN THIS SPIRIT THAT WE SHALL ADMINISTER OUR TRUST FOR THE PEOPLES IN OUR EMPIRE, WHOM IT IS OUR DUTY AND OUR PLEDGE TO LEAD TO FULL MEMBERSHIP OF OUR COMMUNITY OF NATIONS.

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I MAINTAIN THAT THESE PRINCIPLES OF OUR COMMONWEALTH ARE NOT OF LIMITED APPLICATION. THEY ARE INSEPARABLE FROM THE KIND OF WORLD FOR WHICH WE ARE FIGHTING, THE KIND OF WORLD WE HOPE TO SEE. THAT HOPE IS TODAY GATHERING STRENGTH, IN NORTH AFRICA, THE PACIFIC, CHINA, THROUGH ENSLAVED EUROPE AND ON THE WIDE PLAINS OF RUSSIA.

TODAY MORE THAN EVER WAR IS ONE AND INDIVISIBLE. THE ENEMIES OF YOUR COUNTRY ARE OUR ENEMIES. A DANGER TO US IS A THREAT TO YOU, AS IT IS A THREAT TO CHINA AND TO RUSSIA. LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE; WE SHALL NOT REST UPON OUR ARMS UNTIL EVERY ONE OF OUR ENEMIES HAS UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERED. WE, NO LESS THAN YOU, AND OUR PARTNER CHINA, HAVE A SCORE TO SETTLE WITH THE JAPANESE; NOR SHALL WE CEASE FIGHTING UNTIL THAT EVIL GROWTH IN THE PACIFIC HAS BEEN CUT BACK. WE SHALL BE WITH YOU IN THIS TO THE END.

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WHEN THE DEFENCE OF ONE IS THE DEFENCE OF ALL, SECURITY AND PEACE HAVE NO FRONTIERS. OUR COMMON SAFETY DEMANDS THAT OVERWHELMING FORCE BE BROUGHT TO BEAR AGAINST THE AGGRESSOR WHEREVER HE MAY BE. AND WHAT APPLIES TO WAR APPLIES EVEN MORE, TO THE PEACE THAT IS TO COME. I CAN SAY WITH CONFIDENCE THAT TODAY THE MEN AND WOMEN OF BRITAIN ARE ALIVE TO THE FACT THAT THEY LIVE IN ONE WORLD WITH THEIR NEIGHBOURS. ONLY WITHIN AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM WHICH IS BACKED WITH SUFFICIENT FORCE, CAN THE ENTERPRISE AND LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL FIND PROTECTION. AFTER THE LAST WAR THE LACK OF POWER BEHIND THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM LED TO THE TRIUMPH OF THE DICTATORS. THIS HAS MORE OFTEN BEEN SAID THAN UNDERSTOOD OR HEEDED. ON ONE SIDE WE HAVE THE IDEA OF A NARROW AND COVETOUS NATIONALISM WHICH

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DESTROYS THE LIFE OF ITS OWN PEOPLE FIRST, AND THEN THE LIFE OF ITS NEIGHBOURS. ON THE OTHER, WE HAVE THE IDEA OF A CLOSE-KNIT FRAMEWORK OF FREE NATIONS--FREE AS WE IN BRITAIN AND YOU HERE UNDERSTAND THE WORD. WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS ONLY WITHIN SUCH A FRAMEWORK AS THIS THAT THE INDIVIDUAL CAN RISE TO THE FULL HEIGHT OF HIS POWERS AND CALL HIS SOUL HIS OWN. AND WE BELIEVE THAT IT HAS BEEN THE WORLD'S FAILURE TO CREATE SUCH A FRAMEWORK WHICH HAS TWICE LED TO WAR IN OUR TIME. THIS AT LEAST IS CERTAIN: IF WE DO NOT FIND THE COMMON GROUND ON WHICH TO BUILD THIS TIME, WE SHALL NOT HAVE DESERVED VICTORY.

MAR 27 1943

ANY NEW INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY THAT WE MAY AGREE TO SET UP CAN ONLY SUCCEED IF IT IS BACKED BY SUFFICIENT STRENGTH. IT WILL NOT BE ENOUGH FOR ONE COUNTRY, OR EVEN TWO, TO DISPLAY THE QUALITIES NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE PEACE. THE WORK WILL TAKE ALL THAT AMERICA AND BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND CHINA, AND THE UNITED NATIONS CAN OFFER.

YOUR COUNTRY IS JUSTLY PROUD OF THE WIDE VISION AND THE BOLDNESS AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR WITH WHICH IT THINKS AND ACTS. YOU WILL NOT FIND MY COUNTRYMEN BOUND BY ANY NARROWER HORIZON. IN THE COMMON PERFORMANCE OF THIS TASK YOU WILL FIND THE PEOPLES OF OUR COMMONWEALTH, FOR I AM SURE THAT IN THIS I CAN SPEAK FOR THEM ALL, FULL AND WORTHY PARTNERS. YOU WILL FIND IN THEM A TOUGHNESS, A RESOLUTION, AN UNSUSPECTED FUND OR ENERGY, A VITALITY OF SPIRIT, SUCH AS HAVE MORE THAN ONCE SURPRISED THE WORLD. OUR JOINT TASK WILL BE HARD. BUT FOR OUR PART WE ARE PROUD OF THE COMPANY WITH WHICH WE MARCH. NO ONE FLAG, NO ONE GOVERNMENT, NO ONE LANGUAGE UNITE THE PEOPLES OF OUR GREAT ALLIANCE. WE HAVE ONE PASSPORT, FREEDOM; ONE OBJECTIVE, VICTORY, TOTAL AND UNMISTAKABLE; AND ONE PURPOSE, A JUST AND LASTING PEACE.

CLEVELAND, MARCH 26-(AP)-A GREAT MAJORITY OF THE GIRLS NOW IN SERVICE WITH THE NAVY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE PERMISSION TO SERVE OVERSEAS, LIEUT.COMMANDER MILDRED MCAFEE, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE WAVES, SAID TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

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MISS MCAFEE, VISITING CLEVELAND TO PARTICIPATE IN A RECRUITING RALLY, TOLD REPORTERS THAT CONGRESS NOW IS CONSIDERING LEGISLATION TO MAKE POSSIBLE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR THE WOMEN OF THE NAVY.

"THESE GIRLS HAVE SIGNED UP TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY AND TO BE OF SOME USE TO THE WAR EFFORT," SHE SAID. "THEY FEEL THAT IF THAT SERVICE COULD BE INCREASED BY BEING ASSIGNED TO ACTUAL DUTY ON SHIPS AND IN FOREIGN PORTS, THAT IS WHAT THEY WANT."

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE CHINESE, WHO LONG HAD BEEN LOOKING FORWARD EAGERLY TO AN

ALLIED INVASION EARLY THIS YEAR TO OUST THE JAPS FROM BURMA AND REOPEN THIS BACKDOOR FOR VITAL SUPPLIES, ARE BOUND TO BE BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED AS THE MONSOON SEASON DRAWS NEAR AND PRECLUDES SUCH A MAJOR OPERATION BEFORE NEXT FALL.

APPROACH OF THIS DELUGE OF RAIN IS SIGNALED IN DISPATCHES INDICATING THAT THE BRITISH ARE SIGNING-OFF THEIR ATTEMPT TO DRIVE THE NIPPONESE FROM THE MAYU PENINSULA, IN THE AKYAB SECTOR OF THE BURMESE COAST, AND ARE READJUSTING THEIR LINES IN PREPARATION FOR THE MUD AND FLOOD.

THE DOWNPOUR WILL ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS AND WILL LAST UNTIL OCTOBER.

ACTUALLY I BELIEVE THAT MUCH MORE THAN THE MONSOON STANDS IN THE WAY OF A BIG-SCALE INVASION OF BURMA. THIS WILL INVOLVE A GREAT WATER-BORNE EXPEDITION FROM INDIA, ACROSS THE BAY OF BENGAL, AND THERE'S NO INDICATION THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE THE EQUIPMENT TO SPARE AT THIS CRITICAL JUNCTURE.

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CERTAINLY ONE WOULD THINK THAT THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN WOULD HAVE TO BE CONCLUDED FIRST, IN ORDER TO RELEASE EQUIPMENT AND REOPEN THE MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE TO INDIA. INDEED, HE WOULD BE A BOLD PROPHET WHO SUGGESTED THAT A FULL-DRESS BURMESE INVASION COULD BE ATTEMPTED BEFORE HERR HITLER HIMSELF HAD BEEN SMASHED--OR AT LEAST RENDERED PRETTY WELL IMPOTENT.

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IT SEEMED CLEAR TO ME THAT THIS WAS THE CASE AS LONG AGO AS JANUARY, WHEN I WAS IN INDIA AND CHINA. HOWEVER, THE CHINESE AT THAT TIME STILL THOUGHT AN OFFENSIVE WAS IN THE MAKING. THEY WERE ANXIOUS TO COOPERATE ALL POSSIBLE BY ATTACKING FROM THE NORTH, BUT THE COLD FA IS THAT CHINA WON'T BE IN POSITION TO WAGE EXTENSIVE WARFARE ANYWHERE UNTIL THE ALLIES ARE ABLE TO DELIVER SUPPLIES OF EVERY SORT. ALL SHE CAN DO IS TRY TO HOLD HER LINES UNTIL AID COMES.

INQUIRIES ARE ARRIVING AT MY DESK REGARDING SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ATTACKS AND COUNTERATTACKS WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING ON NEAR THE BURMESE BORDER BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND THE JAPS. WELL, BOTH HAVE BEEN IN RECOGNITION OF THE POINT WE'VE BEEN DISCUSSING--THE CHINESE NEED OF SUPPLIES AND THE CERTAINTY THAT SOONER OR LATER THE UNITED NATIONS WILL STRIKE THROUGH BURMA TO PROVIDE THEM.

THE BRITISH ON THEIR PART HAVE BEEN TRYING TO IMPROVE THEIR POSITION IN THE CHITTAGONG SECTOR, ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF BURM, BY KNOCKING OUT THE BIG JAP BASE AT AKYAB. THIS BASE GIVES THE NIPPONESE A STRONG POSITION FOR BOTH OFFENSE AND DEFENSE, ESPECIALLY SINCE IT AFFORDS AIR FIELDS AND WILL BE A THORN IN THE SIDE OF ANY INVASION.

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THERE ALSO HAVE BEEN ANGLO-AMERICAN OPERATIONS ON THE NORTHWEST BORDER OF BURMA WITH THE IDA OF PUSHING THE JAP WARPLANE BASES FARTHER BACK FROM THE HAZARDOUS AMERICAN AIR-ROUTE OVER WHICH SOME SUPPLIES ARE FLOWN FROM INDIA TO CHINA. THIS REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT AND DARING TRANSPORT TASKS BEING PERFORMED TODAY.

Not only does this air-line traverse a vast field of towering mountains, where a mishap would mean almost certain death, but Jap planes haunt the route and take pot shots at the transports. Even without Japs on the job, that trip over the awe-inspiring peaks is something one doesn't forget--at least I don't.

The Japs in their military operations also recognize that a grand Allied assault will be made in due course. They have been persistently trying to strengthen their positions and undoubtedly have done so, for time is running in their favor. The longer they are in possession of Burma, the stronger will they be dug-in when the United Nations attack comes.

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Americans Open New Offensive As Montgomery Edges Forward; Berlin Bombed in Moonless Raid

Patton Gains in Fondouk Thrust, Repels Infantry Attack Near Maknassy

8th Army Batters Rommel, Advances

British in North Tunisia Begin Reconnaissance in Force Near Medjez

MAR 28 1943

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 27.—(AP) American troops launched a surprise offensive toward Fondouk in central Tunisia today and met with initial success as the British Eighth army, doggedly fighting its way into the Mareth line fortifications was reported "proceeding according to plan in spite of stiff resistance by the enemy."

The American push on Fondouk, which is 15 miles southwest of an important Axis air base at Kairouan, was reported making "good headway." The drive began after a German infantry attack had been repulsed east of Maknassy, more than 100 miles south of the scene of the new fighting.

Allies Prepare to Attack

(Berlin broadcasting a DNB dispatch said British and American troops appeared to be preparing to launch offensives both in northern and central Tunisia and that detachments of crack British troops recently had reached the Medjez-el-Bab area from England.

(Movements of British and American columns were described as "considerably stronger" in both sectors and they were reported bringing up heavy concentrations of artillery.)

For the third successive day the Allies made no mention of the situation of the British armored force which flanked the Mareth line to the south and was reported to have reached a point only eight miles from El Hamma, Axis air base 20 miles west of Gabes. Fighter-bombers of the western desert air force were reported to have set fire to 40 Axis vehicles near El Hamma in a heavy three-hour attack yesterday.

Axis Prisoners Seized

An Allied communique telling of the week-old battle between those mortal desert antagonists, the Eighth army and the German Africa corps, said Gen. Sir Bernard L. Mor
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Zarat area near the coastal end of the line, where they established a temporary bridgehead across the Wadi Zigzaou last weekend, or had abandoned their assault there and were striking at a new point.

(A communique from Brig. Gen. Jacques Le Clerc's headquarters said French colonial troops on the offensive had captured heights over-looking regions held by the enemy and had taken many prisoners.

(The communique, broadcast by the Brazzaville radio and recorded by Reuters in London, did not disclose the scene of the operations but presumably it was in southern Tunisia where Gen Le Clerc's forces are known to be fighting with the British.

(The broadcast said two enemy attempts to recapture the heights which were being used by the French as observation posts were frustrated.)

First Army Pushes Ahead

While the main battle thundered through its seventh day in southern Tunisia without any sign of a decisive break, the British first army opposite the Axis bases of Bizerte and Tunis in the north was reported beginning what the Allied communique called "reconnaissance in force."

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The sector where American forces were reported on the move is over 100 miles north of the Maknassy-el Guetar battlefront, where Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr.'s main concentrations of men and armor is probing for a passage through the rugged hills to the Mediterranean.

Gen. Patton's forces were reported to have engaged only in local activity in that area yesterday as rainstorms swept across Tunisia.

80 Axis Vehicles Destroyed

In all, it was estimated that between 80 and 100 Axis vehicles were destroyed from the air during the day as the Allied command threw every plane it could muster in North Africa, from fighters to four-motored bombers, into a blistering continuous assault on German and Italian troop concentrations, gun positions, tank parks and air fields.

(The German High Command communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said that the Allies had launched new and heavy attacks in central and southern Tunisia, but that every thrust had been repelled in severe fighting.

(The German-controlled Paris radio acknowledged that Axis troops in southern and central Tunisia were engaged in defensive fighting of "great intensity," while the Algiers radio said that Gen. Montgomery "has not yet thrown into battle the bulk of his force.")

In one destructive night attack Allied light bombers were said to have dropped almost 200 tons of high explosives on enemy camps and troop concentrations, setting off violent explosions among oil storage tanks and starting 15 huge fires which burned all night.

EIGHTH ARMY PRESSES IN ON MARETH LINE

British Make New Advance as Americans Strike in Faid Sector.

FOE ATTACKS NEAR MAKNASSY

A. E. F. Tank Unit Beats Off German Assault on the Central Front.

MAR 28 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 27 (A. P.).—Dispatches from the front this afternoon revealed that the American forces in central Tunisia had launched a surprise drive toward Fondouk, fifteen miles southwest of the big enemy air base at Kairouan, and that they were making good headway.

This sector is to the northeast of Faid Pass and over 100 miles to the north of the American sector at Maknassy and El Guetar, where Gen. Patton's armored and motorized forces have thrust spearheads against the German coastal supply lines.

On the other hand, it was stated, American armor repulsed a company of German infantry which attacked at dawn east of Maknassy. The El Guetar area, to the southwest of Maknassy, remained quiet, the dispatches said.

Gain Against Mareth Line.

Meanwhile today Allied Headquarters announced that the hard-driving British Eighth Army's sustained offensive against the Mareth Line won further success in a local attack yesterday in spite of the most determined resistance.

On the northern front the British First Army, grouped to contain the enemy forces before Tunis and Bizerte, was stated to be lashing out in what the communique called a reconnaissance in force.

"Operations continued yesterday with satisfactory results," said the communique in telling of the week-old battle on the Mareth Line front. "In one sector our forces carried out a successful attack, and operations are proceeding according to plan in spite of stiff resistance by the enemy. Many prisoners were taken."

It was not certain, from the Allied announcement, whether the Eighth Army had won its new success in the Zarat area northeast of Mareth, where a bridgehead was established across the Wadi Zigzaou over the last week end and then lost during a German counter-attack, or whether Gen. Montgomery was this time striking at a new point. The Eighth Army, at grips with the enemy in some of the bitterest fighting yet witnessed in Africa, continued to receive the heaviest support from Allied air forces which maintained bomb and machine-gun assaults on German and Italian forts, gun positions, troop concentrations, tank parks and air fields.

Stiff Fighting in North.

It was estimated at headquarters that between eighty and 100 enemy vehicles were destroyed from the air yesterday.

There was an almost continuous air pounding of the enemy's concentration at El Hamma, twenty miles west of Gabes and behind the Mareth Line, but for the third successive day the communique failed to mention the situation of the British armored forces which had skirted the German flank and approached to within eight miles of that crossroads in the desert.

The British First Army's patrols were out in force in the Medjez Elbab and Bou Arada areas, the natural springboard for any Allied offensive in the northern sector, where the advance units are only some forty miles from the coast. The communique said that some prisoners were captured and that casualties were inflicted.

British Bisley bombers ranging over the Axis supply lines hit two freight trains southwest of Tunis, started fires in a wooded area at Oudref which could be seen sixty miles away and attacked the docks at Sfax. American Flying Fortresses cruised over the sea between Tunisia and Sicily hunting for enemy shipping and were attacked by fifteen Messerschmitts, shooting down four of them. Altogether ten enemy planes were shot down in air battles and up and down the front, and over Algiers last night during an enemy raid. Against these, the Allies suffered one plane lost, the communique declared.

British 1st Army Attacks Forces Of Von Arnim

MAR 28 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 27.—The hard-driving British 8th Army's sustained offensive against the Mareth Line is getting "satisfactory results" and won a further success in a local attack yesterday in spite of the most determined resistance, Allied headquarters announced today.

At the same time, the British 1st Army was reported to be lashing out against the forces of Col. Gen Jurgen von Arnim in the Northern Tunisia sector around Tunis and Bizerte. The communique described the action as "reconnaisance in force."

Midday reports received at headquarters said American troops in Central Tunisia had launched a surprise drive toward Fondouk, 15 miles southwest of the big enemy air base at Kairouan. This sector is to the northeast of Faid Pass and over 100 miles to the north of the American sector at Maknassy and El Guetar, where Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, jr.'s armored and motorized forces have thrust spearheads against the German coastal supply lines.

No major attacks and only local activity was reported in the latter sector by the communique, however.

Satisfactory Results.

"Operations continued yesterday with satisfactory results," said the communique in telling of the week-old battle on the Mareth Line front. "In one sector our forces carried out a successful attack, and operations are proceeding according to plan in spite of stiff resistance by the enemy. Many prisoners were taken."

It was not certain, from the Allied announcement, whether Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 8th Army had won its new success in the Zarat area northeast of Mareth, where a bridgehead was established across the Wadi Zigzaou last week end and then lost during a German counterattack, or whether Gen. Montgomery was striking at a new point.

The 8th Army, at grips with the enemy in some of the bitterest fighting yet witnessed in Africa, continued to receive the heaviest support from Allied air forces which maintained bomb and machine gun assaults on German and Italian forts, gun positions, troop concentrations, tank parks and airfields.

It was estimated at headquarters that between 80 and 100 enemy vehicles were destroyed from the air yesterday.

Heavy Aerial Attacks.

There was an almost continuous air pounding of the enemy's concentration at El Hamma, 20 miles west of Gabes and behind the Mareth Line, but for the third successive day the communique failed to mention the situation of the British armored forces which had skirted the flank of Marshal Erwin Rommel and approached to within 8 miles of that crossroads in the desert.

Fighter-bombers of the western desert air force knocked out 12 gun positions and set fire to at least 40 of 50 Axis vehicles in the vicinity of El Hamma in a blistering three-hour attack yesterday, Allied quarters at Cairo reported.

The British 1st Army patrols were out in force in the Medjez-el-Bab and Bou Arada areas, the natural springboard for any Allied offensive in the northern sector, where the advance units are about 40 miles from the coast.

The communique said some prisoners were captured and casualties were inflicted.

British Bisley bombers ranging over the Axis supply lines hit two freight trains southwest of Tunis, started fires in a wooded area at Oudref which could be seen 60 miles away and attacked the docks at Sfax.

10 Planes Shot Down.

American Flying Fortresses cruised over the sea between Tunisia and Sicily hunting enemy shipping and were attacked by 15 Messerschmitts. Four of the enemy craft were shot down.

Altogether 10 enemy planes were shot down in air battles and up and down the front, and over Algiers last night during an enemy raid. Against these, the Allies suffered one plane lost, the communi-

que said.

The advance of the British in Southern Tunisia was the second in as many days announced by Allied headquarters despite heavy rains tending to slow down operations.

An Algiers radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London said, without mentioning a time element, that the British 8th Army had evacuated its bridgehead over the Wadi Zigbaou in the Mareth Line after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

This apparently was a belated reference to a local German counterattack early in the week, since succeeded by further British offensive blows. A dispatch filed from British positions before the Mareth line Tuesday said the Germans, attacking the British on a 100-yard road across the gulch, had closed the breach after 24 hours of fierce fighting.

Nazis Tell of Fresh Attacks.

The German communique, as broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press in London, said the Allies had delivered fresh attacks on a heavy scale in Central and Southern Tunisia, but declared these thrusts were repulsed after severe fighting.

Tank Destroyer Unit in Tunisia Knocks Out Nine Nazi Panzers

MAR 28 1943

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH U. S. FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, March 26—(Delayed)—(AP) A ruddy-cheeked young lieutenant described today how his tank destroyer platoon staged a punishing defense against Marshal Erwin Rommel's attempt to break through hemming American lines and thus helped pave the way for United States forces to drive the Germans across the El Guetar valley.

The platoon leader, Lieut. Charles N. Munn, 22, of Jackson, Mich., said his four 75-millimeter guns knocked out nine German tanks, including one 60-ton Mark VI, before the detachment was forced to fall back on foot.

Three Guns Out of Action

Three of the four guns had been hit and were out of action when Lieut. Munn and his little band were ordered to abandon their particular salient or get under cover until darkness.

"We couldn't hold them off with one gun," Lieut. Munn said, "so we destroyed it ourselves to keep it from falling into their hands and then made our way back to our lines."

Young Munn gave this play-by-play account of the action:

"My radio operator said German tanks were reported coming up the road. We alerted our unit and when dawn came the fog lifted and there they were. When I saw those lines of German tanks—there must have been hundreds of them—rolling out of their own smoke screen, I thought: 'Lordy, this is the end.'

Protected By Smoke Screen

"The lead tank in each group was throwing up a smoke screen. The two tanks following kept firing .50-caliber machine gun tracers and whenever they hit and ricocheted off anything, the fourth tank would start throwing heavier stuff.

"About 7:30 a. m., we opened fire and got hits on three tanks, one of which I saw was destroyed, before they withdrew and reformed. Then Sergt. Milford Langlois of North Bangor, N. Y., reported two Mark III's coming from behind the crest of the hill and laying mortar fire on my position. When a German from the tank that had brought up the mortars stepped out to observe the results of his fire, Sergeant Langlois shot and killed him with a ground-mounted .50-caliber machine-gun.

"At 9:30 a. m., one of our 75s was hit and two men wounded. I loaded them on a jeep and drove them back to a first aid station through some enemy machine-gun fire. I brought back more ammunition in a half track. The Germans knew what we were doing and laid fire all around us, but we got through.

"At 10:30, we started fighting again. We kept waiting for it to get dark—it seemed as if the battle had gone on all day. Sergt. H. Segit of Buffalo, N. Y., reported hitting three tanks.

"Sergt. Allan L. Breed of Memphis, N. Y., who knocked out at least six tanks—you know there's a difference between registering a crippling hit on a tank and actually knocking it out—sent an armor piercing shell through one tank without setting it afire. Sergeant Langlois cut down two men who jumped from it.

"More good news came right after, when Corp. Kenneth D. Kalwite, 22, of Baldwin, N. Y., knocked out another tank which burst into flame. Before his half track could pick up a new target, it was hit by an 88-mm. shell which wounded several men.

"The forced withdrawal of a neighboring unit had left us cut off and isolated by German tanks, which started throwing timed fireburst over us. I ordered withdrawal to another position. Their fire increased and they put out the second of our half tracks with mortars. My third 75 broke its track and the man had to bail out. Our position was really hell.

"I had only one 75 gun left to fight with. Lieut. John C. Perry of Ithaca, N. Y., our ammunition officer, informed headquarters of the situation and they told us to wait until darkness and try to bring out our vehicles or, if it got too hot to destroy them and come out on foot. That was about 3 p. m. We were under constant artillery fire, but stuck it out, firing one gun. Dive bombers attacked at 4:30 and the Germans began moving up their infantry.

"Then we took the breech blocks out of the vehicles and left a small squad of volunteers behind to destroy them. Lieut. Perry and I led out 20 men in a six-mile hike through the mountains. We went up those hills like goats.

"Sergeant Breed, who did the outstanding job of the day, exposed himself to enemy machine-gun and artillery fire continually. The gunner who helped him knock out six tanks and hit at least two more was Corp. John Saukles, 25, of La Jolla, Calif.

"Also outstanding was Sergt. Robert Moore of El Paso, Texas, who ran the platoon while I took back the wounded men and got more ammunition.

"The thing that made us the maddest, besides the loss of some of our best fellows, was to see the Germans use a little American jeep they captured in a previous battle to cart out ammunition to their tanks."

U.S. Flyers Bag 14 Nazi Planes

Two Spitfire Groups Victorious Over Best of Enemy Machines in Tunisia.

MAR 28 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 27 (A. P.).—Two units of American pilots flying Spitfires hung up a record for the current battle in southern Tunisia by destroying fourteen enemy planes in two days. Three Focke-Wulf-190s, claimed by the Nazis to be the best fighter planes in the world, were among the victims.

The first wholesale victory was scored when the Americans intercepted a formation of ten stukas, destroyed four and forced the others to flee.

Lieuts. John H. Paul, Willacoochee, Ga.; James MacDonald, Montreal, Canada; Carl Payne, Columbus, Ohio, and Robert McCarthy, Santa Monica, Cal., were each credited with a stuka.

Ten enemy planes were destroyed the next day when a second Spitfire squadron swept over an enemy airdrome and gun position.

Double victories were confirmed for Capt. Norman McDonald, Framingham, Mass., and Lieut. Cowell Van Deventer, St. Louis, Mo., who shot down a Focke-Wulf 190 and seconds later clipped another with his wing tip, sending it hurtling to the earth.

One victory each went to Lieut. Norman Bolle, Torrington, Conn.; Lieut. John D. Harvey, Springfield, Ill.; Lieut. Victor N. Cabas, New Castle, Pa.; Lieut. Moss Fletcher, Paris, Ill.; Lieut. Bob Armstrong, Knoxville, Tenn., and Lieut. Sylvan Feld, Lynn, Mass.

Fell Four Nazi Planes.

An Advanced American Air Base in Southern Tunisia, March 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—In fierce dogfights started amid storms of bursting flak over a German airport, American P-40 fighters knocked down four Nazi planes during a thirty-five-minute running battle yesterday.

The fight began when Messerschmitt 109s rose to intercept a group of American B-25 medium bombers which had just struck a devastating blow at the Nazi airfield. The escorting P-40s, members of a group which now holds a total of forty air victories, engaged the Nazi fighters in such fierce combat that every American bomber returned intact.

Lieut. Robert P. Kantner of San Francisco was forced to belly-land his bullet-riddled fighter in friendly territory, but he stepped out unhurt. He had damaged a Messerschmitt in the fighting.

"They came flying up at us in their own flak right after our bombers let go on their port," said the group commander, Col. W. W. Momyer, 26, of Hempstead, L. I., who raised his own victory string to four by destroying a ME-109.

Had a Running Fight.

"We shot back at them through flak, too. Then it became a running fight for thirty-five minutes. They wanted us so bad they followed us all the way home. We dropped two of them over their own airport, two more in the immediate vicinity and one over our airport.

"While I was over the target I saw one German over me and one below. I picked the one below and gave him a short burst. He wobbled and wiggled and went down."

As Capt. John L. Bradley, 27, of Shreveport, La., reached the home port—he had shot down one Messerschmitt 109 on the way back for his second victory of the Tunisian campaign—another Messerschmitt 109 got on his tail, scoring several hits on his plane. Capt. Charles H. Duncan of 428 Richelieu street, Roanoke, Va., promptly came to his rescue.

Ground Crews Cheer.

"Duncan just dropped in behind the German and shot him all the way down to the ground," said Momyer. "Our ground crews, who usually lie on their backs in slit trenches when the Nazis are over our field, stood up and cheered. They knew that one was too busy to strafe."

"Yes, but a funny thing happened while Duncan was pouring his last shots into that plane," said Major Robert S. Wylie, ground officer, of 1060 Park avenue, New York. "The German flyer apparently was dead, but still clutched the trigger and his guns fired all the way down until the plane rammed into the earth."

Major Mark E. Hubbard, 30, of St. Paul, also got his fourth victory during the action, bringing down a Messerschmitt 109 which belly-landed inside the American lines.

The other Messerschmitt 109 was shot down by Lieut. Lassiter Thompson of 1516 Mardaway avenue, El Paso, Tex., who also damaged a second Messerschmitt 109.

Damaged an Enemy Plane.

Lieut. Roger L. Miller, 23, of Salem, Ore., damaged one white-nosed Messerschmitt 109 and was given a probable victory over another he caught and shot up over the airport.

Two other Messerschmitt 109s were damaged by Lieuts. Richard Holcomb, 22, of Topeka, Kan., and Edward Tobin, 21, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Three P-40 pilots ran out of gas, but all got back safely. The group, which sent its bullets into eleven Nazi planes during the action, boasts that it has lost only one bomber during extensive escort duty on the Tunisian front.

R.A.F. FLIER WINS 18TH AIR VICTORY

MAR 28 1943

Squadron Leader from Arizona Continues Sensational Career in Tunisia.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 27—(AP) Leading his Spitfire squadron to the defense of an intercepted formation of Allied fighter-bombers, Squadron Leader Lance Wade of Tucson, Ariz., has shot down his 18th enemy plane in the battle of southern Tunisia.

The young Arizonan, who already has won the Distinguished Flying Cross and bar in a sensational career with the R.A.F. in Africa, was on patrol with his empire airmen when a western desert air force mission of bomb-carrying P-40 Warhawks reported they had run into more than 40 Messerschmitt 109's.

Attacking almost immediately, Wade's Spitfires destroyed three Messerschmitts and probably a fourth while the P-40's completed their assignment.

"Don't let that one get away; I'll get him," Wade called over the intercommunications system as they went into a steep dive on one Messerschmitt. His bullets hit their mark. The enemy plane belched thick, black smoke and crashed on the seashore.

OPPOSING FORCES ENJOY SUN BATHS

With American Forces in Central Tunisia, March 26 (delayed) (A. P.).—American infantrymen and the Axis foes they repulsed in the battle of El Guetar took time out today for sun baths.

During a lull in the continuing engagement American doughboys on the rocky hills stripped off their shirts and stretched out near their foxholes to enjoy warm spring sunshine. American patrols returning from jeep rides near enemy positions said Axis soldiers on the opposing high ground also were dozing in the sun.

"That is a preliminary to the real tanning they are going to get," said an American officer.

Both sides traded artillery shells in light dueling, the only activity during the day. It was similarly quiet in the Maknassy-Mezzouna area, across the mountains to the northeast.

Queens Man No 'Panzer'

His Machine Gun Halts Nazi Motorcyclists Who Make Mistake

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, March 26 (Delayed) (AP).—It was just a plain case of mistaken identity, but as a result two German soldiers have retired from further active participation in the Nazi war effort.

Captain Michael Paulick, of Coverdale, Pa., related: "Corporal James Nelson, who lives at 125-09 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, N. Y., had a machine gun dug in within fifty yards of the road leading toward Guetar.

"Two Germans came up on motor bikes and called over: 'Panzer? Panzer?'

"'You're darn right,' said Nelson, and he swept both motor bikes with machine-gun bullets. One German was wounded and both were captured."

Gun Positions Blasted.

Cairo, March 27 (A. P.).—Fighter-bombers of the Western Desert Air Force knocked out twelve gun positions and set fire to at least forty out of fifty Axis vehicles in the vicinity of El Hamma in a blistering three-hour attack yesterday, Allied spokesmen said today. In concert with the activities of other arms, the aircraft followed up this stroke with one of the heaviest night attacks since the battle in southern Tunisia began. Light bombers dropped almost 200 tons of high explosives on enemy camps and troop concentrations, causing confusion among the troops, starting fifteen huge fires which burned all the night and setting off violent explosions among oil storage tanks.

Britain's four-motored Halifaxes joined other bombing forces, meanwhile, in shuttle attacks on other objectives in the Axis defenses.

30.24-2393

30.24-2393

Movie Cameraman Downs Messerschmitt

Cairo, March 27 (A. P.).—Technical Sergt. James Bray of New York city is glad he learned how to operate a machine-gun before becoming a camera man with the Ninth United States Army Air Force.

On a recent raid at Messina, Sicily, Sergt. Bray arrived over the target to find the cameras frozen and useless at high altitude. Sergt. Bray dropped a camera and reached for a machine-gun just as a Messerschmitt 109 came in close for an attack. Two bursts from Bray's gun sent the Nazi down in flames.

SKI TROOPS IN TRAINING

MAR 28 1943

Soldiers in Middle East Study Snow War 7,000 Feet Up

CAIRO, Egypt, March 27 (AP)—United Nations soldiers in the Middle East are being trained to form the nucleus for ski troop units a military observer who has just returned from a training school 7,000 feet up in the mountains reported today.

[Major W. J. Riddel, an Olympic skier, is supervising the training.

[The dispatch did not indicate the zone in which the training zone is located. There are several places in the mountains of Southern Europe where ski troops might be used to advantage.]

RAID IN TWO WAVES IS FIRST REVEALED BY GERMAN RADIO

Nazis Report Damage Light, Air Attack a Failure.

SAY 5 PLANES DOWNED

Tone of Broadcast Indicates Heavy Assault, with Great Loss.

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

A strong force of R.A.F. bombers dumped a heavy cargo of bombs on Berlin last night, giving the Reich's capital a blasting which probably equalled or exceeded the destruction caused March 1, when it was officially announced that 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the metropolis of the Nazis.

The planes came over in two waves and at least five were downed, the Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said, indicating that the attackers soared over Germany in strength.

Calls Raid a Failure

As after the attack on March 1, when the German radio was quick to announce the raid and to minimize its results, the Berlin broadcast last night said that the raid "almost completely failed." But reports via neutral countries after the March 1 raid indicated that 1,000 Berliners had been killed in that attack.

The bombers came during the moonless hours to strike with high explosive and incendiary bombers, the broadcast said, but "mostly failed to reach Berlin" and "five planes were reported shot down before any bombs were dropped in Berlin."

"Every 15 minutes further successes of the German defense were registered," the broadcast said, indicating a raid of some duration.

It asserted that the first wave of planes coming from the west and south failed to penetrate the anti-aircraft barrage and was driven off, jettisoning their bombs before they reached their targets.

Second Wave Attack

A second wave of bombers was driven back in a westerly direction, the radio said.

It admitted "some damage," but said that this was mostly in residential quarters, and "among the buildings hit by bombs were again some hospital and cultural monuments."

Heavy Attack on Berlin Reported by British

LONDON, Sunday, March 28—(AP) R.A.F. bombers made a heavy attack on Berlin last night, British sources said today.

The British announcement, made some time after the Berlin radio had reported an assault on the German capital, gave no details of the raid immediately, as is the usual practice.

DUISBURG BLASTED AS R.A.F. RENEWS ATTACKS ON REICH

MAR 28 1943

Raid on Railway Center Ends Two-Week Lull in Air Assaults.

LONDON, March 27—(AP) R.A.F. bombers pounded the Rhine city of Duisburg, Europe's largest inland port, and other targets in the industrial Ruhr valley last night, breaking a two-weeks weather-enforced lull in the Allied aerial offensive against Germany.

The Air ministry said four bombers were lost out of the strong force in the night's operations. Two fighter planes from squadrons which carried out patrols during the night also failed to return.

Small-scale raids were made on Germany and Holland in daylight today. A lone Mosquito bomber raced over northwest Germany, covering more than 600 miles and attacking barges and supply trains without encountering any opposition from the Luftwaffe, the Air ministry news service reported.

Destroyer Attacked

Typhoons of the Fighter command also attacked barges and a train in Holland and fired on a destroyer off the Dutch coast on the way home.

The first report of German planes over England in more than 36 hours came meanwhile in an authoritative announcement that an enemy aircraft was destroyed off the south coast this afternoon.

The raid last night was the 57th on Duisburg, one of the largest railway junctions in the Ruhr, which was attacked last on Dec. 20. It also was the first night raid on Germany since the deluge of more than 1,000 tons of bombs hit Essen March 12, levelling or damaging 196,000 square yards of shops and buildings among the giant Krupp armament works at a cost of 23 bombers.

The last previous night raid by the R.A.F. was on St. Nazaire, German submarine base on the coast of France, when one bomber was lost. In recent days, however, Whirlwinds and Mosquitos have kept up attacks on enemy targets in France and Belgium.

[The Federal Communications Commission reported late yesterday that the Nazis' radio stations at Calais, France; Hilversum in the Netherlands and Bremen, Germany, went off the air. The indication was of new British night raids over Western Europe.]

The Germans, who lost eight of twenty-five bombers on their last previous nocturnal visit over coastal areas of Britain late Wednesday, stayed away last night for the second night in a row.

Railw Center Blasted

The Duisburg attack, like most others recently, apparently was directed at further disrupting Hitler's already crippled transportation system. The railway center, which also offers such targets as a power station, blast furnace, coke ovens and airdromes, is connected with German's North sea ports by canals. A city of 44,000 population, it is about 300 air miles from England.

The accuracy of the attack was attested by the fact that pilots reported that the anti-aircraft barrage was heavy at the beginning of the raid but died down considerably toward the end.

The Air ministry news service said the recent unfavorable weather had improved slightly but that the bombers fought their way through thick clouds to reach the targets.

R. A. F. BOMBERS HAMMER RUHR

MAR 28 1943

Duisburg and Other Targets Blasted During Night.

London, March 27 (A. P.).—A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers attacked Duisburg and other targets in the Ruhr last night, the Air Ministry communique said today. Four bombers are missing.

Aircraft of the fighter command were also on patrols during the night, the communique said. Two failed to return.

The Berlin radio earlier acknowledged that high explosive and incendiary bombs had inflicted casualties during raids on small towns in western Germany.

Meantime, it was reported authoritatively, no enemy planes had been over Great Britain for thirty-six hours.

It was the fifty-seventh raid of the war on Duisburg, one of the biggest railway junctions in the Ruhr and the largest inland port in Europe. The last attack was on December 20.

Besides its importance as a railway and communication center, Duisburg has power station, blast furnace, coke oven and airdrome targets. One of the largest railway bridges spanning the Rhine also is located there.

The city, about 300 miles by air from England, has 440,000 population and is connected to Germany's North Sea ports by canals.

Through Thick Clouds.

There was a slight improvement in the unfavorable weather which has curtailed R. A. F. night raids recently, but the bombers fought their way through thick clouds to reach the targets, the Air Ministry news service said.

A Lancaster pilot reported the Germans put up a very heavy barrage over Duisburg and "searchlights were trying to pick us up."

"They were not doing much good because of the clouds," he said. "I saw several big bombs bursting in the target area. Then suddenly there were three large explosions, one after another. Each of them lasted for about ten seconds."

Canadian squadrons participated with the British in the attack.

One of the Canadians, Sergt. Lawrence Horahan of Toronto, said he spotted night fighters of the defending German air force, but they did not attack.

"One streaked past us like lightning about 500 yards away," he added. "It kept on going and I was just as well pleased about that."

Two Americans flying with the R. C. A. F. crews were Sergts. Joe Kersinsky of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Warren Tucker of Greencastle, Ind.

and then to Coventry, where he saw the ruins of the Catholic cathedral and met the Right Rev. William Lee, Catholic Bishop of Clifton.

Berlin Reports U. S. Troops in Aden

London, March 27 (A. P.).—In a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press the Berlin radio said today that a great number of American troops had arrived at Aden, the British garrison outpost across the mouth of the Red Sea from Africa. The report had no confirmation from Allied sources.

KING PETER WARNS OF BATTLE AHEAD

MAR 28 1943

Decisive Fighting Will Flare in Europe, Monarch Tells Yugoslavia.

LONDON, March 27,—(AP) King Peter II of Yugoslavia told his people in a broadcast tonight that "we can confidently rely on the fact that, during the next few months, decisive battles will be fought in Europe."

He warned that "it is important that you should not begin any activities on a large scale until the time is ripe."

Speaking on the second anniversary of his assumption of power, he said:

"We must pass from slavery to a free national life with as little difficulty as possible. That is why you must be united around the nucleus formed by Gen. (Draja) Mihailovic.

"Await your hour with patience."

SPELLMAN VISITS TROOPS

Archbishop Sees Catholic and Protestant Chaplains

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York climaxed a busy day by visiting a large concentration of United States ground forces today. He was welcomed by Major Gen. Russell P. Hartle.

After discussing Army problems with Protestant chaplains attached to the base, the Archbishop had a round-table meeting with the Catholic chaplains. Later he met Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., whose husband is a brigadier general in North Africa.

Before visiting the troops, Archbishop Spellman went to Birmingham, where he called at a hospital,

400 ENEMY AIRCRAFT CAPTURED AT TRIPOLI

LONDON, March 27 — (AP) Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, broadcasting to his people, reported tonight that he had seen 400 captured German and Italian planes at an airdrome in Tripoli, taken by the British Eighth army in its advance across Libya.

Many were undamaged, the prince said in the broadcast reported by Aneta, the Dutch news agency, and he flew in a captured German plane on his recent visit to the Middle East.

Pitched Battle With Nazis Fought by Polish Peasants

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 27.—Between 50 and 100 Germans were killed in a pitched battle between Polish peasants and 2,000 German SS and SA troopers aided by tanks and planes, the Polish Telegraph Agency reported today.

The agency said people of the districts of Krasnobrod, 60 miles northwest of Lwow, and Luszczacz fled to the forests to escape deportation to German factories and farms, fought off searching parties and finally resisted for several days a force of 2,000 Germans.

In reprisal, the agency said, the Germans executed 60 Poles at nearby places, massacred the population of the village of Hamernia, then burned every building and ploughed over the sites of several towns.

Services Mark Anniversary

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Members of the Yugoslav Government in Exile attended religious services in the Serbian Orthodox Church today, commemorating the second anniversary of the overthrow of the regime that attempted to lead Yugoslavia into the Axis.

March 27 has been declared a Yugoslavian national holiday marking the national uprising in 1941 that forced then Premier Dragisa Cvetkouk out of office for German sympathies.

Jane Froman's Husband Flies to Her in Lisbon

And Gypsy Markoff, Also Hurt in Clipper, Is Better

LISBON, Portugal, March 27 (AP).—Jane Froman and Gypsy Markoff, American entertainers who survived the crash of a trans-Clipper which took twenty-three lives Feb. 22, were happy today.

Miss Froman was visited by her husband, Donald Ross, who arrived by Clipper from the United States yesterday. She is recovering steadily and hopes to be dismissed from the hospital soon to return to the United States.

Miss Markoff was elated over the discovery that she could still play the accordion in spite of her injured shoulder and stiffened fingers. She wept as she tried out a borrowed instrument sent to her hotel room by a local music shop.

Her own accordion, recovered from the bottom of the Tagus River where the big flying boat crashed while attempting to land with its thirty-nine passengers, was damaged badly. Miss Markoff hopes to go to London within ten days.

28,000 NAZIS SLAIN IN BATTLE AT OREL

MAR 28 1943

Germans Pay Heavy Price in Checking Russians 20 Miles from City.

LONDON, Sunday, March 28. — (AP) Russian troops have killed 28,000 Germans since Feb. 1 in fighting on the approaches to Orel, Nazi-held hinge of the central and southern fronts, Moscow announced today.

A Soviet Information bureau broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor said 20,000 Germans were killed in February and 8,000 in March. This was the first information in weeks concerning the Orel sector where the Red army offensive had been checked within 20 miles of the big Nazi base.

No Change in Front

The regular midnight communique issued shortly before the announcement of the results in the Orel sector said, however, there were no essential changes on the long Russian front.

The Russian statement about the Orel sector said 8,820 Russians were killed since Feb. 1 as compared to 28,000 Nazis. The announcement was issued as a denial of a German claim that 42 Russian infantry divisions, and 11 infantry and 18 tank brigades had been wiped out in the area.

"We never had that many troops in this sector," the bureau said, "and if so many troops have been destroyed who is it that is now grinding to pieces the German forces on this sector of the front?"

Still holding the initiative on the central front, one Red army unit was said to have cut its way through barbed wire entanglements and mine fields to capture two populated places.

200 Nazis Slain

Two hundred Germans were killed and captives and war material taken, the bulletin said.

In the Belgorod sector of the southern Donets river front where the Red army was on the defensive, the communique said that the Germans at the cost of heavy losses succeeded temporarily in driving a wedge into Russian positions. But a heavy Soviet counterattack hurled back the enemy to his original positions, and two companies of Nazi infantry were wiped out.

The Germans lost two tanks and one self-propelled gun in this unsuccessful effort, the bulletin said, and Russian troops also beat off several enemy attacks farther south along the middle reaches of the Donets defense line.

But all these actions were minor and the fighting in the western Caucasus and south of Lake Ilmen northwest of Moscow also was on a reduced scale. The Communique indicated that a temporary lull had set in as thaws hampered operations.

After weeks of hard fighting, spring finds the Russian armies near Staraya Russia. Nazi 16th army headquarters below Lake Ilmen on the northwestern front.

On the central front the Red army is operating about 32 miles northeast of the German anchor at Smolensk; in the Ukraine the Russians hold a line on the Donets river running east of Belgorod and Kharkov and curving southeastward toward Voroshilovgrad, and in the Caucasus they are only 20 miles from Novorossisk, last remaining big German base in that area.

Russian troops were threatening to take Orel early this month, but the huge German counter-offensive farther south forestalled their drive. The Nazis regained Kharkov and Belgorod south of Orel, but the Russians still hold the intermediate point of Kursk.

Attacks Began at Dawn.

The newspaper Pravda said German attacks in this area began at dawn yesterday when large forces of motorized infantry and tanks were thrown into battle. Big units of the German air force preceded the land forces.

The Red Army met the Nazi charge with tanks.

The Army newspaper Red Star said the big force which the Germans had concentrated north of Chuguev was in direct anticipation of an early crossing of the Donets. The German commanders were said to believe this great new weight of numbers, plus a sky-full of dive bombers, would turn the trick on which they had been disappointed already time after time.

(The German high command communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press made no reference to these new concentrations of force nor to the bloody fighting on the Donets described by the Russians.

(The German bulletin reported that an enemy attack at the Kuban bridgehead was repulsed, with Russian loss of numerous tanks, and that south of Lake Ladoga, below embattled Leningrad, weak Soviet attacks were frustrated.)

Nazis Mass Anew on Donets

MAR 28 1943

Prepare for Fresh Effort to Crack Russian Defenses North of Chuguev.

Moscow, March 27 (A. P.).—The German Army, in a desperate drive to crack stubborn Soviet defenses on the Donets River north of Chuguev, has massed fresh troops, a big force of artillery and a heavy concentration of air power against the Russian lines there, it was officially reported today.

While the Germans concentrated their heaviest power in this sector, Russian vanguards on the central front again edged toward Smolensk, little more than 30 miles away.

The Soviet midday communique said numerous attacks north of Chuguev were repulsed.

There is a 50-mile stretch of the twisting Donets River between Chuguev and Belgorod, where the Russians are beginning to pound the Germans. Slightly north of Chuguev, the battle line on the river turns abruptly eastward, then swings north again in an almost straight line. This is a tough area to defend because there is a high bank on the western side and a low bank on the eastern side.

Savage Soviet Counterattack.

The Russian morning communique described one savage Red Army counterattack east of Belgorod last night when Red Army troops stormed into German trenches and killed almost a company of the enemy.

The war bulletin described the struggle as a hand-to-hand combat and said that at the end the Red Army force held the enemy's positions and a large quantity of the Germans' guns and ammunition.

The midday communique said more German strong points have been taken by Russian troops driving toward Smolensk and a Nazi counterattack in one sector was thrown back with heavy losses.

The latest activity, it was announced, consisted mainly of consolidating captured lines and carrying out scouting operations.

Three Main Thrusts.

On this western front there still are three main Soviet thrusts: Units striking northeast of Smolensk, a force moving westward along the Vyazma-Smolensk railway and highway, and a group in the Dorogobuzh sector, below the railway and 50 miles east of Smolensk.

(The communique did not confirm a Stockholm dispatch of yesterday that Russian tanks already had broken into Dorogobuzh, which lies in a marshy area on the banks of the Dnieper River.

"In one sector (of the Smolensk front) a battalion of German infantry, assisted by three tanks, attempted to attack our positions," the communique related. "Fire of fighters in 'X' unit repulsed the enemy. Up to 100 German dead and a smashed German tank remained on the battlefield."

In the drive for Staraya Russia, it was announced that an enemy stronghold south of Lake Ilmen was cleared entirely of the Germans after the position changed hands twice and 120 of the German garrison were killed.

This was the first information in weeks concerning this sector, where the Red offensive had been checked within 20 miles of the big Nazi base.

Swampy conditions had extended even to the far northwestern front, where Marshal Timoshenko's drive from below Lake Ilmen toward the Nazi base at Staraya Russa was pushing slowly through a series of strongly fortified lines.

The Soviet midday communication, which told of vast new Nazi concentrations along the Donets north of Chuguev, said numerous German assaults were repulsed in that area yesterday. The army newspaper Red Star said the Germans obviously were massing a huge weight of men and armor for a final all-out attempt to force their way across the Donets.

Reds Attack on Donets.

East of Belgorod, 50 miles north of Chuguev, the Red army was reported to have lashed out in a savage counterattack and to have captured enemy positions and a large quantity of material after hand-to-hand fighting. This was the first report of a major Soviet counterthrust since the Germans began their gigantic effort for a break-through on the Donets following their recapture of Kharkov.

Battering against the outer

Reds Plow Toward Smolensk in Mud

MAR 28 1943

By EDDY GILMORE

Moscow, March 27 (AP).—In the worst weather of the year for military operations the Red army maintained offensives on at least three sectors of the vast Rusian front today and fought bitter, unyielding defensive battles on another.

As the Germans concentrated great reserves of infantry, artillery and planes for a fresh assault against stubborn Soviet defenses on the Donets River near Chuguev, southeast of Kharkov, the Red army drive on the central front struggled through Spring quagmires to within little more than 30 miles of the vital German bastion of Smolensk.

No big gains were reported on any sector in the last 36 hours as the thaw flooded fields and streams. The worst fighting conditions were reported from the Caucasus, where Russian forces in a newly launched campaign were driving the Germans ever closer to their last remaining positions on a narrow strip of the Black Sea coast above Novorossisk and toward the Kerch Straits.

Nazi Spearhead Erased.

Tonight's late communication revealed that a German spearhead driven into the Donets River line northeast of Kharkov had been erased by Soviet counterattacks.

Earlier it was announced that 28,000 Germans were killed durir February and March on the proaches to Orel, Nazi-held h of the central and southern f

hedgehog defenses of Smolensk on the central front, the Russians appeared to be consolidating three strong army groups for what might portend an early and concerted smash at the vital Nazi base.

One Soviet unit was hitting northeast of Smolensk, another was moving westward along the Vyazma-Smolensk railway, and a third was threatening Dorogobuzh, below the railway and 50 miles east of Smolensk.

Russians to Rebuild Stalingrad Factory

Moscow, March 27 (A. P.).—The Russians have decided to rebuild the once great tractor plant at Stalingrad, destroyed during the long siege of the city by the Germans, it was learned today. American engineers helped to build the original plant.

Film Products From Hollywood Popular in Far Parts of World

MAR 28 1943

BY PAUL K. LEE

ANKARA—(Delayed)—(AP) Hollywood doesn't know its own strength. The tremendous impression which American movies make abroad is a constant source of surprise to an American accustomed to treat them purely as entertainment.

In blacked-out Britain, going to the "cinema" is a favorite evening pastime, and Americans grow used to being asked how many stars they know personally.

For this I was prepared, but my first real eye-opener came at sea when an elderly, dignified British major seriously inquired, "How about your American gangsters and bank robbers? Are they much of a problem these days?"

"That stuff's pretty well finished," I replied.

"Ah, no," he insisted politely. "I saw a film just the other day in which it took half the police in California to get one bandit off a mountain peak."

Denials Mean Nothing

Protestations that this was simply Hollywood fiction didn't mak much impression.

In West Africa, where a shillin a day is good pay for many native, hundreds of them spen half that sum to go to an open-ai movie and thrill to two-year-ol cops-and-robber pictures or to gap with open mouths at drawing-roon comedy. The smart dialogue doesn mean much to them, but those watched were left in speechles awe by the costumes and settings They never saw anything like it but it convinces them that Americ is some country.

Almost every English-speaking Egyptian I meet inquires about lif in Hollywood.

Don Whitehead, another Associated Press correspondent was the lion of the hour when he said he once spent an entire day with Hedy Lamar and written a feature story about her.

On the other hand, the small hall-boy at my hotel was disappointed in me because I was not a personal friend of "Mackie Rony" (Mickey Rooney).

At an open-air restaurant which features movies, I saw 300 persons forget their dinners while they concentrated on a much-cut and battered print of "The Trial of Mary Dugan."

In Palestine, a Jerusalem hotel clerk, learning I was from Oklahoma, asked about cowboys and inquired if the Indians were really so deadly-accurate with bow and arrows. I told him Indians didn't use bows and arrows any more except perhaps for a little light sport, but he refused to believe it.

Like the major, he insisted, "I saw them myself at the films just two days ago."

This was a fairly-well educated man. I heard that another, less sophisticated, had thrown a rock at the villain in a recent production, and was quite surprised when he succeeded only in tearing a hole in the screen.

A 16-year-old Beirut boy asked me very seriously how he could join the American army. It developed he had just seen "Buck Privates" and was anxious to sign up immediately.

Reaction is Good

This reaction supported the comment of a British morale officer, on leave from Persia; "A good American slapstick comedy is the best propaganda film in the world."

But adventure and romance apparently are great too, for Clark Gable's fortunes in the Army get just as much space in the papers abroad as at home.

In Damascus, not far from the tomb of Saladin, "The Oklahoma Kid" had been packing the patrons in for two weeks and was still going strong.

After one has grown inured to all this, he discovers still another manifestation of the Hollywood magic: People standing in line in the snow in Ankara to buy tickets for such serious pictures as "Meet John Doe" and "Boys Town."

Whether the "message" of such movies gets across fully I am not prepared to say, but the idea that America is a sort of dream world miraculously come true certainly does.

Catroux Arranging Meetings on Union of De Gaulle and Giraud

Arrives in Algiers as Fighting French Leader Reveals Plan for Visit

30.24-2395

30.24-2395

By the Associated Press.

ALGIERS, March 27.—The long-awaited union of all anti-Axis French forces in one movement moved closer to reality today as Gen. Georges Catroux, who arrived here yesterday, arranged conferences with Gen. Henri Giraud designed to join Gen. Giraud's followers and the Fighting French of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

(In London last night, Gen. de Gaulle said in a French broadcast over the British radio that he will go very shortly to North Africa to see Gen. Giraud, "a great soldier and a noble figure."

(Pledging that their meeting would insure a fighting union of all French forces, Gen. de Gaulle declared: "Together, loyally and in a friendly spirit, we shall seek and we shall find means to insure that the French empire shall be but one empire, that French strength shall be but one strength, that the voice of the French people who fight shall be heard in the world as one voice, and, above all, that this empire, this strength, this voice shall be those desired by the nation.

(Gen. de Gaulle said that Frenchmen never had ceased to fight and hailed their efforts "while waiting for the moment when the people of France can in turn rise again.")

An American-built plane brought Gen. Catroux from Syria, where he is the Fighting French delegate-general, to Algiers in a single day's flight.

He said he expected to confer, too, with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and with Robert Murphy, the American Minister to French North Africa, to ask for more equipment for French forces.

Almost at the moment of his arrival, Gen. Giraud's headquarters announced the resignation of Jacques Lemaigre-Dubreuil, who headed the inter-Allied affairs branch of the Giraud war council.

Though Lemaigre - Dubreuil offered considerable help in the Allied landings in North Africa he was associated earlier with Vichy collaborationists and identified with extreme conservative elements and the Cagoulard order. Gen. De Gaulle followers pressed to have him ousted.

(The Algiers radio, heard in London by Reuters, reported today that Marcel Peyrouten, governor general of Algeria, has announced that his administration is preparing for quick restoration to office of members of the administration and other public officials who had been forced out of office by Vichy decrees.)

Jacques Lemaigre-Dubreuil was the civilian adviser to the military mission sent to Washington last December 29 by Gen. Giraud and returned to Algiers 12 days later, declaring that his task was finished. The other members of the mission remained.

He told a press conference on the eve of his departure that he had been chosen by Gen. Giraud for the task because for two years he had been the prime mover in the undercover work of Robert Murphy, now the United States Minister to North Africa, paving the way for the African expedition.

Spaniard Calls on Giraud

ALGIERS, March 27 (AP).—It was announced today that General Henri Honore Giraud, High Commissioner of French North Africa, had received Colonel Olivarez, military attache to Lieutenant General Luis Orraz Yoldi, High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco. Colonel Olivarez said he came here on a mission, but its purpose was not revealed.

INDIAN EXECUTIVE CRITICIZES BRITAIN

MAR 28 1943

Commerce Federation Head Scores Rulers' Political and Business Codes

ALSO FEARS LEND-LEASE

Moslem League, Arch Rival of Gandhi, Questions the Impartiality of Viceroy

NEW DELHI, India, March 27 (AP)—Sweeping criticism of British political and business practices and an expression of fear that American lend-lease policy might boomerang upon India were voiced today by G. L. Mehta, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in an address at the federation's national convention.

The speech was considered especially significant because it presumably voiced the views of business and industrial men, upon whom a considerable portion of India's war effort is based, and was not simply an explosion of Indian Nationalists.

"In India," Mr. Mehta said, "the program of defense, civil or military, is not broadly based on popular will. The demand for application to India of principles for whose vindication the United Nations claim to be waging this war —for immediate recognition of India's status as a free national unit —has remained unheeded."

Referring to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement last Fall that Indian manufacturing and financial interests were back of the All-India Congress "rebellion," the 48-year-old shipping executive said:

"Indian commercial organizations, although they are not identified with any particular political party, are an integral part of the national movement and are in full accord with the essentials of the national demand for full sovereignty * * *."

The New Delhi newspaper Dawn, in an editorial this morning, said "the publication in Britain of a White Paper on the All-India Congress' responsibility for disturbances in India has not been designed to improve relations between the two countries."

The newspaper, which was founded by Mohandas K. Gandhi's greatest Indian opponent — Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League—declared:

"Candidly, it must be admitted that the government has failed to pin [illegible]harge down to the Congress for, while most of the facts are not in dispute, Lord Linlithgow (the British Viceroy) has failed to ask Mr. Gandhi to answer the charges.

"For the Viceroy to be both prosecutor and judge carries its own commentary."

The newspaper continued:

"Although the Congress' tactics have not appealed to the Moslem League or other parties in India, the fact remains that in the fundamental demand for removal of British sovereignty, Indians are in agreement."

STRONG FORTS BAR BRITISH IN BURMA

Underground Key Positions of Japanese North of Akyab Resist Many Blows

R. A. F. IN NEW ATTACKS

Tokyo Broadcast Reports 18 of Our Planes Destroyed at Feni and Chittagong

NEW DELHI, India, March 27 (AP)—Allied official quarters stressed today the strong resistance of Japanese forces on the Mayu Peninsula north of Akyab which has bogged down successive Allied attacks for more than two months.

Two Japanese key positions have withstood three major assaults, three artillery barrages and an attempt to tunnel under them that was blocked by underlying rock. A wagon loaded with 500 pounds of explosives was rolled down a hill and exploded within ten feet of the underground forts but failed to destroy them. Big guns apparently had no effect on the Japanese inside.

Twice the positions were rushed by infantry using grenades, smoke bombs and submachine guns, but they got only as far as the first room of the dugout before being driven out by gunfire from a hole in the wall leading to the second room.

Navy and Fliers Helped

Royal Indian Navy craft took up the shelling from the sea. The R. A. F. bombed the strongholds. But when the smoke cleared the Japanese machine guns began rattling again.

To make sure that the R. A. F. was hitting the mark, the British artillery lobbed smoke shells on the positions to give the planes a better target, and bombs were seen exploding in the area of the two Japanese positions.

During the British infantry charges, when the soldiers reached the Japanese dugouts and climbed on top, other Japanese troops directed machine-gun and mortar fire at the positions, making it suicide for the attackers to remain any length of time and try to break into the strongholds.

R. A. F. bombers struck twice yesterday at the railway station and other objectives of Monywa, sixty miles west of Mandalay, in the course of wide-ranging attacks in Central and Southern Burma and on the Mayu Peninsula, an Allied communiqué said today.

Bursts were seen on the station and in other parts of the target area at Monywa. A Japanese-occupied village on the Mayu Peninsula was attacked later in the day and an offensive patrol of fighters damaged an enemy aircraft on the airdrome at Toungoo, 160 miles north of Rangoon, and a railway engine at Yedashe, a few miles farther north.

One Allied bomber failed to return from these operations.

Allied fliers shot down a Japanese raider and damaged others attacking Maungdaw, sixty miles north of Akyab on the Mayu peninsula. The raiders caused fire and damage in one part of the town and "a certain number of casualties, some of which were fatal," the communiqué said.

RAF Strikes at Targets West of Mandalay

MARTIN

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, March 27.—RAF bombers struck twice yesterday at the railway station and other objectives of Monywa, 60 miles west of Mandalay, in the course of wide-ranging attacks in Central and Southern Burma and on the Mayu Peninsula, an Allied communique said today.

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MAR 29 1943

LOW-LEVEL ATTACK HITS JAPS IN BURMA

Two U.S. Bombers Raid Jap Installations at Altitude of 25 Feet.

By THOBURN WIANT

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN INDIA, March 24.—(Delayed)—(AP) Two bombers led by Col. Conrad Necrason, 31, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and Capt. Wesley Werner, 25, of Pocatello, Ida., made one of the most daring low-level raids of this theater over Burma today when they bombed and strafed Japanese installations at and near the Ava railroad bridge 10 miles southwest of Mandalay.

The bold blow, delivered from an altitude of only 25 feet, caught the Japanese flatfooted.

I was the only correspondent witnessing the spine-tingling expedition, flying with Colonel Necrason, a tall, handsome group commander who had shot down six Zeros in Java before coming to this theater.

We were over enemy territory two and a half hours.

Huge New U.S. Depot Rises to Supply China

MAR 28 1943

By THOBURN WIANT

American Supply Depot in India, March 27 (AP).—Tons of vital war material are flowing into eastern India and China daily from this huge American supply maintenance depot which less than a year ago was only a gleam in Uncle Sam's eye.

It will be some time before quantities of supplies large enough for an all-out offensive against the Japanese flow forward, but that time is coming as surely as the monsoons.

The stream of war essentials which includes planes, trucks, motor parts, ammunition and foodstuffs, is becoming wider, deeper and swifter. A few months ago it was only a trickle.

Progress Exceeds Hopes.

Col. John L. M. Des Islets, 41, of Berkeley, Calif., commanding officer of the depot, said in an interview:

"We are getting into the groove after months of tedious preparations and hard work. Our engine maintenance production is already six times what it was scheduled to be by now and four times what I thought it would be."

When Des Islets first came here in June, 1942, he could see nothing but cows, grass, sand and natives. Now there are many hundreds of buildings (including barracks and smaller structures) and a fine airport with runways long enough to accommodate the largest planes.

Thousands of skilled workers are on the job day and night.

This depot is a classic example of what Americans can do when they put their shoulders to the wheel. They started from scratch. The caste system was abolished. If an Indian did better work than others higher on the caste ladder, he was put in charge of the construction crew. Many Indians now work alongside Americans in the offices and maintenance shops, leaving soldiers free to do jobs the Indians can't.

Gen. Chennault Sees Major War Role for New Air Force Setup

Formation of Unit in China Is Celebrated At Dinner Party

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE IN CHINA, March 26 (Delayed).—Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault today told a dinner party of officers and enlisted men celebrating his appointment to the command of the new 14th United States Air Force that the new unit would play a major part in bringing the unconditional surrender of Japan.

"We'll get at him where it will hurt," he said.

The dinner was interrupted by an air-raid alarm and lights were turned out for 15 minutes, the guests sitting tight while operational officers slipped out to direct interception. After the all-clear it was announced that the enemy planes did not reach the base.

During the blackout Corpl. Addison Bailey, Bonham, Tex., who used to play the piano at a New York night club, furnished entertainment for the party.

In his speech Gen. Chennault reviewed briefly the brilliant records of the American Volunteer Group and the China Air Task Force which preceded the 14th in this area.

"Now, with the activation of the 14th Air Force in increased strength, we look forward to the future in anticipation of greater victories—decisive victories," he told his headquarters staff. "We shall destroy the enemy's air forces and other forces necessary to his prosecution of the war.

"We'll get at him where it will hurt. We're going to get at him where he can't defend himself. And the 14th Air Force will have a major

part of those operations," he said.

"We are free men, willing to fight for our freedom, willing to sacrifice ourselves if necessary for the cause of freedom throughout the world. Your eagerness to come to grips with the enemy is no more than is expected of free Americans.

"I am proud and happy to be your commander."

During the toasts, the leathery-faced general rose and announced quietly, "I am sorry to interrupt. Jap planes are overhead. Please turn out the lights."

Col. Clinton Vincent, Natchez, Miss., chief of staff; Lt. Col. Bruce Holloway, Knoxville, Tenn., fighter group commander, and Lt. Col. Herbert Morgan, Freedom, Pa., the operations chief, left to prepare for the raiders, who failed to appear.

Chinese Gain Along Yangtse

CHUNGKING, March 27 (AP).—Chinese troops have recaptured a number of strategic points in a drive against Japanese lines south of the middle Yangtse River, a high command communique said today.

"Repeated enemy attempts to counter-attack were futile," the communique declared. It added that a large quantity of military supplies was seized in the defeat of a two-pronged thrust in one sector, which was backed by 1,000 Japanese reinforcements.

A band of enemy troops possibly sent simply to test Chinese defenses was reported to have been hurled back in an engagement near the coast, forty miles southwest of Canton.

NEW JAP BASE HIT HARD BY BOMBERS

Allied Headquarters in Australia, March 27 (A. P.).—Allied heavy bombers, striking powerfully at Japanese military installations on New Guinea, dropped nineteen tons of bombs on the newly constructed enemy base at Wewak on the north coast last night and set two 500-pound bombs squarely on a 4000-ton cargo vessel, an Allied communique said today.

The bombers were over Wewak for three hours and at times dropped as low as seventy-five feet to put their bombs on the targets despite intense anti-aircraft fire, it was announced. The Japanese shore installations suffered heavily in the attack, the communique said.

Other Allied bombers taking part in the sweep over New Guinea blasted at the Japanese footholds at Finschhafen, Salamaua, Lae and Mubo. The attack on Wewak was described as the greatest ever made by Allied planes on that port.

The weight of the attack indicated the importance placed by the Allies on the new base which was the destination of a recent Japanese convoy from Rabaul, New Britain, attacked by Allied planes.

The 4,000-ton cargo vessel hit in the raid was reported "badly damaged."

In the raid on Lae, the communique said, enemy positions along Markham Road were bombed from a low level and fires were started "which gradually merged into one large blaze visible twenty miles away.

The Allied planes made fourteen passes over the Mubo positions and started more fires. The dock area at Finschhafen was the main target of the bombers.

WALLACE PREDICTS HEMISPHERE UNION

MAR 28 1943

Tells Chilean Congress That After the War American Nations Will Unite

FRATERNITY TERMED GOAL

He Foresees Peace Predicated on Social Justice—His Popularity Grows

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 27 (AP)—Vice President Henry A. Wallace told the Chilean Congress today that mankind is in full revolution to achieve freedom from poverty, to create international brotherhood and to abolish the present significance of frontiers.

In his first formal appearance in South America since his arrival here yesterday, the visiting Vice President predicted that differences among various groups in the Americas would disappear after the war and that a union dreamed of by such patriots as Generals Bernardo O'Higgins, José San Martin and Simon Bolivar—South American liberators—would be a fact.

Delivering his address of approximately 200 words in Spanish, Mr. Wallace said:

"In 1810 in Chile the first fragmentary attempts at a confederation of peoples were made, and a year later this country declared itself in favor of an alliance of all peoples of the Americas.

"San Martin, like O'Higgins, in 1818 aspired to a continental federation.

"South America, stimulated by the spiritual ferment in Chile, was a laboratory for the fusion of fatherlands and the fraternity of peoples amid battle; their leaders passed to and fro over frontiers in the name of liberty.

Fuller Liberty Sought

"Now the great masses advance toward a fuller liberty. Its people follow its millenary and revolutionary march to affirm this land as one of dignity of the human spirit. And this revolution should continue until man is freed from the oppression of man.

"In that world free from misery the peoples will fraternize, and frontiers will lose their importance. The fusion of parties of the American nations dreamed of by O'Higgins and San Martin will be a fact.

"When the cruel war of today is followed by a peace based on social justice, Chile will have a distinguished place in this peace as a nation that showed the way."

Mr. Wallace, who will remain in Chile ten days, began his first full day's round of activities by paying an official call on President Juan Antonio Rios and reviewing a parade of 30,000 members of Chile's armed forces.

After playing a set of tennis and receiving United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, the Vice President went with Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez to call upon President Rios.

Friendly Manners Attract

The President then repaid the State visit, driving to the Vice President's beflagged official residence, the Ross Mansion on O'Higgins Avenue.

From the balcony, filled with Cabinet Ministers and army and navy officials, President Rios and Mr. Wallace reviewed the parade together.

"What do you think of it?" shouted a man as marching cadets of the Military Academy, Chile's West Point, founded by General O'Higgins, passed by.

"Muy bien, muy bien," ("very good, very good,") said Mr. Wallace.

His eyes finally strained by the glare, Mr. Wallace withdrew to a shaded spot, but was forced back to the front by shouts from the crowd clamoring for a sight of the man they already have called "simpático" ("friendly," "likable.")

Despite the newsprint shortage, Chilean newspapers have doubled their number of pages to give the Vice President's visit full coverage. Recalling Mr. Wallace's free use of the Spanish language, most papers advised their readers to give their guest's name the Spanish pronunciation—"Gualas."

The Mercurio, the country's leading newspaper, said editorially that "Mr. Wallace's visit to Chile is not a matter of simple courtesy alone, but also a matter of exceeding importance, as will be that of President Rios to several Latin American States and the United States."

Another newspaper referred to the manner in which Mr. Wallace captivated Chilean reporters soon after his arrival last night by granting them a lengthy interview and using their own language throughout.

Survive 42 Days in Boat.

Santos, Brazil, March 27 (A. P.).—United States naval authorities authorized the disclosure today that twenty-six survivors of a United States merchantman sunk in the South Atlantic had arrived recently after forty-two days at sea.

Survivors brought to Santos by a Brazilian vessel that rescued them less than a day's trip from port, said that three of their comrades died when a torpedo struck their ship and twenty-eight in another lifeboat had not been sighted since shortly after the sinking. Twenty-two of the survivors brought here were placed in hospitals in Santos to recover from exposure and undernourishment suffered during the six weeks' slow sailing under the burning sun of the South Atlantic.

The survivors who did not require hospitalization said they were able to pick up extra food from a drifting raft and that their water supply was supplemented by several rains. While lauding the good sense of direction of their navigator who brought them to the Brazilian coast without the use of a compass, the men said their voyage was favored by carrying winds which filled the small sail of the lifeboat.

The seamen told of a 50-pound dolphin which followed the boat for five days, edging closer each day. They fashioned a harpoon from a steel bar on the lifeboat and, when the dolphin came within range, they killed it. Using a small store of kerosene aboard the lifeboat, the second cook prepared the dolphin in its own oil and served a delicious meal, the survivors said.

Rapenne Arrives in Cayenne

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, March 27 (AP)—Jean Rapenne, General Henri Honoré Giraud's appointee to the Governorship of French Guiana, arrived yesterday in Cayenne to take office, the Netherlands News Agency reported today.

4 Plane Survivors Landed in Cuba

MAR 28 1943

Havana, March 27 (AP).—The newspaper El Cristol said today that four survivors of a U. S. plane that crashed into the sea were picked up by a passing steamer and brought to a Cuban port. The plane carried a crew of six. Two were killed in the accident, and two of the survivors were seriously injured.

Smuggling of U. S. Goods Into Argentina Reported

Uruguay Said To Be Trying to Halt Illegal Re-Exports

MONTEVIDEO, March 27 (AP).—Semi-official sources said today that the government was taking strict measures to halt a widespread practice of smuggling to Argentina a large variety of articles imported to Uruguay from the United States.

These sources said President Juan Jose Amezaga and Hector Gerona, Minister of the Interior, ordered quick action after the American Embassy here complained that the illegal re-export traffic defeated the purpose of the United States government's export-licensing system and the distribution of cargo space for respective imports by Uruguay and Argentina.

Automobile parts were reported the main line of the smuggling traffic, which included also fluorescent lamps, radio tubes and textiles. The business was so widespread, these sources reported, that Uruguay was practically stripped of automobile parts.

Americans in Meat Rush Buy Out Canadian Stores

By The Associated Press.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 27—Crowds from United States points poured into stores here today and bought all available supplies of meats and groceries.

One merchant closed at noon to package orders he had taken over the telephone.

Bronxville Flier Missing

OTTAWA, March 27 (AP)—A Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list today reported as missing on active service after overseas air operations Sergeant Robert Potter Wilson, son of Mrs. D. H. Wilson of 19 Parkway Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

3 USO GIRLS DIE IN CRASH

Three Canadian Fliers Also Killed Off Alaska

MAR 28 1943

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 27 (Canadian Press)—Six persons, three of them USO hostesses, were killed and a seventh is missing as the result of the crash of a Royal Canadian Air Force transport in the sea off Alaska, the Western Air Command announced today.

The Western Air Command said the cause of the crash was obscure but that it occurred during a snow squall.

The three men killed and the missing man were members of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The next of kin of the hostesses are being notified by United States Army authorities.

MEET THE BOYS IN QUONSET 32 ALEUTIAN BASE

Life Far from Glamorous But They Do Their Jobs and Play Poker.

By WILLIAM WORDEN

AN ALEUTIAN AIRBASE, (delayed)—(AP) The boys in Quonset 32 think something ought to be written about it.

The boys think Quonset 32 is something to write about, the poker games and the way the wind blows and the ash stands made out of bomb casings.

Wel, Quonset 32, when you find it in the dark, is a blob of light that opens at the end of a dark hole in the ground. Ice has made the steps tilt a bit, so it isn't a bad idea to brace yourself against the mud walls as you scoot down to the entrance.

There is no particular effort to mask the light from the door—this is somewhere close to where Japs might be, and blackout restrictions are not as rigid as they are in Jersey City or Seattle. That's one of the little peculiarities of war.

So here, although there are few stationary lights outside, nobody worries much about what light may show for a few minutes or what flashlights may be used by people trying to stay on the dimly marked paths and out of the craters left by stalled trucks and churning tractors.

MAR 28 1943

Beyond the light, in the half-subterranean hut, long, metal-walled and low, the boys are usually standing around the circulating oil heater when off duty. There's Capt. John D. Barrow, of St. Joseph, Mo.; and First Lieut. Richard C. Gray, Jr., of Tulsa—he writes long letters to a girl in Independence, Mo., about his wound. His wound, say the boys, was a cut toe received when he stepped on the edge of one of the bomb-casing ash stands. Those two represent the rank in the hut.

The rest—Al and Stanley Cook, from Denver; Robert Rochelau, Panacook, N. H.; Earl Bross, Reading, Pa.; James Fulton, Alexandria, Mo.; and Donald Dickerson, Nutley, N. J.—are second lieutenants, all singularly unimpressed by the fact. More impressive to them is the feat of the Cooks brothers in receiving some 20 letters in a single day. That, in this country where the mail comes only once in a while, sets a man apart from his fellows.

It's like owning the phonograph. The phonograph sits between the beds occupied by Bross and Rochelau. They argue, on the nights when the boys feel particularly sentimental, about which one will have to stay awake to stop the machine after the last record is played. The other just listens and thinks about a lot of things a long way from the Aleutian islands. Sometimes they hum the tunes. They know them well, because there aren't many.

Decoration in the hut isn't much. There's the inevitable girl from a magazine page. There are a couple of photographs on the desks made from packing boxes and the tables created from scrap lumber. But mostly, the monotony of pressed-wood inner walls is broken only by a pair of boots hanging above the stove and personal laundry strung from wires above the bunks.

Food at this season is plentiful. The Christmas boxes were late but large. Each one contained candy and at least a little cheese. That the boys lack crackers to go with the cheese is one of the minor problems.

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Save Empty Bottle

There isn't any whiskey and there has been none for quite a while. But at least one bottle is being saved, partly as a base for a candle when the lights go out, partly so the owner won't forget what it looks like.

The only water is in a heavy iron can on top of the stove, where it never gets hot but does get warm enough to make a shave bearable. There is a leak in the roof at one corner, and sometimes the snow blows in the ventilation slits. The building shakes a little in occasional earth shocks, shakes more—remember it is mostly underground, with high earth walls all around—when heavy oil drums are dropped anywhere near by. The wind is always leaning against it on one side or the other; and the ground outside is alternately snowy and muddy the year 'round.

Definitely, it is not pretty, not outside, not inside. Mud has stained the floor and sleeping bags make untidy bunks. There is no natural light, and it's a long way from the mess hall. But, perversely, the boys are proud of it, of the nightly poker game—Captain Barrow takes off his shoes if he's losing; of the comradeship that makes one man read his letter to his girl to the boy in the next bunk before he sends it to her; of the sign under the eaves which says, "Gentlemen! After All, This Is Our Sun Porch!"

They're proud of the headquarters jobs they hold—supply officer, transportation officer, mess officer and a half dozen others with quite a lot of work and not much glory.

They're hospitable, too; but they do think that something should be written to commemorate good old Quonset 32.

Perhaps they're right.

Foe Reports Raids on Allies

Japanese imperial headquarters said Saturday in a Tokio communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press that Japanese airmen bombed an Allied airfield at Feni, fifty-six miles northwest of Chittagong, Burma, last Sunday and attacked the Allied airdrome at Chittagong Thursday.

The Japanese reported destruction of at least eighteen planes on the ground in the two attacks and asserted that military buildings were destroyed and a fuel depot set afire. The broadcast said the Japanese suffered no losses.

Five in Laval Cabinet Ousted in Harmony Move, Axis Reports

Major Shake-up Follows Diplomats' Decision To Join Gen. Giraud

MAR 28 1943

By the Associated Press.

The Berlin radio, Nazi-controlled stations in France and dispatches to Spanish newspapers have combined in the last 36 hours to indicate a major shake-up in the Vichy government of Pierre Laval and political alignments in France.

The Berlin radio announced dismissal of five of Laval's cabinet ministers last night in what it called a harmonious move "insuring unconditional support of the Laval government" and which it said was designed to give the French government a greater concentration of power.

But the government shake-up came on the heels of the revelation that French diplomats and officials abroad were dropping away from the Vichy regime in important numbers.

Chief defection was at Vichy's largest foreign establishment at Madrid, where 14 diplomatic and consular officers resigned and switched their allegiance to Gen. Henri Giraud. French high commissioner in North and West Africa.

Baraduc Denies Quitting.

It was announced in Algiers that Pierre Baraduc, French charge d'affaires at Lisbon, had broken relations with Vichy and placed himself and his staff under orders of Gen. Giraud, but Baraduc himself denied the report in Lisbon and said:

"We are all doing our jobs the best we can under the circumstances, and so far there have been no changes."

Among those who resigned from Laval's official family were Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, navy minister, and Minister of Colonies Jules Brevie.

Virtually all the French fleet is now either at the bottom of Toulon Harbor, where it was scuttled by its French officers and crews to prevent seizure by Germany, or is in Allied hands. Most of the important French colonies are now out of Vichy's control.

But other changes incident to the shake-up indicated the growing unrest in France, including the Berlin report that Robert Bosquet, secretary general of police in the Interior Ministry and long a Nazi tool for use against French resistance, might be promoted. Creation of a new Police Ministry was hinted.

New Post for Marion.

Secretary of State for Information Paul Marion, Berlin said, will become secretary general to the chief of state (Marshal Henri Petain) and will mainly deal with questions of the militia.

The militia is a creation of the Vichy regime designed mainly to protect Laval and his government against uprising within France, and presumably against Allied invasion.

'Ghost Army' of 'Chutists In Norway, Sweden Reports

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A Swedish dispatch quoted by the Office of War Information today said 500 British agents and 500 Norwegians have been dropped into Norway by parachute during the winter and that "there's an army of ghosts now in Norway which may one day suddenly grow up like mushrooms."

"They are living in secret places, awaiting action," the dispatch said.

Nazi occupation officials recently intensified the search for the foreign agents after discovery that 8,000 pistols, 12,000 guns and 320 machine guns had disappeared, it was said, and also that 17,000 Norwegians were missing from the country. They were believed to have fled into Sweden.

Followers of Vidkun Quisling, the puppet premier, were reported to be clustering in the larger cities, protected by German troops, because they fear an Allied invasion.

LaGuardia Slated for Army, Early Admits at White House

MAR 28 1943

Presidential Secretary Says It Is Up to Secretary of War to Decide Where Mayor Is to Serve.

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—Stephen Early, White House press secretary, said today that "all indications point to service in the Army" for Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York city.

Mr. Early said he could not confirm definitely that Mr. LaGuardia's service would be in the Army branch, but that present indications point to that.

Asked about published reports that the Mayor might serve in some administrative capacity in North Africa or possibly Italy, when that country is occupied by the Allies, the secretary told reporters he had seen those reports, but "it has not been decided where he would serve, to my knowledge."

"That is a detail for the Secretary of War to decide," he said. The War Department said today it had nothing to report.

Mr. Early would not comment on questions as to whether Mayor LaGuardia, who was a flyer in the first world war, had taken a physical examination or that one is impending.

When first asked about the recurring reports that Mr. LaGuardia would obtain a leave of absence from administrating affairs of the nation's largest city, Mr. Early said:

"It simply boils down to this. The Mayor, as you recall, got permission from the State Legislature to accept service in the Government. What service he is to give or render, or what grade he will have has not been decided. It is being worked out.

"I can only say that all indications point to service in the Army for the Mayor. I can't confirm that. I can't be too definite about it because I do not know what will happen. I think the only point that has been decided is that he will wear a uniform and apparently that will be the Army."

LAGUARDIA DUE FOR POST ABROAD IN ARMY SERVICE

White House Reticent on Assignment of Mayor; Three Aides Chosen.

NEW YORK, March 27. — (AP) Recall of Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York into the military service has progressed to the point that at least three associates in his unannounced assignment have been chosen, it was learned tonight.

They are, an unimpeachable source disclosed, Albert Spalding, the noted violinist who was born in Chicago but lives in New York and Great Barrington, Mass.; Louis Adamic, the writer whose home is in Milford, N. J., and Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to the Attorney General in Washington.

The White House let it be known today that La Guardia, 60, "will wear a uniform," probably in the Army. He served with an American bombing squadron on the Italian front during the first World War, leaving the service at its conclusion with the rank of major.

Reports were that La Guardia would be commissioned a brigadier general and might serve in an administrative post in North Africa or possibly Italy when military occupation of that country comes. The background of his purported associates bears strongly in that direction.

Neither Stephen Early, White House secretary who made the announcement that the mayor would be recalled into the service, nor La Guardia would comment on the duties to be assigned.

Early Is Evasive

"What service he is to give or render, or what grade he will have has not been decided," Early said. "It is being worked out."

Spalding, born April 15, 1888, served with La Guardia in the aviation service in the first World War. He was an officer in the Signal Service. He would be especially valuable in or near Italy, where he has appeared on the concert stage many times. He also has been a frequent visitor to other European countries.

Adamic was born in the village of Blato, Carniola, then a part of Austria-Hungary, March 23, 1889. He came to the United States in 1913 and was naturalized in 1918, and served in the United States Army in the last World War. He has written numerous books.

Carusi, another close friend of La Guardia, more recently has been broadcasting government approved information to Italy for the Office of War Information. He was born in Italy.

La Guardia has been mentioned frequently in the last few months for a possible post in North Africa. For many months he has been broadcasting by short wave to Italy. Son of an Italian immigrant, he speaks the language fluently. His background includes consular service, in Hungary, Austria and Italy.

Up to War Dept.

Early said he had seen the reports mentioning a possible job for La Guardia in occupied areas, but added that "is a detail for the Secretary of War to decide." There was no immediate comment from the War department.

La Guardia's latest Federal connection was when he served as head of the Office of Civilian Defense, a job he worked in addition to that of mayor. La Guardia is New York's first third-term mayor, having held that office since 1933 when he left Congress.

JAP BASE RAIDED IN GILBERT ISLES

MAR 28 1943

U. S. Planes from Guadalcanal Carry Attack to Mandated Area.

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) Army bombers ranging far afield heavily damaged enemy installations of Nauru island near the fortified Gilbert group while on the north end of the Pacific battle line American air raiders continued pounding Kiska island in the Aleutians, the Navy reported today.

The raid on Nauru island was delivered on the morning of Friday (Solomons time) and aroused considerable interest here over whether it might be the beginning of a series of long-range attacks against the strong line of enemy fortifications several hundred miles north of the American airfield on Guadalcanal in the Solomon islands.

Wharf, Runway Hit

The Navy communique said that hits were scored on the wharf, runway, officers' quarters and barracks area at Nauru, that four fires were started and that several Jap planes were damaged.

A Navy spokesman said it could be safely assumed that the four-engine Liberators which carried out this successful action were operating from Guadalcanal airfield, 675 nautical miles southeast of Nauru.

The equatorial island is about 10 miles in circumference and is apparently capable of sustaining a reasonably large population since in 1929 there were located there Europeans, 1,099 Chinese and 1,381 natives.

The island lies just west of the Gilbert group and is a part of the general mandated island groups where the Japanese spent many years in building bases in support of their main operations centers such as Truk, 1,020 nautical miles to the northwest and Jaluit to the northeast in the Marshall group.

The Friday mission against Nauru was not the first American thrust into that area but it was the first air action of any size launched from a south Pacific base.

Three Attacks on Kiska

In the north Pacific operations, three attacks were made on Kiska Thursday by Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell mediums with Lightning fighter escort. Bombs were dropped on a runway which the Japanese have had under construction, on a hangar and in the camp area. The fighters swooped low over the rocky island and strafed enemy personnel.

These attacks raised to 28 the total of raids made against Kiska during the first 25 days of this month.

28 Raids on Kiska This Month

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The largest attacks of the Aleutians air force command raised to twenty-eight the total number of raids over Kiska this month. The cumulative damage of those actions is believed to have been considerable and there is no evidence here that the Japanese have succeeded in completing a flight strip which would permit them to operate land-based planes from Kiska.

The bombing of Abraham Harbor was the first indication in many weeks that enemy forces were still operating from Attu Island at the tip of the Aleutian chain, west of Kiska. In the past they have used Attu in seaplane movements but have not attempted, so far as is known here, to develop it as a strongly defended position.

ROOSEVELT, EDEN MEET LEADERS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

British-American Talks Appear to Be Nearing Fruitful Climax.

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) British-American conversations looking to other United Nations meetings to consider war and possible peace problems were believed to be approaching a fruitful climax today as President Roosevelt conferred with Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, and six other high ranking Anglo-American officials.

The meeting followed a luncheon between the chief executive and the distinguished British visitor. The White House conference lasted slightly more than two hours. Secretary Hull said the group went over a lot of details in continuation of the two-nation exchanges "all in a general way just to see each other's slant."

Further Conference Hinted

Secretary Hull added there would be some further conferences with Mr. Eden, who remained as an overnight guest at the White House for the first time since his arrival here March 12 at the invitation of the United States government.

Strong indications that his conferences in this country might be nearing an end were seen by observers in the scope of today's meeting. The foreign secretary has been seeing the President and State department officials individually, but today's get-together had all of the top-ranking British and American diplomatic officers in Washington in attendance.

Besides the President those taking part for the United States were Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, John G. Winant, Ambassador to London, and Harry L. Hopkins, special assistant to the President; and for Britain, William Strang, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Lord Halifax, ambassador to Washington.

Eden himself strengthened belief that the conversations leading up to some final step when he declared last night at Annapolis, Md., in his first speech in this country, that:

"We have done much together and we are both well pleased at the result. You will not expect, I trust, sudden and sensational developments, for there will be none, But there has been a meeting of minds between us about the present and future that will, we are sure, bear fruit."

Eden Pledges Fight to Finish.

Annapolis, Md., March 27 (A. P.).—Britain's solemn promise to fight on with the rest of the United Nations until both ends of the Axis have been utterly smashed was emphasized by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden last night.

In his only scheduled address during his current mission to the United States — delivered at a special joint session of the Maryland General Assembly—Mr. Eden made the unequivocal statement.

"Let there be no mistake," he declared. "We shall not rest upon our arms until every one of our enemies has unconditionally surrendered.

"We, no less than you, and our partner, China, have a score to settle with the Japanese; nor shall we cease fighting until that evil growth in the Pacific has been cut back. We shall be with you in this to the end."

STALIN TOO BUSY FOR CONFERENCES, REYNOLDS ASSERTS

MAR 28 1943

Other Leaders Say U. S. Should Make Known Its Stand on Future.

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) The possibility that Russia may decline to join in any attempt at this time to frame post-war policies for the United Nations developed today as a major issue in Senate consideration of collective security proposals.

With a Foreign Relations subcommittee scheduled to begin preliminary study Tuesday of a half dozen resolutions, senators who have counseled against undertaking any international commitments now predicted that the Soviet government would refuse to participate in such moves until after the war is won.

Senator Reynolds (D-NC), chairman of the Military Affairs committee and a Foreign Relations committeeman, said he doubts that Josef Stalin desires at this time to lay out the course Russia would follow after the war.

Stalin Busy with War.

"I think Mr. Stalin is too busy looking after the interests of Russia and winning the war to hold any conferences now about such matters," Senator Reynolds told reporters. "When he gets all he wants for Russia, all the territory he thinks she is entitled to, I assume that he will be willing to advise with the other United Nations about keeping the peace."

Senator Reynolds said he thought any pledges other Allied Nations might make would be of little value if Russia did not join in—a view that was not disputed in its fundamental sense by senators who have urged that the United States take the lead in organizing the United Nations for cooperation in solving immediate problems and for collaboration in establishing and maintaining peace.

One of these, Senator Hatch (D-NM), said it is possible that Russia may not want to join now in shaping post-war policies.

"But that doesn't mean that we should do nothing," he added. "How are we going to find out how Russia feels about it unless we make the first move?"

Time for Discussion Now

There is no better time, he argued, to bring the Russian attitude into the open, indicating his belief that action by the United States might help to solve the enigma which has surrounded many Soviet diplomatic moves.

The impossibility thus far of forecasting Russia's moves after the war has been cited frequently by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) and others who have voiced objections to what they have characterized as attempts to blue-print the peace before the conflict is over.

Members said there was no doubt this issue would receive serious discussion within the Foreign Relations sub-committee, charged primarily with finding an acceptable compromise for the collective security resolutions before it, and in the Senate itself when such a proposal is brought out on the floor.

Senator Guffey (D-Pa), in what he called an "undiplomatic" broadcast, said today that no matter how completely the Axis is crushed, "unless we win the peace, within another 20 years there will again be a flood of new aggression."

Favors Statement by U. S.

"We owe it to ourselves and to our Allies to let them know now where we stand on post-war plans and post-war responsibilities for world peace," Senator Guffey declared.

The Pennsylvanian said disputes which broke out in North Africa after United States troops landed were "made inevitable by the plain, brutal fact that our other Allies among the United Nations did not know and could not know what our foreign policy would be after 1944.

"How, for example, could the British government take a chance on a regime in French North Africa—the region which assures air-control of the vital straits of Gibraltar — if America was going to walk out on her Allies again, get back into bed, pull the blanket over her face and leave England holding the bag the way we left France holding the bag after the last war?"

In a New York address, Senator Burton (R-Ohio), one of four senators who have introduced a resolution for post-war action now, advocated an approach to these issues "with the same indomitable determination and fixed faith" that "inspires us in fighting the war."

5 Million Serve Nazi War Effort As Labor Slaves

MAR 28 1943

Gestapo Manhunt Draining Occupied Europe of All Who Might Aid Invasion

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—The Nazis' combing of Europe for labor for the German war machine was characterized by the Office of War Information today as "one of the biggest manhunts in history" which to date has put 5,000,000 foreign civilians and prisoners to work for the Axis war effort. An exhaustive study of what the O. W. I. called the "vast slave-labor society" is based on information reaching it and other government departments.

A new series of harsh labor conscription decrees throughout occupied and satellite countries this year marked, in the O. W. I.'s judgment, "an apparent effort by the Nazis to drain the occupied countries of all able-bodied men to prevent them from joining the Allies once Europe is invaded."

That Germany's quest for farm and factory toilers is far from over was indic[illegible]ate that Germany [illegible]nation has dwindled [illegible] chain 8,000,000 since mid-[illegible], a loss not nearly offset by the 5,000,000 imported prisoners, labor conscripts and volunteers.

The foreign workers are underpaid, overworked, tricked and exploited," the O. W. I. charged, observing that: "It is a primitive, brute-force society in which the bayonet and concentration camp have replaced the free labor market; in which men, women and children are shifted about forcibly from one end of Europe to the other like pawns in a gigantic chess game; and in which millions of captive peoples are exploited by a 'master race' under an economic 'blood hierarchy' based on Nazi racial myths."

The serfs of the "new order' work seventy-two hours a week or more, the O. W. I. said.

The lower in the Nazi racial scale, the worse the treatment and the wages. Germans, of course, are at the top and instructed to stay aloof from other nationalities; workers from countries having Axis ties or labor agreements, including Italy, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania come next; then the scale runs down through "Nordics," or Hollanders, Danes and Swedes; the French and Belgian "western Europeans," and the "Ostland" workers—Estonians, Latvians, Liths—and Czechs, Serbs and Croats. At the bottom are Russians and Poles. Poles must wear a diamond-shaped badge over the heart bearing the letter "P."

Heavy penalties enforce the new forced-labor decrees of the puppet governments and occupation authorities. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the Reich Commissioner of the Netherlands, recently announced that future attempts to evade conscription would be regarded as "sabotage," punishable by death.

Although Germany has encouraged the entry of "volunteers" from neutral countries, since they are likely to be the most reliable and efficient workers, an extensive campaign of propaganda has produced an "almost negligible" number of volunteers.

Foreign workers are herded together in camps, barracks and unused factories. The food was described as bad, the heating meager. The cost of upkeep is deducted from wages.

In theory the foreigner is paid the same as the German, but the O. W. I. said he actually was 'cheated out of a large part of his wage through special taxation, deductions and other forms of trickery, and the lack of economic privileges enabling him to spend his pay."

Dr. Robert Ley, described as a man who combines "a passion for ruthless efficiency with an unquenchable thirst for hard liquor," preserves order among the foreigners with the help of the Gestapo, Storm Troopers, and German foremen and workers belonging to the Labor Front cell.

Welles Backs Giraud In Treatment of Jews

MAR 28 1943

Washington, D. C., March 27 (AP).—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles informed Baron Edouard de Rothschild of New York in a letter today that Algerian Jews who lost their French citizenship in North Africa by the recent abrogation of a 73-year-old decree would be able to regain it if they desired.

His statement was made in reply to Baron Rothschild's criticism of the action taken by Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for French North Africa, in abrogating the Cremieux decree of 1870, which gave French citizenship to Algerian Jews.

Rothschild is president of the Central Consistory of Jews of France and Algeria.

"Erroneous Picture."

Welles, saying he felt that Baron Rothschild's statement gave a "completely erroneous picture of the position of Jews in North Africa and of Gen. Girauds measures in their behalf," telegraphed it to the State Departments representatives at Algiers.

Their comment, "prepared in consultation with an unbiased specialist familiar with the various legal points involved," Welles said, was as follows:

"The laws relating to the Jews which were of Nazi inspiriation were abolished by Gen. Giraud by an ordinance of the 14th of the current month (March). The Jews are guaranteed the right to practice the liberal professions including the holding of public office, the right to own property and freely to manage their property, assets of learning of all degrees.

"The Jew is no longer indicated as of a race apart in the civil registry records. By ordering the reinstatement of all public officials, agents and employes excluded because they were Jews, Gen. Giraud effaced an odious past.

"The order thatproperty sequested under provisional administration would be restored to the Jews and that the sales of real property and other assets would be void was given with the same objective. Consequently, Baron de Rothschild's affirmation that the decisions of Gen. Giraud are obscure and insufficient is untrue.

"French citizenship is retained by Jews born in France and descendants of parents born in France. Baron Rothschild's affirmation that they lose their citizenship is untrue.

"Only native Algerian Jews are affected by the Cremieux decree. The decree is abrogated, but in the near future a procedure will be established whereby native Algerian Jews who desire to become citizens may acquire citizenship.

"It may be remembered that, following the precedent of 1914-1918, elections are deferred until the end of the war, that is to say, until metropolitan France is liberated.

"Consequently, native Algerian Jewse who desire to participate in those elections will have ample time to become citizens. The affirmation of Baron de Rothschild that Jews will be unlawfully deprived of voting power is likewise untrue."

3024-2399

3024-2399

New Anti-Tank Gun, Revealed by the Army, Enables Single Soldier to Wreck Attacker

MAR 28 1943

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—A new anti-tank gun, revealed by the War Department today, makes the soldier using it the "master of any tank which may attack him," the Army's Chief of Ordnance declared tonight.

Dubbed the "bazooka" by soldiers, the new weapon was not described mechanically by either the War Department or Major Gen. L. H. Campbell Jr., the ordnance chief, nor did either disclose the type of projectile it fires. However, the War Department called the weapon "revolutionary in design" and asserted its projectile would penetrate armor, drive through brick and rock walls, shatter bridge girders and "perform other seeming miracles."

General Campbell told of a battle in North Africa in which an American soldier fired his "bazooka" at six enemy tanks. The shell missed the tanks, but hit and demolished a large tree.

"The tank commander, an experienced officer, surrendered," General Campbell related. "The Americans were astonished. The tank commander explained, 'when you start firing 155-mm. guns at tanks, it's time to surrender.'"

He had confused the gun's shell with a projectile roughly the diameter of a bread and butter plate. It isn't that large, for the "bazooka" is fired from the shoulder by a single man, usually after it has been loaded by another man. It is the explosive and penetrating power of the projectile that makes the difference.

General Campbell said the new weapon, "carried in the hands of a soldier, can destroy any enemy tank on the battlefield today. This weapon has been successfully used by our forces in Africa to destroy fortifications and tanks. It is so simple and yet so powerful that any foot soldier using it can stand his ground [illegible] the certain knowledge that [illegible] the master of any tank which may attack him."

General Campbell, in an address prepared for a meeting of the Cincinnati Post of the Army Ordnance Association, continued:

"During recent operations in Africa, a small but strong fort gave considerable trouble to the Americans. One lone American soldier detached himself from the landing party, waded ashore, and, with one shot from his gun effected surrender of the fort. That will be known as the saga of one American soldier and his 'bazooka.'"

Just where the gun has been used was not disclosed. However, General Campbell said that "bazookas" "have long been in mass production and are being supplied in quantity to both American and Allied forces."

The new weapon is not considered as a substitute for any existing guns, the War Department emphasized, saying that it was designed as a supplemental means of battering tanks, smashing pill boxes and blowing gaping holes in fortifications. Primarily, it is for use at extremely short range.

Raiding groups, tank hunters, reconnaissance units, landing forces, all will make use of the new gun, which is light enough to be carried at a run by two soldiers.

The utility of the gun was shown by the War Department in stating that in defensive operations the new weapons would be operated by chauffeurs, truck drivers, ammunition bearers, orderlies, clerks and mess personnel, leaving other men free to use their customary arms.

General Campbell also disclosed a second of what he called "some surprise packages we have that will blast our enemies out of every one of their ill-gotten gains." It is a new type explosive "more than one-third greater in its destructive effect than is TNT."

Truman Asks Permit To Visit Battle Fronts

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—Senator Truman, Democrat, of Missouri, said today he has suggested to the War Department that his war investigating subcommittee be authorized to visit American battle fronts in all parts of the world to check up on supply, procurement and transportation problems. Four members of his committee would be joined by four members of the House, under Mr. Truman's plan. He said he had received no reply yet, although there were reports that Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, has given his tentative approval.

If the trip is undertaken, Senator Truman said the division of war materials between the different war zones would be studied. There have been complaints from some quarters in Congress that insufficient materials are being sent to the Pacific area.

Session Scheduled in Bermuda On Problem of War Refugees

MAR 28 1943

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) The United States and Great Britain have agreed on Bermuda as the scene of their forthcoming conference to seek solutions for the refugee problem.

The State department, announcing this today, said the date of the meeting would be announced shortly, as well as the names of the representatives. The meeting is expected to take place within the next few months.

In proposing the conference to the British government, Secretary of State Hull suggested on Feb. 25, that it be held at Ottawa. No reason for the transfer to the Atlantic island was given.

Convinced as to the necessity for inter-governmental relief in behalf of persons fleeing from persecution for religious, racial and political reasons, particularly Jews who have been persecuted by the Hitler regime in Germany, Secretary Hull suggested that the meeting be an informal "preliminary exploration of ways and means." He listed four points for the agenda as follows:

"The refugee problem should not be considered [illegible] being confined to persons of a[illegible]particular race or faith."

"Wheresoev[illegible]racticable, intergovernmental[illegible]aboration should be sought in [illegible]e times of transportation [illegible]ulties, shipping storage, and [illegible]harine menace, to the end that [illegible]ngements may be determined f[illegible]emporary asylum for refugee as near as possible to the areas in which those people find themselves at the present time and from which they may be returned to their homelands with the greatest expediency on the termination of hostilities."

"There should accordingly be considered plans for the maintenance in neutral countries in Europe of those refugees for whose removal provision may not be made."

"The possibilities for the temporary asylum of the refugees, with a view to their repatriation upon the termination of hostilities, in countries other than neutral, and their dependencies, should be explored, together with the question of the availability of shipping to effect their movement from Europe."

Lists for Two States

WASHINGTON, March 27—Members of the Army Air Forces from New York and New Jersey named today in the list of 579 receiving decorations included:

New York

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

RUDELL, RAYMOND F., major, 979 Waldon St., Buffalo; fifty sorties and participating in a transatlantic flight.
MORHOUS, WILLIAM R., first lieutenant, Au Sable Forks; fifty sorties and participating in a transatlantic flight.

THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO AIR MEDAL

LONG, WILLIAM K., first lieutenant, Glens Falls; thirty sorties.

TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO AIR MEDAL

YONYCH, ALEXANDER, second lieutenant, Ballston Spa; fifteen sorties.
CLARKE, HOWARD A., staff sergeant, Genesee; fifteen sorties.

OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL

SYLVESTER, JOSEPH J., first lieutenant, 726 East 161st St., Bronx; ten sorties.
BENT, JOHN T., second lieutenant, Pittsford; destruction of one enemy aircraft.
RATHBONE, FRANK S., Jr., second lieutenant, 447 Bury Ave., Mamaroneck; ten sorties.
GUY, ROBERT A., technical sergeant, Glens Falls; ten sorties.
ROMER, HAROLD R., technical sergeant, Verona Station; ten sorties.

AIR MEDAL

TAGGART, DAVID B., captain, West Point, five sorties.
BISHOP, DAVID B., first lieutenant, Rochester; five sorties.
BLANCHARD, GEORGE W., second lieutenant, 2160 Bronx Park East, Bronx; five sorties.
GILES, VICTOR J., second lieutenant, Camden; five sorties.
ALIFANO, ELMER J., staff sergeant, 3678 White Plains Ave., Bronx; five sorties.
RIGGS, NORMAN A., staff sergeant, Auburn; five sorties.
SNYDER, HAROLD, sergeant, 2233 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn; five sorties.
SPAULDING, ROBERT, sergeant, 112 Clark St., Orchard Park; five sorties.
FERRARO, SALVATORE L., corporal, Glasco; five sorties.

New Jersey

TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO AIR MEDAL

BERENSON, MORRIS, second lieutenant, 51 Passaic St., Garfield; fifteen sorties.
WAGG, CHARLES E., second lieutenant, Lambertville; fifteen sorties.
VOLKER, JOSEPH R., sergeant, Livingston; ten sorties and destruction of one enemy aircraft.

OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL

MacLEAN, JAMES H., first lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Fairway, Montclair; ten sorties.
FORREST, EDWARD L., second lieutenant, Trenton; ten sorties.
SCHMIDT, ALFRED J., second lieutenant, Vineland; ten sorties.
KETCH, WILLIAM H., Jr., sergeant, Morris Plains; ten sorties.

AIR MEDAL

GALLIGAN, CHARLES J., major, Asbury Park; longest massed unescorted non-stop troop-carrier flight.
ASHLEY, MILTON V., second lieutenant, Iselin; longest massed, unescorted, non-stop troop-carrier flight.
MacGREGOR, WALLACE F., first lieutenant, Wyckoff; five sorties.
WESLEY, ROBERT N., first lieutenant, Haddonfield; five sorties.
WANN, HARRY A., second lieutenant, Madison; five sorties.
SIMONOWITZ, ABRAHAM, staff sergeant, Trenton; five sorties.
TAYLOR, GEORGE J., staff sergeant, 322 Pearsall Ave., Jersey City; five sorties.

NAVY ANNOUNCES MORE CASUALTIES

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today twenty-four casualties in Navy forces, all listed as missing.

This brings to 24,576 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,946 dead, 4,646 wounded and 12,984 missing.

Reported today as missing, all Navy non-commissioned personnel, included:

NEW YORK.

DONNELLY, HAROLD EUGENE; father, Charles Donnelly, 6 Carteret street, Tottenville, Staten Island.
PASHKOFF, GUSTAVE; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Pashkoff, 2505 Olinville avenue.
PUCKMAN, PHILIP; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Puckman, 1932 Strauss street, Brooklyn.
REDA, NICHOLAS RICHARD; father, John Reda, 6021 12th avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

EDELMAYER, HARRY; father, Philip Edelmayer, Cleveland avenue, Camden.
FIORE, WILLIAM PAUL; father, Genaro Fiore, 77 Mozart street, East Rutherford.
O'BRIEN, JOSEPH FRANCIS; mother, Mrs. May O'Brien, 68 Windsor street, Kearny.

12 JERSEY CASUALTIES

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—Among the names of 247 United States soldiers, which the War Department announced today had been wounded in North Africa, were twelve New Jersey residents The list included casualties since early November, 1942.

New Jersey soldiers, with their next of kin, include:

DEMSIA, HENRY L., private first class; Mrs. Stella Pikor, sister, 621 Court street, Elizabeth.
KAZMIERKIEWICZ, John T., private first class; Mrs. F. Kazmierkiewicz, mother, 82 West 15th street, Bayonne.
VASILKO, PAUL, private first class; Mrs. Tessie Vasilko, mother, 137, Madison street, Passaic.
VINTALORO, LOUIS, private; Mrs. Tessie Vintaloro, mother, 94 Lawrence avenue, Lodi.

42 CHAPLAIN CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) War department records showed today that 42 chaplains have become casualties or prisoners of war since Dec. 7, 1941.

They include one man who died in action, and another man wounded who later died in a hospital.

Three chaplains are listed as missing in action. The remaining 37 of those on casualty lists have been reported as prisoners of war.

Marine Hero Promoted

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—The Navy Department announced today that Corporal Albert A. Schmid, twenty-two-year-old Marine Corps hero of the battle of the Tenaru River on Guadalcanal Island, has been promoted to sergeant. Schmid was credited with having killed 200 Japanese in the battle.

12 IN ARMY PLANE KILLED IN TENNESSEE

Low-Flying Craft Bursts Into Flames and Explodes in Air

MAR 28 1943

KNOXVILLE, March 27 (AP)—At least twelve persons were reported killed when an Army plane exploded while flying at low level and crashed on a farm thirty-five miles west of here today.

William F. Sharp, an undertaker at Oliver Springs, said he did not know whether the big ship carried other occupants.

D. J. Britton, a correspondent for The Knoxville News Sentinel, said that he heard the plane drone overhead, barely above roof-top level and suddenly, it burst into flames and exploded before crashing to the ground.

CLOVIS, N. M., March 27 (AP)—The entire eight-man crew perished in an Army bomber which crashed yesterday in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains near Trinidad, Col. The dead included Sergeant Walter G. Dymond of Milton, N. Y., and Sergeant Edward T. Foley of New York City.

ALAMOGORDO, N. M., March 27 (AP)—First Lieutenant Wray G. Zelt, public relations officer, announced yesterday the death of Private Francis X. Joyce of Maplewood, N. J., in a bomber crash late Thursday night. He said five other men died in the crash.

CARGO SHIP FIGHTS U-BOAT TO FINISH

Continues to Fire, After Being Hit by 2 Torpedoes, Until Ammunition Is Wet

52 OF CREW ARE RESCUED

2 Lost in Sinking—Wounded Naval Lieutenant Directs Work of Gunners

MIAMI, Fla., March 27 (AP)—A mid-March assault sank a medium-sized United States merchant vessel in the Caribbean Sea, a survivor reported here. Loss of the ship was announced in Washington today.

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Hero of the encounter was a young naval lieutenant who managed, despite injuries, to direct his gun crew's fire against a submarine believed to be one of a wolf pack.

John B. Martin of 735 West 172d Street, New York, skipper of the ship which was torpedoed, told of the early morning attack off the coast of South America.

Captain Martin, who was brought here by airplane from the South American port where he and his crew were landed, said the first torpedo struck his ship at 5 A. M. and tore a hole through the bow. He surveyed the damage, decided he could get the ship to port barring another attack, and asked for volunteers to stay aboard. Not a man left.

The skipper then ordered the engines cut off in a move to fool the enemy into thinking the ship was sunk.

Just when he ordered the crew to go below and prepare to get under way again, another torpedo demolished the engine room.

Lieutenant J. Feeney of Scranton, Pa., the gun crew commander, was blown against the mast and fell injured to the bridge. But he dragged himself to the rail and directed the fire against the submarine, which had been sighted aft.

"We continued to fire," Captain Martin related, "until our communications were disorganized and our ammunition was wet. Then I gave the order to abandon ship."

Lieutenant Feeney was lowered into one of the lifeboats, and is recovering from his injury. He was cited for bravery by the commandant of the Caribbean Sea frontier.

Two members of the merchant crew were killed, the fifty-two others were rescued.

ORDNANCE CHIEF SORRY FOR ITALY

Cincinnati, March 27 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Levin Campbell, Chief of Ordnance, today predicted in-

vasion of the European Continent as soon as the Allies controlled the African situation and added that Germany would be out of the war within two years, followed shortly by Japan.

Gen. Campbell, here for an address tonight, indicated to a press conference that invasion might be attempted along the Mediterranean shores, described by Prime Minister Churchill of England as "the soft underbelly of Europe."

"I feel sorry for the Italians," he said, "they are in the wrong geographical spot for what's going to happen. Fire power is going to clean up the Continent and pave the way for the foot soldier."

Gen. Campbell, referring to Secretary of War Stimson's recent disclosure that the United States had 1,500,000 men abroad, said they were in seventy-five expeditionary forces.

"The war will end in two years for Germany," he declared, "and not long after that for Japan."

FLIERS BACK AT HOME CLAMOR FOR STEAKS

MAR 28 1943

'Jack the Ripper' Crew Will ...ll Men Here What to Expect

...E, Wash., March 27 ...y of the Flying For... Ripper," who had ...g apiece during ...England (and ... a hazard... ...outs eat... ...ment ...ica to ...ne re to ... a ...ap... ...ars... ... ex... they ...y. ...enemy ...ant to ...am C. Clymer, ... "a lot ... not as ...better de... ... coast of ... go there," ...as sometimes ... difficult to see ...ments (planes) in front of us."

The crew members participated in eleven deep penetration bombing flights and brought down six Focke-Wulfs and one ME-109. Three members of the crew have been wounded, thought not seriously.

What's Behind The War News

MAR 28 1943

By GLENN BABB

The United Nations' program for carrying the war to Hitler's Europe in 1943, as charted at Casablanca, began to unfold in southern Tunisia last week. It emerged from the silent secret phase of preparation and logistics to the open field of battle, where it could be watched by all the world with varying reactions of hope, pride, confidence, fear.

If it did not produce an immediate triumph to set the bells ringing in Allied lands, neither did it disclose anything to disturb the underlying conviction expressed by Allied leaders that the United Nations are on the highroad to ultimate victory.

The Russians gained at least a standoff in their struggle with what still is the major part of Hitler's war machine, not yet diverted from its eastern objectives by the growing threat of Allied invasion of Europe.

The Pacific war continued the pattern of unremitting American and Allied air attacks on Japan's outermost fingerholds.

The one ominous note—or rather an ominous silence—came from the battle of the Atlantic, on which the progress of all the other battles depends. The world had little chance to learn what goes on behind the veil that wraps that bitter conflict against Hitler's U-Boats. There were hints, however, that the expected spring rise in the tempo of submarine attacks was well advanced. Allied spokesmen were grimly noncommittal in the face of extravagant German claims.

All else in the week's news was secondary to the announcement that the British Eighth army, in coordination with the Americans under General Patton, at last had opened its attack against Marshal Rommel in the Mareth line.

The Americans, at least three divisions strong, already were driving eastward toward the Gulf of Gabes when the Eighth army struck and the advance was continued satisfactorily. Maknassy was taken by a column that continued to within artillery range of Mezzouna, in the coastal plain. A second American column, farther south, pushed east from El Guetar. Both were consolidating their positions at the week's end, having beaten off heavy counterattacks. They were on the last crests before reaching the coastal plain through which runs the road linking Marshal Rommel with Gen. Von Arnim in the north.

Yesterday an extension northward of the American attacks was reported, an advance toward Kairouan, further imperiling Rommel's communications.

The Eighth army's first assault, begun a week ago under a full moon, dented the Mareth line to a depth of about a mile, establishing a bridgehead across a difficult defile. But in midweek Rommel concentrated his best units for a mighty counterblow that compelled the British to abandon this gain.

General Montgomery's veterans had to give ground for the first time since they turned on Rommel in those dark days of last summer when Egypt and Suez seemed doomed. But there was confidence that this setback was only temporary. The final communique of the week recorded "satisfactory results" for the Eighth army and declared that operations were going according to plan.

A feature of the Tunisian battle was the heavy Allied concentration of air power, greater than any before in Africa. American and British squadrons hammered the enemy from his front, all along his supply lines back to the ports and to the sea lanes beyond. Boxed in a narrow area between Montgomery, Patton and the sea, the Axis forces were taking heavy punishment.

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A162

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1943

vasion of the European Continent as soon as the Allies controlled the African situation and added that Germany would be out of the war within two years, followed shortly by Japan.

Gen. Campbell, here for an address tonight, indicated to a press conference that invasion might be attempted along the Mediterranean shores, described by Prime Minister Churchill of England as "the soft underbelly of Europe."

"I feel sorry for the Italians," he said, "they are in the wrong geographical spot for what's going to happen. Fire power is going to clean up the Continent and pave the way for the foot soldier."

Gen. Campbell, referring to Secretary of War Stimson's recent disclosure that the United States had 1,500,000 men abroad, said they were in seventy-five expeditionary forces.

"The war will end in two years for Germany," he declared, "and not long after that for Japan."

FLIERS BACK AT HOME CLAMOR FOR STEAKS

MAR 28 1943

'Jack the Ripper' Crew Will Tell Men Here What to Expect

SPOKANE, Wash., March 27 (AP)—The crew of the Flying Fortress, "Jack the Ripper," who had only one fresh egg apiece during many months in England (and that was a reward for a hazardous flight into Germany) puts eating at the top of its entertainment list.

The crew returned to America to pass on its battle experience to new flyers, arriving just in time to stow away a few steaks before meat rationing. It is the first to fly back intact from England in a fortress.

New flyers will be told by Captain William J. Crumm, of Scarsdale, N. Y., the pilot, "what to expect, what a hot reception they will get over enemy territory.

"We always had a good enemy escort if that's what you want to call it," he said.

First Lieutenant William C. Leasure, navigator from Clymer, Pa., added that there was "a lot of flak on the coast, but not as bad as over the target."

"If there's any place better defended than the west coast of France, I don't want to go there," Captain Crumm put in.

He said the flak was sometimes so heavy it was "difficult to see other elements (planes) in front of us."

The crew members participated in eleven deep penetration bombing flights and brought down six Focke-Wulfs and one ME-109. Three members of the crew have been wounded, thought not seriously.

What's Behind The War News

MAR 28 1943

By GLENN BABB

The United Nations' program for carrying the war to Hitler's Europe in 1943, as charted at Casablanca, began to unfold in southern Tunisia last week. It emerged from the silent secret phase of preparation and logistics to the open field of battle, where it could be watched by all the world with varying reactions of hope, pride, confidence, fear.

If it did not produce an immediate triumph to set the bells ringing in Allied lands, neither did it disclose anything to disturb the underlying conviction expressed by Allied leaders that the United Nations are on the highroad to ultimate victory.

The Russians gained at least a standoff in their struggle with what still is the major part of Hitler's war machine, not yet diverted from its eastern objectives by the growing threat of Allied invasion of Europe.

The Pacific war continued the pattern of unremitting American and Allied air attacks on Japan's outermost fingerholds.

The one ominous note—or rather an ominous silence—came from the battle of the Atlantic, on which the progress of all the other battles depends. The world had little chance to learn what goes on behind the veil that wraps that bitter conflict against Hitler's U-Boats. There were hints, however, that the expected spring rise in the tempo of submarine attacks was well advanced. Allied spokesmen were grimly noncommittal in the face of extravagant German claims.

All else in the week's news was secondary to the announcement that the British Eighth army, in coordination with the Americans under General Patton, at last had opened its attack against Marshal Rommel in the Mareth line.

The Americans, at least three divisions strong, already were driving eastward toward the Gulf of Gabes when the Eighth army struck and the advance was continued satisfactorily. Maknassy was taken by a column that continued to within artillery range of Mezzouna, in the coastal plain. A second American column, farther south, pushed east from El Guetar. Both were consolidating their positions at the week's end, having beaten off heavy counterattacks. They were on the last crests before reaching the coastal plain through which runs the road linking Marshal Rommel with Gen. Von Arnim in the north.

Yesterday an extension northward of the American attacks was reported, an advance toward Kairouan, further imperiling Rommel's communications.

The Eighth army's first assault, begun a week ago under a full moon, dented the Mareth line to a depth of about a mile, establishing a bridgehead across a difficult defile. But in midweek Rommel concentrated his best units for a mighty counterblow that compelled the British to abandon this gain.

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THE ATTACK ON BERLIN CAME JUST 24 HOURS AFTER THE BIG BRITISH BOMBERS HAD SPED THROUGH HEAVY CLOUDS TO SMASH THE IMPORTANT RHINE CITY OF DUISBURG IN A RESUMPTION OF THE SHATTERING AERIAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST IMPORTANT GERMAN CENTERS.

THE BERLIN RADIO, FIRST TO REPORT LAST NIGHT'S ATTACK, SAID FIVE BRITISH BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN BEFORE ANY BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND DESCRIBED THE RAID AS AN ALMOST COMPLETE FAILURE.

MAR 28 1943

W138AEW

A204

AMS BUDGET--BOMBER SITUATIONER

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE IMMEDIATE EXPANSION OF UNITED STATES AIR POWER IN BRITAIN, ALLIED BASE FOR INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE, IS EXPECTED BY INFORMED OBSERVERS TO FOLLOW MAJ.-GEN. IRA C.EAKER'S DECLARATION THIS WEEK THAT THE EXPERIMENTAL PHASE OF DAYLIGHT PRECISION BOMBING HAS BEEN PASSED SUCCESSFULLY.

THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES PLAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO MATCH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANE FOR PLANE AND BOMB FOR BOMB IN THE EUROPEAN AIR OFFENSIVE WHICH, WITH THE PRESENT FORCE ALONE, ALREADY IS SETTING RECORDS FOR DESTRUCTION.

AS THE UNITED STATES ASSEMBLY LINES APPROACH PEAK PRODUCTION, HEAVY BOMBERS WILL BE WINGING OVER THE ATLANTIC TO BRITAIN IN A CONTINUOUS STREAM THAT NOT ONLY WILL MAINTAIN THE U.S. RAIDING EFFORT AT CONSTANT PITCH, BUT GRADUALLY WILL INCREASE IN FORCE UNTIL THE COMBINED ALLIED AIR FLEETS AT LEAST WILL DOUBLE THEIR PRESENT NUMBER.

MOREOVER, EAKER, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF U.S. AIR FORCES IN ENGLAND, PROMISED THAT NEW, BIGGER AND FASTER BOMBERS CARRYING THREE OR FOUR TIMES THE BOMB LOAD OF PRESENT MODELS WOULD ADD WEIGHT TO THE RAIDS. UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS EXPECTED THESE PLANES WOULD BE VASTLY IMPROVED MODELS OF EXISTING TYPES, REDESIGNED ON THE BASIS OF WAR EXPERIENCE.

A FORETASTE OF WHAT SUCH SKY-GIANTS MIGHT DO WAS NOTED IN THE EXPERIENCE OF THE LIBERATOR GROUP WHICH HAS RETURNED TO BRITAIN FROM THREE MONTHS OF REMARKABLE OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER. FROM BASES IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE WESTERN DESERT THESE PLANES CONSISTENTLY MADE FLIGHTS OF 800 TO 900 MILES ONE-WAY TO ATTACK SOUTHERN ITALY--DISTANCES TWICE AS GREAT AS THOSE SO FAR COVERED BY U.S. RAIDERS OPERATING FROM BRITAIN.

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SIMILAR FLIGHTS FROM BRITAIN WOULD CARRY THE U.S. RAIDERS CLEAR ACROSS GERMANY TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BRESLAU IN SILESIA, A FAR CORNER OF THE REICH. SUCH A FEAT WAS FORECAST IN EAKER'S STATEMENT THAT HIS PLANES WOULD BE ABLE TO ATTACK ANYWHERE IN GERMANY.

A205

WHILE NO FIGURES ARE PERMITTED, EAKER HIMSELF DESCRIBED THE EXISTING U.S. ARMY AIR ESTABLISHMENT IN BRITAIN AS A MERE "TOKEN" FORCE--ONE WHICH IS CAPABLE OF HIGHLY-ACCURATE ATTACKS ON SPECIALLY-SELECTED SMALL TARGETS, BUT NOT MATCHING THE RAF IN SUSTAINED MASS BOMBING.

FOR MONTHS THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT THE AMERICAN FORCE IS BEING AUGMENTED BY ANY LARGE NUMBERS OF NEW PLANES. THE CONSISTENT TONE OF COMMUNIQUES AND THE FREQUENT RE-APPEARANCE OF THE SAME PLANES AND CREWS IN NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS HAVE INDICATED THE ORIGINAL FORCE

STILL IS [illegible] THE MAIN WEIGHT OF THE ATTACK.

MOREOVER, THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OF ONLY A FEW INSTANCES OF U.S. FIGHTERS FLYING AS ESCORT FOR THEIR OWN BOMBERS FROM BRITAIN. PROTECTION MOST OFTEN IS GIVEN BY RAF, DOMINION AND ALLIED FIGHTERS. THIS FIGHTER AND BOMBER COMBINATION REALLY BEGAN TO SCORE AGAINST THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN THREE RAIDS ON FRANCE (MARCH 8, 12 AND 13) AND THERE IS HOPE AMONG U.S. AIRMEN THAT THEY SOON MAY BE ABLE TO FORM THEIR OWN ALL-AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBER TEAM TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ESCORT EVEN FURTHER.

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ON WEDNESDAY, EAKER SAID, "OUR TASK IS TO BUILD UP A FORCE TO JOIN THE RAF IN A FULL-SCALE OFFENSIVE ON THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE." HE ADDED, "I ANTICIPATE THAT WE WILL HAVE A BIG ENOUGH FORCE BY MIDSUMMER SO WE WON'T GIVE A DAMN WHETHER THEY (GERMANS) KNOW WE ARE COMING OR NOT."

WHILE NOTHING WAS SAID OF DATES OR PLACES, THE INTENTION TO BUILD UP U.S. AIR POWER APPARENTLY IS CONNECTED CLOSELY WITH THE ALLIES' ANNOUNCED OBJECTIVE TO OPEN A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE AT THE EARLIEST FEASIBLE MOMENT. THE RECORD-SMASHING NON-STOP ATTACKS BY THE ALLIES IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL BRITISH CIRCLES AS A PRELUDE TO AN INVASION.

IT IS CONSIDERED LIKELY THE NEW U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBER AND FIGHTER GROUPS WILL SPRING FULLY-TRAINED FROM UNITED STATES AIRFIELDS TO JOIN THE RAF SOON IN BLASTING A PATH TO BERLIN FOR THE ALLIED LAND ARMIES.

WN 11 SPEV

A112

EUROPEAN UNREST

LONDON, SUNDAY, MARCH 28-(AP)-KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA PROPHESIED LAST NIGHT THAT "DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS DECISIVE BATTLES WILL BE FOUGHT IN EUROPE," WHILE REPORTS OF UNREST INCREASED IN HITLER-DOMINATED LANDS AND THE NAZIS WERE RUSHING TO COMPLETE THE DEFENSES OF THEIR "EUROPEAN FORTRESS."

MAR 28 1943

THE GERMANS WERE TAKING STERN MEASURES TO CHECK RESISTANCE THAT IS INCREASING WITH SPRING IN NORWAY, POLAND, FRANCE, THE LOW COUNTRIES, AND YUGOSLAVIA, AND KING PETER, WHILE DECLARING THAT "WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RELY ON THE FACT THAT DECISIVE BATTLES" WILL BE FOUGHT IN EUROPE IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, WARNED HIS PEOPLE THAT "IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU SHOULD NOT BEGIN ANY ACTIVITIES ON A LARGE SCALE UNTIL THE TIME IS RIPE. X X X X AWAIT YOUR HOUR WITH PATIENCE."

(A SWEDISH DISPATCH TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION IN NEW YORK DECLARED THAT 500 BRITISH AGENTS AND 500 NORWEGIANS HAD PARACHUTED INTO NORWAY DURING THE WINTER TO FORM "AN ARMY OF GHOSTS X X X WHICH MAY ONE DAY SUDDENLY GROW UP LIKE MUSHROOMS."

("THEY ARE LIVING IN SECRET PLACES AWAITING ACTION," THE DISPATCH SAID, ADDING THAT NAZI OCCUPATION OFFICIALS HAD DISCOVERED THAT 12,000 GUNS, AND 320 MACHINEGUNS HAD DISAPPEARED, AND THAT 17,000 NORWEGIANS WERE MISSING FROM THE COUNTRY, APPARENTLY HAVING FLED TO SWEDEN.)

THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED THAT POLISH PEASANTS WHO FLED TO THE FORESTS TO ESCAPE FORCED LABOR FOR THE GERMANS HAD FOUGHT A PITCHED BATTLE WITH 2,000 GERMAN TROOPS AIDED WITH TANKS AND PLANES, AND HAD KILLED BETWEEN 50 AND 100 OF THE NAZIS.

THE GERMANS, THIS DISPATCH SAID, EXECUTED 60 POLES AT NEARBY TOWNS, MASSACRED THE PEOPLE OF HAMERNIA, THEN BURNED EVERY BUILDING AND

PLOUGHED OVER THE SITES OF SEVERAL TOWNS.

FROM STOCKHOLM, OTHER POLISH REPORTS SAID 2,700 PRIESTS, INCLUDING SEVEN BISHOPS, HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE GERMANS, WITH 1,200 OF THEM PLACED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, ALL SEIZED ON THE GENERAL CHARGE OF "DISLOYALTY" AND "A LEANING TOWARD THE BRITISH AND AGAINST THE GERMANS.

A113

STOCKHOLM REPORTS ALSO TOLD OF CONTINUING STOUT RESISTANCE IN NORWAY AGAINST THE GERMANS. THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID THE GERMANS PLANNED TO TRANSPORT AT LEAST 100,000 NORWEGIAN WORKERS TO GERMANY AS PART OF A SCHEME TO BREAK THE NORSE RESISTANCE. MANY OF THOSE TO BE TAKEN ARE INTELLECTUALS AND LEADERS OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE OCCUPYING TROOPS, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED.

MAR 28 1943

OTHER REPORTS REACHING STOCKHOLM FROM NORWAY SAID THAT NORWEGIAN NAZIS PLANNED TO HAVE 240 MINISTERS AND THEOLOGICAL CANDIDATES INCLUDED IN THE MOBILIZATION OF COMPULSORY WORKERS BECAUSE OF THEIR OPPOSITION TO VIDKUN QUISLING'S ANTI-CHURCH POLICY.

BUT IN A CIRCULAR DATED MARCH 5, THE CHURCH MINISTRY DOMINATED BY QUISLING CONFESSED THE FAILURE OF ITS POLICY TO BREAK THE OPPOSITION OF THE NORWEGIAN CHURCH, AND DECLARED IT NOW WAS BEST TO "IGNORE" THE "DISLOYAL" PASTORS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

GERMAN ARMY PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE THREAT OF AN ALLIED INVASION CONTINUED, WITH TOWNS ALONG THE DUTCH COAST DYNAMITED TO MAKE WAY FOR FORTIFICATIONS, AND WITH THE GERMANS SHOWING A NEWSREEL OF WHAT THEY DESCRIBED AS A "MODERN DEFENSE SYSTEM" IN THE BALKANS, GREECE, AND CRETE.

FRENCHMEN AT LAST REPORT WERE STILL HOLDING OUT IN THE ALPS DISTRICT OF FRANCE TO ESCAPE COMPULSORY LABOR IN GERMANY.

THEIR NUMBER AT ONE TIME WAS ESTIMATED AT 5,000, BUT MANY APPARENTLY RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES, ESPECIALLY AFTER APPEALS FROM THE FIGHTING FRENCH AND FROM GEN. HENRI GIRAUD'S HEADQUARTERS, TOO, THAT THE TIME WAS NOT YET RIPE FOR FULL-SCALE RESISTANCE, THAT A GENERAL UPRISING SHOULD BE TIMED INSTEAD WITH AN ALLIED INVASION.

IN HOLLAND, THE DUTCH-NAZI LEADER, ANTON MUSSERT, WARNED HOLLANDERS THAT MEMBERS OF THE DUTCH NAZI PARTY WILL NOW CARRY ARMS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES, AND DECLARED THE NEW "TERRITORIAL DEFENSE GUARD" WAS BEING DESIGNED TO PROTECT HOLLAND AGAINST "ATTACK FROM WITHIN OR WITHOUT."

THE DUTCH AGENCY ANETA REPORTED THIS DEVELOPMENT, AND IT IS KNOWN THAT HOLLANDERS HAVE STAGED AN INCREASING NUMBER OF ATTACKS RECENTLY UPON THE DUTCH NAZIS AND UPON GERMANS.

MAR 28 1943

A114

(CBS IN NEW YORK RECORDED A LONDON BROADCAST SAYING THAT A HIGH OFFICIAL OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, IDENTIFIED AS EMBASSY COUNCILLOR VON SCHELIA, HAD BEEN EXECUTED ON CHARGES OF "ACTIVE RESISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT."

(HIS EXECUTION WAS NOT ANNOUNCED IN GERMANY, THE BROADCAST SAID.

(THE OWI IN WASHINGTON QUOTED POLISH DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS AS SAYING THAT VON SCHELIA HAD BEEN KNOWN AS A FRIEND OF THE POLES AND HAD HELPED MANY POLISH FRIENDS WHILE SERVING IN THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT WARSAW.)

DENMARK ALSO SUPPLIED NEWS OF ANTI-GERMAN ACTION, WITH STOCKHOLM REPORTING THAT ELEVEN BOYS FROM AALBORG HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR ONE-AND-A-HALF TO FOUR YEARS FOR SABOTAGE. THESE REPORTS SAID THE YOUTHS, BETWEEN 15 AND 19 YEARS OLD, HAD FOUNDED THE "DENMARK'S LEAGUE

OF FREEDOM" AND ON SIX OCCASIONS TRIED TO SET FIRE TO GERMAN WAR MATERIAL OR TO COMPANIES WORKING FOR THE GERMANS.

A137 W1124PEW

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE GREAT ST.NAZAIRE DRYDOCK, LARGEST ON EUROPE'S ATLANTIC SEABOARD, STILL LIES IN DISUSE A YEAR AFTER ITS GATES WERE BLOWN UP BY BRITISH COMMANDOS WHO USED A DYNAMITE-LADEN DESTROYER, THE CAMBELLTOWN, FORMERLY THE U.S.S. BUCHANAN, A U.S. AIR FORCE OFFICER SAID TONIGHT IN A BBC BROADCAST.

THE UNIDENTIFIED OFFICER, NOW SERVING WITH THE COMBINED OPERATIONS COMMAND, DESCRIBED THE DARING OPERATION BY BRITAIN'S THREE SERVICES AS "ONE OF THE SHREWDEST BLOWS WHICH THE ENEMY HAS SUFFERED IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC."

MAR 28 1943

ST.NAZAIRE STILL SERVES AS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL AXIS U-BOAT BASES ON THE BAY OF BISCAY COAST OF FRANCE AND HAS BEEN ATTACKED REPEATEDLY BY ALLIED BOMBERS.

148 W1225AEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, MARCH 28-(AP)-BUILDINGS IN GERMANY'S GIANT KRUPP WORKS COVERING 196,000 SQUARE YARDS-- INCLUDING 12 MAIN SHOPS AND 36 OTHERS--WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BADLY IN THE 1,000-TON RAF RAID ON ESSEN MARCH 12, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE DEVASTATION WAS CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN THAT IN THE RAID THERE A WEEK EARLIER WHEN 136,000 SQUARE YARDS WERE DAMAGED, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID.

IN A DETAILED INTERPRETATION OF RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON THE DAY AFTER THE MARCH 12 ATTACK AND SHOWING WIDESPREAD WRECKAGE IN OTHER INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF THE CITY, THE NEWS SERVICE SAID THAT THE BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS OF TEN COLLIERIES WERE HIT AND MANY LOCOMOTIVES, FREIGHT CAR SHOPS AND SULPHU[illegible]D WORKS PUT OUT OF ACTION.

THE PICTURES SHOWED MANY FIRES STILL BURNING ON THE DAY AFTER THE RAID, THE NEWS SERVICE REPORTED, ADDING THAT THE PHOTOS REVEALED THAT THE ROOFS OF TWO LARGE NEW SHOPS WERE HIT AND A RAILWAY SIGNAL SHOP DESTROYED OVER AN AREA OF 5,400 SQUARE YARDS WITH HALF OF THE ROOF OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING BURNED OUT. A MACHINE AND WIRE ROLLING MILL ALSO WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

SEVERAL COMPLETE TRAINS, AS WELL AS ODD COACHES, EITHER WERE GUTTED OR DESTROYED BY FIRE AT RAILWAY SIDINGS, THE AIR MINISTRY SERVICE SAID.

IN ADDITION IT WAS CLAIMED ABOUT 120 HUTS IN CAMPS WERE DESTROYED, CAUSING THE NAZIS TO LOSE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AN ESTIMATED 6,000 MEN.

W1AEW

DAY CABLE

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 27)

MAR 28 1943

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 27 (AP)--AFTER A TWO-WAY TRIP THROUGH "BOMB BOULEVARD" TO MURMANSK, LIEUT. (JG) WALTER R. DALEY OF ROXBURY, MASS., IS READY TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE GERMANS ARE MAKING THIS THE HOTTEST COLD RUN IN THE WORLD--BUT HE ALSO IS READY TO GO BACK AS MANY TIMES AS THE NAVY WANTS HIM TO.

COMMANDING AN ARMED GUARD ABOARD A MEDIUM-SIZED

2405

30 24 - 2405

CARGO SHIP PACKED WITH A HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE CARGO, DALEY AND HIS MATES ~~XXX~~ GOT A FIRST-HAND INTRODUCTION TO NAZI METHODS WHEN SOME 200 MILES OFF NORWAY AND FROM THEN ON UNTIL THEY RETURNED TO BRITAIN WEEKS LATER THERE WAS LITTLE CHANCE FOR ICE TO FORM ON THE BUSY GUNS.

MAR 28 1943

DAY C

APPARENTLY SPOTTED BY A SUBMARINE ~~XXXXX~~ WHICH SUMMONED AIRCRAFT, DALEY HAD HIS CLOSEST CALL ON THE TRIP WHEN THREE HEINKEL 115S FIRED AERIAL TORPEDOES AT HIS AND OTHER SHIPS. BUT THE PLANES WERE FOUGHT OFF WITHOUT SCORING A HIT. ~~XXX~~ DALEY'S CREW DESTROYED ONE AND PROBABLY NAILED ANOTHER.

DESPITE BAD WEATHER WHICH GAVE THE SHIPS GOOD COVER, THE TRIP WAS KEPT ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ LIVELY MOST OF THE WAY INTO MURMANSK WITH SUBMARINE TORPEDOES SLASHING BY AND SOME BOMBS SPLASHING AROUND. HOWEVER, WHEN THE SHIP REACHED PORT THINGS REALLY ~~XXXXX~~ WARMED UP.

WHILE WAITING TO UNLOAD AND WHILE IT WAS BEING UNLOADED AND RELEADED, DALEY'S SHIP WAS ATTACKED 71 TIMES IN 14 DAYS AND THE GUNS WERE MANNED CONSTANTLY AND WERE WORKING MUCH OF THE TIME.

JUST BEFORE IT ~~WAS READY TO SAIL~~, A MESSERSCHMITT 109 MANAGED TO BREAK THROUGH FOR A LOW-LEVEL ATTACK AND PLOPPED A ~~250-POUND 110-POUND~~ BOMB ON DALEY'S SHIP, KIDLING ONE NAVAL GUNNER AND WOUNDING TWO OTHERS. THE DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT, HOWEVER, AND DELAYED THE SAILING ONLY TWO DAYS.

DAY CABLE

MAR 28 19..

ENROUTE TO BRITAIN THE CONVOY WAS UNDER ATTACK FOR SIX HOURS, BUT THE SHIP'S GUNS GUNS WERE SO ACTIVE THAT 44 BOMBS PLUNKED INTO THE WATER WITHOUT SCORING A HIT AND DALEY'S GUNNERS SENT ONE PLANE STREAKING AWAY POURING SMOKE.

IN AN INTERVIEW AT THE NAVAL HEADQUARTERS ~~XX~~ HERE, DALEY SAID: "I ~~XXXXXXXX~~ WAS MUCH IMPRESSED BY THE WAY THE SHIP'S MERCHANT CREW OF BRITISH, NORWEGIANS, BELGIANS, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE TOOK THE INCESSANT ATTACKS, ALTHOUGH ~~XXXXXXXX~~ NONE HAD BEEN ON THIS RUN BEFORE. IN ADDITION TO HANDLING THE SHIP ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FLAWLESSLY, THEY PROVED READY AND ABLE AT HELPING THE NAVAL GUN CREW THROUGH HANDLING AMMUNITION AND EVEN MANNING THE LIGHTER GUNS AT TIMES."

DALEY, WHO IS 37 YEARS OLD AND A FORMER SALESMAN FOR THE BOSTON EDISON COMPANY, HAS BEEN IN THE NAVY'S ARMED GUARD SERVICE SINCE AUGUST. HIS WIFE, HELEN W. DALEY, LIVES AT NC

LONDON, SUNDAY, MARCH 28-(AP)— PILOT OFFICER JACK P. BERRY OF PARKERSBURG, W.VA., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP AND DETERMINATION IN OPERATIONAL FLYING" FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

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HIS CITATION SAID HE MADE A SUCCESSFUL DAYLIGHT BOMBING ATTACK ON GERMANY'S RUHR DISTRICT UNDER DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES AND LAST JULY PRESSED HOME AN ATTACK ON DUESSELDORF AFTER HIS REAR GUNNER HAD SHOT DOWN A NIGHT FIGHTER.

APLS 00701- LG 216AEW

DAY CABLE

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)- RENTS FOR MANY FURNISHED APARMENTS, ESPECIALLY IN DOWNTOWN LONDON, HAVE BEEN INCREASED SHARPLY AND WITH AMERICANS AMONG THE CHIEF COMPLAINERS THERE HAVE BEEN SUGGESTIONS IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE GOVERNMENT PEG RENTS, AS DONE IN MANY AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ONE AMERICAN REPORTED THAT HIS RENT WAS BOOSTED $12 WEEKLY TO A TOTAL OF $39 FOR A SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM IN A BLOCK OF SERVICE APARTMENTS.

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THE DAILY EXPRESS, REPORTING THAT THERE WAS A BLACK MARKET IN SO-CALLED EXCLUSIVE AREAS, SAID THAT AN "INFLUX OF AMERICAN DEPARTMENTAL STAFFS AND RED CROSS WORKERS HAS APPARENTLY HAS CREATED AN IMPRESSION THAT THEY WILL PAY ANYTHING FOR ACCOMMODATION NEAR THEIR OFFICES, AND THE RENT RACKETEER IS FORCING UP PRICES."

AIG LAP JINKINGS 00412 420AEW

2407

NC

London, March 27-(AP)-Three thousand ~~members of various~~ allied ~~fighting forces~~ soldiers attended the performance of a play, "Petticoat Fever," given by the special services branch of the U.S. army tonight at the Queensberry club.

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In the audience, ~~which~~ included many soldiers recently returned from ~~the~~ Libya and the middle east. ~~There were~~ 200 U.S. troops, 150 Czech and Polish fighters, 100 Fighting French, a small number of Chinese and Russians and British empire troops from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The male lead was taken by Sergt. Thomas R. Palmer of 133 E. 40th st., New York City, and the second male lead by Staff Sergt. Jordan Miller of Manhattan, Kas.

Other soldiers participating were Corp. Walter Brock of

3024-2407

Philadelphia, Corp. Duncan Pope of Seattle, Wash., and Private William McHale of Chester, Pa.

NC

122

~~Women~~ in the show, all professional ~~actresses~~ on the ~~London~~ stage

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Palmer played on Broadway and in stock in various parts of the United States. Miller is a graduate of the Yale drama school.

Other soldiers participating were Corp. Walter Brock of Philadelphia, Corp. Duncan Pope of Seattle, Wash., and Private William McHale of Chester, Pa.

Women in the show, all professional actresses on the London stage, were Kaye Lewis, the leading lady, Ilana Ference, Pat Parkin and Eileen Clark.

apl 0016 3rd hab8pew

716P

NC

WITH THE RCAF SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 27-(AP)-

PILOT OFFICER E.L. GIMBEL OF CHICAGO, HOLDER OF THE D.F.C.,

RECENTLY SHOT DOWN ANOTHER GERMAN AIRPLANE AND HIS BAG ALONG

WITH & THOSE OF FOUR OTHER PILOTS BOOSTED THE TOTAL SCORE

OF RCAF SPITFIRE PILOTS IN THIS SECTOR TO MORE THAN 500

ENEMY AIRCRAFT [redacted] SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

MAR 28 1943

JHS/CP/ 1213R

N C

RATIONS BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY NATURE OF THEIR WORK, SOURCES HER SAID.

THIS EXLUDES THE MASS OF NORWEGIANS, THEY ADDED.

FOOD COUPONS IN NORWAY PROVIDE THE AVERAGE ADULT ABOUT

,400 CALORIES DAILY INSTEAD OF THE 2,5000 HE [redacted] NEEDS, THESE

OURCES SAID, SHOWING THE EXTENT OF UNDERNOURISHMENT.

ALB SHANKES 01900 RCAF9 622PEW

N C 10

MAR 28 1943

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 27-(AP)-- RATIONING OF MEAT GENERALLY

PED IN NORWAY--- THE NEWEST SIGN OF A STEADILY

ITUATION.

ICE FROM THE OFFICE OF FOOD COMMISSION WE ANNOUNCED

ER MAY BE SOLD ONLY TO MEN ENTILTED TO EXTRA MEAT

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 27-(AP)-- THE NORWEGIAN NAZIS PLA N

TO CALL UP ABOUT 240 MINISTERS AND THEOLOGICAL CANDIDATES FOR

COMPULSORY WORK UNDER A RECENT MOBILIZATION DECREE BECAUSE OF THEIR

OPPOSITION TO QUISLING'S ANTI-CHURCH POLICY, RELIABLE REPORTS FROM

NORWAY SAID TODAY.

A LETTER FROM THE CHURCH MINISTER TO THE LADOR ADMINI-

ISTRATOR DECLARED "IT IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO CHURCH

LEADERS THAT THEOLOGICAL CANDIDATES AND MINISTERS WHO HAVE ENGAGED

IN PLAYING RELIGION AND THE CHURCH AGAINST THE NATIONAL SAMLING AND THE AUTHORITIES BE CALLED FOR NATIONAL WORK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER., QUISLING'S CHURCH AUTHORITIES CONFESSED THE FAILURE OF THEIR POLICY, AND APPEAR READY TO SLACKEN THEIR ATTACKS ON THE UNBROKEN RESISTANCE OF THE NORWEGIAN CHURCH.

SHANKES 1905 RCAP10 ALB 616PEW

stockholm-- first add norwegian ministers- x x x

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norwegian church.

referring to the "disloyal" ministers--- by free norwegian estimate meaning 98 per cent of the clergy who are opposing the quislings in the attempted nasification of the church-- the circular of march 5 from the church ministry declared "it is best for the party (quisling's) to ignore them as much as possible. communities are tired of political speeches and documents read from the pulpits. experience shows it does more harm to the party to intervene in such matters than to ignore

them."

the circular admonished the nazis hereafter to treat church problems "with the greatest possible care and tolerance" because of the bad effects that attacks on the church were producing.

a quisling parson, fosse inkopanvik, near stavanger attempted to fill his church by having the police send letters to 25 residents threatening them with arrest and confiscation of their property if they failed to attend services and sign a statement of loyalty, reliable

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sources here said. absence from church was regarded as a demonstration against the quisling parson. this incident caused such a storm that community leaders managed to obtain withdrawl of the letter by police, these sources added.

shankes third 1905 racp11 807pew alb

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 27 -- (AP) -- RESPONSIBLE POLISH SOURCES IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH CONDITIONS IN POLAND SAID TODAY THAT 2,700 PRIESTS, INCLUDING SEVEN BISHOPS, WERE UNDER ARREST AS A RESULT OF NAZI PERSECUTION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

OF THESE, 22 1,200 WERE REPORTED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN POLAND AND GERMANY.

THE GENERAL PRETEXT FOR THE ARRESTS, THESE SOURCES SAID WERE "DISLOYALTY," AND "A LEANING TOWARD THE BRITISH AND AGAINST THE GERMANS."

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IN POLISH QUARTERS IT IS ESTIMATED SEVERAL HUNDRED PRIESTS AND MONKS HAVE BEEN KILLED BY THE GESTAPO OR THROUGH BRUTALITIES WHILE UNDER ARREST, ALTHOUGH DEFINITE STATISTICS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

1 & 2 OF 1630-SWANKE-FLS-359P

B37

NA KX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 27)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-A BAPTISM OF FIRE AND ATLANTIC OCEAN WATER CAME SIMULTANEOUSLY FOR ENSIGN DAVID E. HINE OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WHEN THE CONVOY SHIP ON WHICH HE WAS COMMANDING AN ARMED GUARD SANK AT THE END OF A THREE-DAY BATTLE WITH U-BOATS.

BECAUSE THE TALL, DARK-HAIRED HINE WAS A STRONG SWIMMER HE LIVED TO TELL ABOUT IT AT THE NAVAL HEADQUARTERS HERE, BUT 25 OF HIS SHIP'S COMPANY LOST THEIR LIVES, INCLUDING FIVE MEMBERS OF HIS GUN CREW. THE DEATHS WERE NOT DUE TO THE SINGLE TORPEDO WHICH STRUCK THE SHIP AND MADE IT SINK AN HOUR LATER, BUT WERE CAUSED BY THE HEAVY SEAS WHICH CAPSIZED THE LIFEBOATS AND MADE RESCUE BY TWO CORVETTES DANGEROUS AND DIFFICULT.

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HINE, TRAPPED BRIEFLY UNDER A CAPSIZED LIFEBOAT, SAID: "BUT I SWAM OUT OF THAT SPOT QUICKLY. IT CERTAINLY IS GREAT TO BE ABLE TO HANDLE ONESELF IN WATER." THE RESCUE WAS COMPLETED ABOUT THREE HOURS AFTER THE SINKING.

HINE WAS WEARING AN ORDINARY SEAMAN'S UNIFORM DURING THE INTERVIEW, BECAUSE, AS HE EXPLAINED, "I NOT ONLY LOST THE GOLD BRAID, BUT ALL THE REST OF MY KIT--BUT I'M READY TO GO AGAIN AS SOON AS THEY HAVE A JOB FOR ME."

THE BATTLE CONTINUED FOR THREE NIGHTS AND THREE DAYS AND HINE'S MEDIUM-SIZED CARGO SHIP WAS HIT ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE THIRD DAY. IT WAS THE NEXT TO LAST SHIP LOST FROM THE CONVOY.

2411

30.24-2411

B36

"WE HAD BEEN LISTENING TO GERMAN RADIO REPORTS OF MORE THAN 30 SHIPS SUNK IN THIS BATTLE. IT WAS VERY AMUSING," NINE SAID.

HE HAD ONE REGRET--THAT HIS GUN CREW WAS UNABLE TO GET A SIGHT OF THE SUBMARINES WHICH ATTACKED IN HEAVY FORCE.

ALTHOUGH THE TORPEDOING WAS THE FIRST FOR NINE, IT WAS AN OLD STORY TO THE SHIP'S MASTER, CAPT.BRYAN W.MILLER OF HOUSTON,TEX., WHO HAS HAD SIX SHIPS SUNK FROM UNDER HIM.

A GRADUATE OF HANOVER COLLEGE AT MADISON, IND., NINE SERVED AS A CHIEF SPECIALIST IN LIEUT.COMMANDER GENE TUNNEY'S NAVAL FITNESS PROGRAM, SPECIALIZING IN SWIMMING, BEFORE BEING COMMISSIONED. HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.ROY NINE, LIVE AT 722 EAST NINTH ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 27).

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BN655AEW

B39DT

CO NA KX DT

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY AND LEADERSHIP IN COMBAT WERE AWARDED TODAY TO A WING COMMANDER AND SIX GROUP LEADERS OF THE 8TH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE BY LIEUT. GEN.FRANK M.ANDREWS, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, AT BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS. THOSE HONORED ARE BRIG.-GEN.JAMES PRATT HODGES OF 4509 ARGYLE TERRACE, WASHINGTON, D.C.; COL.JAMES H.WALLACE OF 1322 MONROE ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.; COL.CURTIS E.LEMAY OF 495 WELCH AVE., COLUMBUS, O.; COL.STANLEY WRAY OF 1629 BURLINGTON ROAD, MUNCIE, IND.; COLEDWARD J.TIMBERLAKE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; LIEUT.COL.CHARLES E. MARION OF 1689 COLVERT AVE., DETROIT, AND LIEUT.COL.CLAUDE E.PUTNAM OR JACKSBORO, TEX.

GENERAL HODGES' CITATION READ IN PART: "GENERAL HODGES PERSONALLY LED HIS BOMBARDMENT WING ON SEVERAL COMBAT MISSIONS OVER ENEMY OCCUPIED CONTINENTAL EUROPE X X X.

"DIRECTING EACH OF THESE MISSIONS AGAINST HIGHLY IMPORTANT MILITARY OBJECTIVES THROUGH DETERMINED RESISTANCE BY ENEMY FIGHTER AIRPLANES AND HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, GENERAL HODGES DISPLAYED SUPERIOR LEADERSHIP AND GREAT COURAGE."

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THE CITATION FOR THE GROUP COMMANDERS READ IN PART: "EACH COMMANDING A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP PERSONALLY LED THE GROUP AGAINST THE MOST FORMIDABLE RESISTANCE THE ENEMY COULD INTERPOSE AGAINST DAYLIGHT BOMBARDMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE STRONGEST CITADEL OF AIR DEFENSE THE ENEMY HAS BEEN CAPABLE OF DEVISING.

"SUCCESSES OF THESE FEW BOMBARDMENT GROUPS IN PIONEERING THIS PRELUDE TO VICTORY IS A TESTIMONY OF THE PERSONAL GALLANTRY AND VALOR OF THE COMMANDERS WHO ARE TAKING THE MOST EXPOSED POSITIONS AT THE HEADS OF THEIR TROOPS AND REPEATEDLY HAVE LED THEM IN COMBAT AGAINST THE ENEMY."

RN640PEW

A160

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, MARCH 27-(AP)-LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN SAID IN A SPEECH TODAY THAT 90 OUT OF EVERY 100 BRITISH WOMEN WHO ARE ELIGIBLE TO BE CALLED UP -- BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 41 -- ARE IN SOME KIND OF WAR SERVICE.

WOMEN IN THIS CLASSIFICATION, HE SAID, EITHER ARE IN THE FORCES, MUNITIONS FACTORIES OR OTHER WAR-CONNECTED JOBS.

"THERE IS NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD," HE SAID, "WITH MANPOWER SO ORGANIZED, SO MOBILIZED AND SO UTILIZED AS IN BRITAIN."

W134AEW

A159

MAR 28 1943

MOSCOW, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE WRITER OF AN ARTICLE IN PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, SARCASTICALLY REFERRED TO "POLISH NOBLES" IN LONDON CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF LWOW 600 YEARS AGO, AND SAID IT SHOULD BE RECALLED THAT LWOW WAS FOUNDED BY THE RUSSIAN PRINCE, DANIEL GALIEZKY, 700 YEARS AGO.

THE ARTICLE, THE SHARPEST YET OF NUMEROUS RECENT STATEMENTS ON THE UKRAINIAN BORDER SITUATION IN WHICH THE FUTURE BOUNDARY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND A LIBERATED POLAND EVIDENTLY IS IN DISPUTE, REFERRED TO THE LONDON GROUP AS "ONLY A GANG OF DEAD POLISH ARISTOCRATS," AND SAID POLAND "MAY FIND ITS SALVATION ONLY IN VICTORY OF FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE AND VICTORY OF THE RED ARMY."

THE WRITER, S.IVANENKO, SAID THE PEOPLE OF LWOW, SITUATED IN THAT PART OF POLAND OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA IN 1939, HAD DREAMED FOR 600 YEARS OF REGAINING THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND GREATLY REJOICED WHEN THEY FINALLY WERE ABLE TO BECOME A PART OF THE RUSSIAN NATION.

W126AEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A FIRST HAND ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH PUSH THAT OPENED THE BATTLE OF THE MARETH LINE IS CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING DELAYED DISPATCH FROM THE FRONT, WHICH WAS FILED LAST SUNDAY. THE BRIDGEHEAD ESTABLISHED ACROSS THE WADI ZIGZAOU WAS SUBSEQUENTLY LOST BEFORE COUNTERATTACKING NAZI TANKS AND INFANTRY, BUT EVEN AXIS ACCOUNTS SAY THE BRITISH SINCE HAVE REGAINED THE INITIATIVE.)

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY BEFORE THE MARETH LINE, MARCH 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY SENT HIS FORCES SMASHING INTO THE MARETH LINE TODAY BEHIND A CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY FIRE UNEQUALLED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE EL ALAMEIN CAMPAIGN ALMOST FIVE MONTHS AGO.

FLASHES FROM HUNDREDS OF GUNS HIDDEN IN THE WADIS, OR GULCHES, OF THE MEDENINE PLAIN AND THE THUNDER OF THEIR EXPLOSIONS RAGED THROUGH THE NIGHT UNDER A STARLIT SKY AND WERE UNABATED TODAY. THE EARTH SHUDDERED UNDER THE ROLL OF CANNON FIRE, AND ENEMY PLANES ADDED TO THE STORM AS THEY LIT THE PLAIN WITH FLARES AND LOOSED THEIR BOMBS.

ONCE I DIVED INTO A DITCH AS A FLARE WAS LIT OVERHEAD AND A PLANE DIVED. I HELD MY BREATH AND MY HEART POUNDED WHILE BOMBS WHISTLED DOWN, THEN SHOWERED ME WITH DIRT.

AFTER THE PRELIMINARY ALLIED AIR ATTACKS AND ARTILLERY BARRAGE, INFANTRY TROOPS, AT A GIVEN SIGNAL, SWARMED OUT OF THEIR HIDING PLACES IN GULLIES AND SLIT TRENCHES AND ADVANCED ON OBJECTIVES UNDER THE LIGHT OF A FULL MOON, CROSSING MARSHES, LOWLANDS AND AN ENEMY MINE FIELD BETWEEN THE MAIN COAST ROAD AND THE SEA.

AT SOME POINTS, THE BRITISH LINE WAS WITHIN 800 YARDS OF THE MARETH LINE, AND THE FIRST MAJOR OBJECTIVE WAS TO DRIVE A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS WADI ZIGZAOU, ALONG WHICH THE ENEMY HELD STRONG POINTS.

WADI ZIGZAOU, A DEEP GULLY WITH SHEER SIDES, IS A GLORIFIED ANTI-TANK DITCH EXTENDING FROM THE SEA TO THE MATMATA HILLS. IN PLACES IT IS A HUNDRED YARDS WIDE WITH A SOFT, MARSHY FLOOR. IT WAS THE JOB OF ENGINEERS TO DYNAMITE ROADWAYS DOWN THE WADI BANKS, BUILD BRIDGES AND ROADS AND THEN BLAST AN OUTLET UP THE WESTERN SIDE THROUGH WHICH ANTI-TANK GUNS, ARMOR AND SUPPLY VEHICLES COULD PASS.

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A192

THIS TASK WAS MADE A LITTLE EASIER BY TWO YOUNG LIEUTENANTS WHO SCOUTED THE WADI UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF ENEMY GUNS TWO NIGHTS AGO. THEY ASSURED ME THE ANTI-TANK DITCHES PICKED THE BEST ROUTES FOR INFANTRY AND ARMOR TO CROSS.

CROSSING THE WADI INVOLVED OPERATIONS NEW TO THIS DESERT ARMY. THIS WAS BRIDGING THE SMALL STREAM IN THE WADI AND BUILDING A ROADWAY UNDER ENEMY FIRE. THE INFANTRY CARRIED SCALING LADDERS WITH WHICH THI SWARMED UP THE STEEP SIDES OF THE WADI AS ANCIENT WARRIORS ONCE CROSSED MOATS.

WD203PEW

2413

30.24-2413

A69

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)- WHEN 21 GERMAN TANKS THREATENED TO BREAK THROUGH THEIR FLANK DURING THE BATTLE OF EL GUETAR VALLEY, A GROUP OF AMERICAN MACHINE-GUNNERS BORROWED CAPTURED AXIS ARTILLERY TO HELP STOP THE DRIVE, SIGHTING THROU THE MUZZLES OF THE UNFAMILIAR GUNS AND FIRING UNTIL THEY WERE TOO HOT TO TOUCH.

"OUR 50 CALIBRE MACHINE-GUNS DIDN'T SEEM ENOUGH, SO WE JUST TOOK OVER A COUPLE OF 77-MILLIMETER ITALIAN GUNS CAPTURED THE DAY BEFORE BY OUR INFANTRY," SAID PRIVATE JOSEPH SUTTER, 20 OF (1636 BRADDOCK AVE) BALTIMORE, MD., MEMBER OF A TANK DESTROYER UNIT WHO TOOK CHARGE OF ONE GUN.

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"THE FIRST SHOT WE FIRED KNOCKED A CHUNK OUT OF THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN, BUT WE KEPT CRANKING THE GUN DOWN UNTIL WE GOT THE RANGE. THERE WERE SO MANY TANKS YOU DIDN'T NEED TO TAKE MUCH AIM. TWO DOUGH-FOOTS IN A FOXHOLE NEAR USWHO PITCHED IN AND HELPED US SAID WE GOT ONE TANK. THAT OUGHT TO HURT THEM DOUBLE-- GETTING THEIR OWN STUFF THROWN BACK AT THEM.

"LATER WHEN WE CAME BACK TO THE GUN WE FOUND HOLES IN THE SHIELD, SHOWING IT HAD BEEN HIT BY GERMAN ARTILLERY."

SERGT.KENNETH STONE, 21, OF GROVETON, N.H., DIRECTED THE FIRE OF ANOTHER YELLOW-PAINTED ITALIAN ARTILLERY PIECE.

"WHEN WE FOUND OUR PIECE IT WAS POINTING TOWARD OUR LINES. WE SWUNG IT ABOUT AND FIRED UNTIL THE GUN WAS SO HOT WE COULDN'T TOUCH IT.

"NONE OF US KNEW A THING ABOUT THE ITALIAN AMMUNITION FOUND WITH THE GUN. THE PROJECTILES AND POWDER CHARGES WERE SEPARATE. THEY WERE TOO

BIG TO FIT TOGETHER SO WE JUST RAMMED THE PROJECTILE DOWN THE MUZZLE FIRST AND THEN SLAPPED IN THE NEAREST POWDER CHARGE. WE DIDN'T KNOW HOW TO SET THE FUSES ON THESE, SO WE JUST LET THEM GO THE WAY THEY WERE.

A70

"THERE WERE SO MANY WHEELS AND GADGETS ON THE PERISCOPE SIGHTS AND DIRECTIONS IN ITALIAN THAT WE DIDN'T TRY TO USE THEM. BESIDES, THERE WERE SO MANY TANKS YOU DIDN'T NEED MUCH AIM. WE JUST POINTED IT TOWARD A GROUP OF TANKS, LOOKED THROUGH THE MUZZLE UNTIL WE SAW THE OUTLINE OF A TANK, AND THEN SLAMMED IN THE SHELL AND BANGED AWAY."

"I HONESTLY DON'T KNOW WHETHER WE GOT ANY TANKS, BUT WE DUG A BUNCH OF SHELL HOLES AROUND THEM AND DIVERTED A LOT OF GERMAN FIRE OUR WAY. WE COULD HEAR GERMAN MACHINE-GUN BULLETS HIT THE SHIELD OF OUR GUN REPEATEDLY AS WE FIRED, SO WE MUST HAVE BEEN WORRYING THEM SOME.

"WHEN WE RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION WE JUMPED INTO FOXHOLES TO GET AWAY FROM THE SHELLS THEY STARTED SENDING OUR WAY."

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THIS WAS ONLY ONE OF SEVERAL INSTANCES WHERE AMERICAN UNITS IN THE HEAT OF BATTLE PRESSED CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIAL INTO SERVICE.

BESIDES TWO ANONYMOUS INFANTRYMEN, THE OTHERS WHO ASSISTED SUTTER AND STONE WERE CORP.ARNOLD W.MARTIN, ROCHESTER, N.Y.; PRIVATE FRANCIS WASILK, 22, OF (629 FARRINGTON ST.) ST.PAUL, MINN., AND PRIVATE NELSON R.GILBERT, 35, LITTLE FALLS, N.Y.

W903PEW

B70

PG PX BA CX ST NR

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)- TIMING LEARNED WHILE PLAYING THE BULL FIDDLE HELPED CORP.DONALD LAYTON 23-YEAR-OLD RADIO MUSICIAN OF 1218 PORTERFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., KNOCK DOWN TWO AXIS PLANES IN TWO DAYS WITH HIS "HOME MADE" 50 CALIBER MACHINEGUNS.

"BUT THE RHYTHM IS QUITE A BIT FASTER ON THE BATTLEFIELD," GRINNED LAYTON, THE GUNNER IN AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT HALF-TRACK CREW WHICH HAS ITS OWN BAND.

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"WE CARRIED OUR INSTRUMENTS IN EVERY BATTLE SO FAR RIGHT UP TO THE FRONT AND WHEN WE WERE IN ENGLAND WE GAVE A CONCERT FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT IN TIDWORTH BARRACKS, BUT I GUESS YOU'RE MORE INTERESTED IN HOW WE GOT THOSE TWO PLANES.

"WELL, WE WERE AT AN OUTPOST IN THE EL GUETAR BATTLE AREA FOUR DAYS AGO WHEN TWO STRAFING MESSERSCHMITTS FLEW OUR WAY ABOUT 200 FEET HIGH. I LET GO WITH MY DUAL FIFTIES AT ONE WHEN HE WAS 300 YARDS AWAY AND LET HIM FLY RIGHT INTO MY TRACERS. HE QUIT FIRING AND CRASHE A MILE AND A HALF AWAY WITHOUT EVER HAVING GOT ONE OF OUR BOYS.

"THE NEXT DAY FIVE FOCKE-WULF 190'S CIRCLED OVER THE BIVOUAC AREA FOR 45 MINUTES BEFORE DECIDING TO LET GO SOME BOMBS AT US. I PICKED OUT ONE BETWEEN 400 AND 500 YARDS AWAY. WHEN HE WAS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED ABOVE I GAVE HIM MY THEME SONG, 'YOU'LL NEVER SMILE AGAIN,' WITH MY GUNS AND HE CIRCLED AND CRASHED. FOR A MOMENT I WAS AFRAID HE WAS GOING TO LAND ON US.

"THOSE GUNS OF MINE ARE BRAND NEW. THEY WILL BE EVEN BETTER AFTER THEY'RE BROKEN IN. THEY ARE HOME-MADE [illegible] PUT TOGETHER BY

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT FROM SALVAGE PIECES, BUT THEY'RE THE HOTTEST GUNS IN AFRICA WITH A TEMPO THOSE GERMANS DON'T CARE FOR."

LAYTON, WHO SHELVED THE BULL FIDDLE FOR A GUITAR BECAUSE OF A LACK OF SPACE IN THE HALF-TRACK, SAID HE USED TO PLAY OVER STATIONS WCHS IN CHARLESTON, W.VA., AND KQV IN PITTSBURGH.

OTHERS IN THE HALF-TRACK BAND ARE CHIEF OF SECTION SERGT.VINCENT INDELICATO, 24, OF 224 LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK CITY, LEADER AND VOCALIST; CORP.JAMES EATON, 24, OF 203 W.EIGHTH ST., CARMAN, ILL., DRUMMER; CORP.SALVATORE PICCITTO, 23, OF 112 MARSH ST., PATERSON, N.J., VOCALIST AND GUITAR, AND CORP.JOSEPH CERASUOLO, 26, OF 715 E. 231ST ST., THE BRONX, NEW YORK, GUITAR.

B48 BJ852PEW

CX ST KX

MAR 28 1943

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 27-(AP)- ONE LIGHTNING WAS RIDDLED WITH ENEMY STEEL AND AN ENGINE WAS USELESS. THE SECOND LIGHTNING HAD NO AMMUNITION LEFT. THE THIRD WAS ALMOST OUT OF GAS.

BUT THE FIGHTING HATTENDORF BROTHERS OF WHEATON, ILL., WENT TO BAT FOR LIEUT.ERNEST E.MCANULTY OF SAN DIEGO, CAL., AND ALL THREE OF THEM TOLD TODAY HOW THEY CAME HOME FROM ONE OF THE FIERCEST DOG-FIGHTS IN TUNISIAN SKIES -- CAME HOME BLUFFING NAZI MESSERSCHMITTS MUCH OF THE WAY.

IT BEGAN WHEN A DOZEN AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS, WITH 33 LIGHTNINGS AS ESCORTS, ATTACKED A CONVOY OF AXIS SHIPS OFF BIZERTE IN THE SICILIA NARROWS. THIRTY-FIVE GERMAN FIGHTERS SWARMED UP FOR BATTLE. BOMBS CRASHED UPON A LARGE LINER, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CARRYING TROOPS, AND AN ESCORTING CRUISER, SINKING THEM BOTH. THREE MOTHER VESSELS ALSO WERE HIT. BUT THE AMERICAN RAIDERS WERE HAVING TO STRUGGLE AT THE SAME TIME FOR THEIR LIVES.

FIVE ENEMY FIGHTERS DEFINITELY WERE DESTROYED BY LIGHTNINGS AND PROBABLY THERE WERE A HALF DOZEN MORE, WHILE THE BOMBERS SENT THREE CRASHING.

ONE CONFIRMED VICTORY WENT TO LIEUT.RICHARD HATTENDORF, ONE "PROBABLE" TO HIS BROTHER, LIEUT.WILBUR HATTENDORF, BUT THAT WAS JUST A PROLOGUE TO THE AIR DRAMA IN WHICH THEY COMBINED TO SAVE MCANULTY OF 4343 MENLO AVE., SAN DIEGO, AND HIS DAMAGED LIGHTNING, FROM ENEMY PURSUERS.

MCANULTY, WHO CRASH LANDED AT A FRIENDLY AIRDROME AFTER THE HATTENDORFS FURNISHED HIM AN "AERIAL BODYGUARD" THROUGH THE HOSTILE AIR, TOLD IT THIS WAY:

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"I GOT DISABLED EARLY. THEY GOT ONE ENGINE, MY GAS TANK AND CANNON. MY ELEVATOR AND RUDDER WERE OUT OF BUSINESS. I WAS LIMPING ALONG ON ONE ENGINE AND DOVE THROUGH A CLOUD, HOPING NOBODY WOULD SEE ME. I WOULD HAVE BEEN EASY PICKINGS FOR A MESSERSCHMITT IN MY CONDITION.

"JUST THEN I SAW THIS OTHER PLANE WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE WILL HATTENDORF'S--I DIDN'T KNOW AT THE TIME WHO HE WAS, BUT BOY WAS I GRATEFUL! I SAW HIM STOOGING AROUND IN BACK OF ME, SWERVING FROM SIDE TO SIDE AND PROTECTING ME. I DIDN'T KNOW UNTIL WE LANDED THAT WILL WAS COMPLETELY OUT OF AMMUNITION AND ALMOST OUT OF GAS. HE CERTAINLY OUGHT TO HAVE SOMETHING GOOD FOR WHAT HE DID FOR ME."

WILBUR, 26, WHO WAS GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS IN 1938 AND WAS ASSISTANT MANAGER OF A DEPARTMENT STORE AT ELMHURST,

ILL., BEFORE HE JOINED THE AIR FORCES AND WHOSE WIFE, MRS.ELIZABETH WRENLE HATTENDORF, RESIDES AT 1016 HARVARD TERRACE, EVANSTON, ILL., DENIED HE HAD DONE ANYTHING MUCH.

"I STUCK WITH MAC FOR TEN OR 15 MINUTES AND KEPT CALLING FOR REINFORCEMENTS ON THE RADIO WHEN ANOTHER LIGHTNING CAME DOWN. I SURE WAS GLAD TO HAVE COMPANY FOR I KNEW I WAS IN TROUBLE, EVEN IF THE GERMANS DIDN'T.

"I DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS RICH UNTIL WE GOT TO TALKING ON THE RADIO. I FELT BETTER THAN EVER ABOUT IT THEN. WHEN WE FINALLY GOT TO THE FIELD WHERE MAC COULD LAND I WAS GLAD TO GET THERE TOO FOR I WAS COMPLETELY OUT OF GAS. I COULD SEE BOTTOM IN ALL FOUR OF MY TANKS."

RICHARD, 24 AND UNMARRIED, WHO WAS MAJORING IN SPANISH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH WHEN HE JOINED THE ARMY, COMPLETED THE STORY.

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B49

"IT WAS THE FIRST MISSION I'D BEEN ON IN SEVERAL WEEKS AND I SURE GOT PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I EVER SAW THE GERMANS MIX IT WITH US ON THE SAME LEVEL. USUALLY THEY WANT EITHER TO DIVE ON US FROM THE CLOUDS OR SNEAK UP FROM THE REAR. BUT THIS TIME THEY WERE FIGHTING IT OUT AT ALL ALTITUDES FROM THE DECK TO 17,000 FEET."

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WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD HATTENDORF BROTHERS (B48) X X X TO 17,000 FEET. (OPEN QUOTES)

"IT WAS THE BIGGEST AIR FIGHT WE HAD EVER SEEN. I GOT ONE OF THE GERMANS WHO CAME AT ME ALMOST HEAD-ON -- COULDN'T MISS HIM. AFTER I PICKED UP THESE OTHER TWO P-38'S WHO SEEMED TO BE IN SOME SORT OF TROUBLE I WAS GLAD TO LEARN THAT WILL WAS IN ONE OF THEM.

"WHEN I LANDED ALONG WITH THEM I TOO WAS ALMOST OUT OF GAS AND COULD SEE THE BOTTOM OF THE TANKS."

AFTER REFUELING, THE HATTENDORF BROTHERS WENT ON TO THEIR OWN BASE WHILE MCANULTY, WHOSE PLANE WOULD REQUIRE CONSIDERABLE REPAIRS, HITCH-HIKED A RIDE IN A BEAUFIGHTER GOING HIS WAY.

MCANULTY ONCE PLAYED FOOTBALL FOR SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., JUNIOR COLLEGE.

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LAWRENCE HATTENDORF OF 123 W.MADISON AVE., WHEATON, THE FATHER OF THE PILOT BROTHERS, IS COUNTY RECORDER OF DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

THE TUNISIAN DOGFIGHT FURNISHED THE LIGHTNING BASE WITH ONE GRIM JOKE ON LIEUT.GRAHAM JONES OF NORTH MIDDLETOWN, KY.

"JONESY BUZZED BIZERTE AT ABOUT 1,000 FEET," SOME OF THE OTHER FLIERS SAID. "HE MISTOOK IT FOR ONE OF OUR CITIES NEARBY WHICH LOOKS A LITTLE LIKE IT FROM THE AIR. HE DIDN'T REALIZE WHERE HE WAS UNTIL THEY STARTED SHOOTING AT HIM. LUCKILY HE GOT AWAY."

RNS 34PEW

3024-2417

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, MARCH 27-(AP)-PROF.ANTONIO CARDOSO FONTE, 63, A BRAZILIAN PHYSICIAN WHOSE RESEARCHES IN TROPICAL DISEASES WERE KNOWN INTERNATIONALLY DIED TODAY.

PROFESSOR FONTE FORMERLY WAS DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTO OSWALDO CRUZ IN RIO DE JANEIRO, AND WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE PANAMERICAN ANTI-CANCER INSTITUTE WHEN HE DIED.

NEW YORK, MARCH 27-(AP)-A SWEDISH DISPATCH QUOTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION TODAY SAID 500 BRITISH AGENTS AND 500 NORWEGIANS HAVE BEEN DROPPED INTO NORWAY BY PARACHUTE DURING THE WINTER AND THAT "THERE'S AN ARMY OF GHOSTS NOW IN NORWAY WHICH MAY ONE DAY SUDDENLY GROW UP LIKE MUSHROOMS."

"THEY ARE LIVING IN SECRET PLACES AWAITING ACTION," THE DISPATCH

ATION OFFICIALS RECENTLY INTENSIFIED THE SEARCH FOR
NTS AFTER DISCOVERY THAT 8,000 PISTOLS, 12,000
HINE GUNS HAD DISAPPEARED, IT WAS SAID, AND ALSO THAT
NS WERE MISSING FROM THE COUNTRY. THEY WERE
VE FLED INTO SWEDEN.
OF VIDKUN QUISLING, THE PUPPET PREMIER, WERE REPORTED
RING IN THE LARGER CITIES, PROTECTED BY GERMAN TROOPS,
Y FEAR AN ALLIED INVASION.

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HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 27-(AP)-AMERICAN
RE, AIRACOBRA AND WARHAWK FIGHTER UNITS HAVE SHOT DOWN 24 ENEMY PLANES OVER THE TUNISIAN BATTLEFIELD IN THE LAST THREE DAYS.

THE LATEST SPITFIRE VICTORIES WERE SCORED BY CAPT. ARNOLD WILSON, MONTICELLO,MISS., WHO NOW HAS FOUR ENEMY PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, CAPT. LUIS ZENDEGUI, TAMPA,FLA., CAPT.FRANK A.HILL OF HILLSDALE, N.J., LIEUT.JOHN W.WATSON, SEATTLE, AND LIEUT.WARREN A.WILLIAMS OF PLYMOUTH,WIS., THE LAST TWO HAVING SHARED A VICTORY.

WARHAWKS WHICH SHOT DOWN FIVE MESSERSCHMITTS IN A FORMATION ATTACKING AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE LED BY COL.WILLIAM W.MOMYER, SEATTLE, AND CAPT.JOHN L.BRADLEY, SHREVEPORT,LA.

AMONG AIRACOBRA PILOTS SCORING WERE LIEUT.COL.KENNETH WADE, SAN DIEGO,CALIF., AND LIEUT.ALBERT OEHLS, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., WHO SHARED ONE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 27-(AP)-RALPH INGERSOLL, FORMER EDITOR OF PM, NEW YORK DAILY, HAS RETURNED TO HEADQUARTERS AFTER HIS BAPTISM OF FIRE AS A FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE U.S. COMBAT ENGINEERS.

HE COMMANDED A MORTAR UNIT SUPPORTING TROOPS WHO MARCHED TO OUTFLANK AN ENEMY POSITION NEAR EL GUETAR.

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INGERSOLL HAD HIGH PRAISE FOR THE AMERICAN TROOPS WHO AT DAWN MADE A SURPRISE ATTACK ON A POST, KILLING OR CAPTURING ITS ITALIAN DEFENDERS AND ALSO TAKING A BATTERY OF 88-MMS.

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 27)
BY NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY (750)

(ADVANCE) MELBOURNE, MARCH 27--AFTER A YEAR OF OCCUPATION THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES STILL ARE MAKING STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO TIGHTEN THEIR HOLD ON THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE ISLANDS BUT HAVE NOT MADE APPRECIABLE HEADWAY IN BRINGING THE INDIES ECONOMY INTO LINE WITH THEIR SO-CALLED "ASIATIC CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE."

THE JAPANESE HAVE ISSUED A SERIES OF MEASURES AIMED AT REPLACING NETHERLANDS CURRENCY WITH THEIR OWN ISSUES AND CONTROLLING CREDITS BUT THEY HAVE RUN INTO RESISTANCE BY THE POPULATION, WHICH IS HOARDING DUTCH CURRENCY AND SEEKING TO INVEST IN TANGIBLE PROPERTY AS A HEDGE AGAINST JAPANESE INFLATIONARY CURRENCY MEASURES.

INDICATIVE OF THIS TREND, THE TOKIO RADIO ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK THAT ALL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS WOULD BE SUSPENDED ON APRIL 1 BY ORDER OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO "PREVENT THE WAR SITUATION FROM CAUSING A PANIC AND SPECULATION."

THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN SEEKING TO ATTRACT FUNDS INTO SAVINGS BANKS BUT APPARENTLY WITH LITTLE SUCCESS. LAST MONTH THE BANKERS ASSOCIATION OF MALAYA AND SUMATRA ANNOUNCED AN INCREASE IN INTEREST RATES "IN

ORDER TO ENCOURAGE SAVINGS."

IN AN EFFORT TO CENTRALIZE CURRENCY CONTROL THE JAPANESE HAVE ORDERED LIQUIDATION OF VIRTUALLY ALL IMPORTANT BANKS IN THE INDIES, EXCEPT JAPANESE INSTITUTIONS--THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK IN BATAVIA, THE BANK OF TAIWAN IN BATAVIA, SEMARANG AND SURABAYA, THE MITSUI BANK IN SURABAYA AND A SMALL BANK IN SEMARANG--AND THESE INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES AS THE SOLE EXCHANGE BANKS.

AT PRESENT THREE TYPES OF CURRENCY ARE CIRCULATING IN THE INDIES--THE PRE-INVASION NETHERLANDS BANKNOTES, JAPANESE MILITARY SCRIP AND SO-CALLED "GUILDER NOTES" PRINTED IN JAPAN AND DISTRIBUTED,

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THE PRE-INVASION NETHERLANDS BANKNOTES, JAPANESE MILITARY SCRIP AND SO-CALLED "GUILDER NOTES" PRINTED IN JAPAN AND DISTRIBUTED, WITHOUT ANY BACKING, BY THE OCCUPATION FORCES IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

THE JAPANESE AIM TO FORCE NETHERLANDS CURRENCY OUT OF CIRCULATION BUT LAST MONTH TOKIO RADIO ADMITTED THAT "LOCAL MONIES" WERE STILL IN USE AND THAT A CHANGEOVER TO USE OF MILITARY SCRIP EXCLUSIVELY WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE "GRADUALLY."

ACCORDING TO NETHERLANDS FINANCIAL EXPERTS HERE, THE REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF THE JAPANESE TO OUTLAW PRE-WAR CURRENCY ARE THREEFOLD. FIRSTLY, THE JAPANESE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO ENFORCE AN ARTIFICIAL VALUE OF ONE YEN PER GUILDER, COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR VALUATION OF THE YEN AT 44 NETHERLANDS CENTS. SECONDLY, THE NETHERLANDS AUTHORITIES ENCOURAGED INDIVIDUALS AND COMPANIES TO LAY IN SUPPLIES OF CURRENCY DURING THE YEAR BEFORE THE WAR, IN ANTICIPATION OF SOME EVENTUALITY SUCH AS INVASION, AND IT WILL TAKE TIME FOR THE JAPANESE TO CALL IN THESE LARGE AMOUNTS OF CURRENCY WHICH ARE BEING HOARDED OR CIRCULATING IN REGIONS WHERE THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES HAVE NOT PENETRATED. THIRDLY, SINCE THE POPULATION EXPECTS LIBERATION IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE IT PUTS GREATER FAITH IN THE ORIGINAL CURRENCY THAN IN THE JAPANESE ISSUES, WHICH HAVE NO REAL BACKING.

INDICATIVE OF THE LARGE AMOUNT OF NETHERLANDS CURRENCY IN THE HANDS OF THE POPULATION IS THE FACT THAT IN THE YEAR BEFORE THE INVASION CURRENCY CIRCULATION REACHED THE RECORD FIGURE OF 345,000,000 GUILDERS.

THE JAPANESE NOW ARE SEEKING TO OVERCOME THE DISTRUST OF THEIR CURRENCY BY LIMITING NEW ISSUES OF THE VALUELESS MILITARY SCRIP. FINANCE MINISTER KAYA SAID LAST MONTH THAT THE ONLY NEW CURRENCY TO BE ISSUED IN THE FUTURE FOR THE SOUTHERN REGIONS WOULD BE NOTES OF THE SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT BANK, WHICH ISSUES, HE SAID, WOULD BE AN "INTERMEDIATE MEASURE" PENDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A "CENTRAL BANK FOR THE SOUTHERN REGIONS." HOWEVER, THESE BANKNOTES ARE EXPECTED TO BE MET WITH THE SAME HOSTILITY AS THE ARMY SCRIP SINCE IT IS ACTUALLY VALUELESS PAPER.

THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAVE ATTEMPTED TO PLACE EXCHANGE UNDER RIGID CONTROL. PRIVATE EXCHANGE HAS BEEN ABOLISHED AND EXCHANGE HAS BEEN CENTRALIZED IN JAPANESE HANDS. A NEW EXCHANGE CONTROL LAW WENT INTO EFFECT MARCH 15, APPLYING TO CHINESE, NATIVES AND "FOREIGNERS," THE JAPANESE TERM FOR DUTCHMEN AND OTHER EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN JAVA, SUMATRA, BORNEO, MALAYA AND BURMA. HITHERTO ONLY ARMY MEN AND CERTAIN OTHER JAPANESE NATIONALS WERE PERMITTED TO TRANSMIT MONEY FROM THE CONQUERED AREAS.

UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS REMITTANCES FROM JAVA TO JAPAN EXCEEDING 200 GUILDERS MONTHLY MUST HAVE OFFICIAL AUTHORIZATION. REMITTANCES FROM JAPAN TO JAVA ARE LIMITED TO 50 GUILDERS PER PERSON A MONTH. REMITTANCES MUST BE MADE THROUGH JAPANESE BANKS WITH JAPANESE MONEY CHANGED INTO GUILDERS BEFORE THE REMITTANCES ARE EFFECTED.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF WAR

- - -

"TRADER HORN" TODD

FLEW 9,000 MILES

TO ENLIST (650)

- - -

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BY STEPHEN BARBER

(ADVANCE)...CAIRO, (DELAYED) -(AP)-"THANKS FOR LETTER. AM ARRIVING THURSDAY. TODD." THAT WAS A TELEGRAM FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN CAIRO. NO ONE AT HEADQUARTERS EVER HAD HEARD OF TODD OR RECALLED ASKING HIM TO COME TO CAIRO.

A WEEK LATER, AFTER EVERYONE HAD FORGOTTEN THE WIRE, A ROUND, JOLLY-FACED LITTLE MAN, ABOUT 45, CALLED AND ASKED FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

"I'M HERE TO ENLIST," HE SAID. "I HAVE A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF STAFF ASKING ME TO COME TO CAIRO."

HE WAS USHERED IN TO THE MAJOR WHO HANDLES PERSONNEL.

"I'M TODD," SAID THE LITTLE MAN. "O.K. TODD FROM SOUTH AFRICA. DID YOU GET MY WIRE? I CAME AS SOON AS I RECEIVED YOUR LETTER."

HE HANDED [illegible] A FORM LETTER, MIMEOGRAPHED WITH THE SIGNATURE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF AND SENT TO THE HUNDREDS OF EGYPTIANS, SYRIANS AND OTHERS WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR ENLISTMENT. IT WAS ADDRESSED TO "O.K. TODD, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, ACKNOWLEDGED HIS LETTER VOLUNTEERING TO THE ARMY AND SUGGESTED THAT, IF HE COULD ESTABLISH AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, HE SHOULD REPORT TO CAIRO

30.24— 2419

30.24-2419

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXAMINATION.

NO PERMANENT FILE IS KEPT OF SUCH LETTERS, WHICH EXPLAINED WHY NO ONE HAD EVER HEARD OF TODD.

THE MAJOR LOOKED AT THE LETTER AGAIN. IT WAS LESS THAN THREE WEEKS OLD, AND SOUTH AFRICA IS 5,000 MILES FROM CAIRO.

"OH, YES," SAID TODD, NOTICING HIS ACTION, "JUST AS SOON AS I RECEIVED THE LETTER I FLEW UP."

IT COSTS MORE THAN $500 FOR AN AIRLINE TICKET FROM CAPETOWN TO CAIRO. IT WOULD TAKE TEN MONTHS PAY OF A PRIVATE IN THE ARMY TO PAY THAT OFF, AND, MOREOVER, 45-YEAR-OLD MEN DO NOT OFTEN TRAVEL THE LENGTH OF A LARGE CONTINENT TO ENLIST EVEN IN THESE EXCITING TIMES. THE MAJOR WAS STARTLED AND A LITTLE SUSPICIOUS.

"WHAT DO YOU WANT TO DO?" HE ASKED.

"I'LL DO ANYTHING," TODD REPLIED. "DIG DITCHES, DO KP, ANYTHING WHERE I CAN BE OF USE TO MY COUNTRY. YOU SEE, I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. I WAS IN THE ARMY IN '17 AND AFTERWARDS SERVED IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

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APSA

"WHEN I LEFT THE ARMY I STARTED DRIFTING AROUND THE WORLD A BIT, TO PLACES LIKE JAVA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA AND MAURITIUS. I MARRIED A GIRL IN NEW ZEALAND AND WE FINALLY SETTLED DOWN IN SOUTH AFRICA, WHERE I HAVE A LITTLE BUSINESS.

"I'VE ALWAYS FELT I OWED A LOT TO THE UNITED STATES; EVERY THREE OR FOUR YEARS I GO BACK TO BASTROP, LOUISIANA, WHERE I WAS BORN AND WHERE MY FAMILY LIVES. I HOPE SOME DAY TO GO BACK THERE TO LIVE AGAIN.

"SHORTLY AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR, I WROTE TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL IN WASHINGTON AND ASKED IF HE COULD USE THE SERVICES OF AN OLD SERGEANT. HIS ANSWER WAS LOST AT SEA OR SOMETHING, BECAUSE I DIDN'T HEAR FROM HIM FOR MONTHS---IN FACT, UNTIL I HAD GIVEN UP AGAIN. HE TOLD ME TO WRITE TO YOU AND ASK IF YOU COULD USE ME. WHEN I RECEIVED YOUR LETTER, I WOUND UP MY BUSINESS, CAUGHT A PLANE AND HERE I AM.

"I'M MOSTLY A SALESMAN," HE ADDED, "BUT I GUESS SALESMEN AREN'T MUCH IN DEMAND IN THE ARMY, SO I'LL DO ANYTHING AT ALL WHERE I CAN BE HELPING MY COUNTRY."

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THE MAJOR TOLD HIM HE WOULD HAVE TO WAIT A FEW DAYS WHILE THE SERGEANT'S CHECK UP WAS MADE. TODD SAID HE WOULD CALL BACK, AND WENT OUT TO LOOK AT THE PYRAMIDS.

THE INVESTIGATION SHOWED THAT OSVALD KEITH TODD, BETTER KNOWN AS "TRADER HORN" TODD IN DURBAN, IS ONE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S MOST PROSPEROUS MERCHANTS. THE "LITTLE BUSINESS" INCLUDED SUCH VENTURES AS AN INVESTMENT IN A TRANSVAAL GOLD MINE RICH ENOUGH TO MAKE HIM A MILLIONAIRE.

SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, ALWAYS A KEEN CHARITY WORKER, HE HAS TURNED HIS ATTENTION TO WAR FUNDS. HE HAS RUN RED CROSS DRIVES AND HEADED SUBSCRIPTION LISTS FOR AMBULANCES FOR BLITZED LONDON. HE HAS ENTERTAINED AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS ON THEIR WAY ROUND THE CAPE TO THE MIDDLE EAST. HE HELPED ORGANISE THE VERSION AMONG AMERICANS IN SOUTH AFRICA OF AMERICA'S "BUNDLES FOR BRITAIN" -- PACKAGES FOR U.S. SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

BUT THE PRIZE ITEM IN HIS RECORD WAS A PERSONAL RECOMMENDATION

FROM FIELD MARSHAL SMUTS, THE SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER.

TODAY G.H. TODD---1ST LIEUTENANT TODD---IS STILL A SALESMAN, AND HE IS ALSO HELPING HIS COUNTRY. HE'S IN CHARGE OF ALL WAR BOND SALES TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR USE OF SATURDAY, MARCH 27. MOVED MARCH 25)

With U.S. Forces in Southern Tunisia, March 26-(Delayed)-(AP)-As breezily as if they belonged there, a vehicle full of German soldiers drove up the [redacted] Gabes-El Guetar road to within a few hundred yards of positions from which the Americans only a short time before had hurled back a nazi tank attack.

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"I don't know whether they were plain crazy or thought their tanks had gone farther than they actually got," said Capt. [redacted] Benjamin A.G. Fuller of Milton, [redacted] Mass., operations officer for an anti-tank unit.

"But when they jumped down from their vehicle [redacted] and started unlimbering a 37 millimeter gun we thought they were getting too fresh. We popped a shell at them and it swept the whole bunch off the road as if they had been caught in a big broom.

"Our second shot smacked squarely into the vehicle itself and set it on fire. That's not half bad shooting, considering they [redacted] were almost 500 yards away."

Captain Fuller, who made a two-day [redacted] trek through the mountains to escape the Germans in the Ousseltia valley battle last January and had several other narrow escapes, jumped into [redacted] a jeep and drove to the blazing vehicle.

He found five dead Germans and captured two survivors, hiding in a ditch.

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WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, MARCH 26-(DELAYED) (AP)-CHARLES N.MUNN, 22-YEAR-OLD LIEUTENANT OF 415 SOUTH THOMPSON ST., JACKSON, MICH., SAID TODAY HIS BATTERY OF FOUR 75-MILLIMETER GUNS HAD KNOCKED OUT NINE GERMAN TANKS, INCLUDING A 60-TON MARK VI, BEFORE A NAZI ARMORED WAVE SURROUNDED HIS UNIT, FORCING IT TO FALL BACK ON FOOT.

AS HE DESCRIBED THE PUNISHMENT HIS MEN TOOK IN THE HEROIC DEFENSE WHICH ENABLED UNITED STATES FORCES BEFORE NIGHTFALL ON MARCH 23 TO DRIVE THE GERMANS BACK ACROSS EL GUETAR VALLEY, THE LIEUTENANT SAID:

"THREE OF OUR GUNS HAD BEEN HIT OR WERE PUT OUT OF ACTION WHEN THE ORDER CAME FOR US TO GET OUT OR GET UNDER COVER UNTIL

DARKNESS. WE COULD NOT HOLD THEM OFF WITH ONE GUN, SO WE DESTROYED IT OURSELVES TO KEEP IT FROM FALLING INTO THEIR HANDS AND MADE OUR WAY BACK TO OUR LINES."

ADD ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--SECOND ADD SECOND LEAD TUNISIAN X X X COMMUNIQUE SAID.

GUNNERS ON THE FORTRESSES CREDITED WITH GETTING THE FOUR MESSERSCHMITTS WERE SERGEANT WESLEY W. SWALLOW OF WAUKEE, IOWA, TECHNICIAN FRED SLUKU OF OGDEN, UTAH, STAFF SERGEANT JOSEPH WHELAN OF SAN JOSE, CALIF., AND SERGEANT EARL MISLEY OF LONG BEACH, CALIF.

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ADD ADV. ANTN. AIRBASE, SOUTHERN TUNISIA

"THAT GUY JUST STRAGGLED BEHIND HIS FORMATION," A FIGHTER PILOT EXPLAINED. "WE THINK HE GOT PICKED OFF BY FLAK."

"WE HAD A GOOD DAY, BUT TOMORROW WE MAY NOT DO SO WELL," SAID MONYER, WHO HOLDS THE SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, THE AIR MEDAL AND CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALMS. "WE DON'T HAVE THIS SAME ELATION OVER OUR VICTORIES THAT WE USED TO HAVE. WE LOOK AT IT NOW ON A COLD MATTER-OF-FACT BASIS. OUR BUSINESS IS TO KILL OR BE KILLED, AND WE GO AT IT IN A BUSINESSLIKE WAY."

HIS GROUP IS MOST FAMOUS FOR ITS STARTLING VICTORY OF LAST JAN. 15, WHEN IT ROSE TO MEET 10 JUNKERS 88S ATTACKING ITS AIRPORT AND SMASHED EVERY ONE OF THEM DOWN IN FLAMES.

ADD New Delhi — NONYWA Raided

AS THE AIR STRUGGLE IN THE MAYU DISTRICT CONTINUED, OFFICIAL QUARTERS REVEALED DETAILS OF THE STIFF RESISTANCE OF JAPANESE GROUND FORCES IN THAT AREA WHICH HAS BOGGED DOWN SUCCESSIVE ALLIED ATTACKS FOR MORE THAN TWO MONTHS.

TWO JAPANESE KEY POSITIONS HAVE WITHSTOOD THREE MAJOR ASSAULTS,

Bo. 24-2421

Bo. 24-2421

THREE ARTILLERY BARRAGES AND AN ATTEMPT TO TUNNEL UNDER THEM WHICH WAS BLOCKED BY SOLID UNDERLYING ROCK.

A WAGON LOADED WITH 500 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES WAS ROLLED DOWN A HILL AND EXPLODED WITHIN 10 FEET OF THE UNDERGROUND FORTRESSES, BUT FAILED TO DESTROY THEM.

GUNS BROUGHT FORWARD AT NIGHT AND FIRED POINT-BLANK, APPARENTLY HAD NO EFFECT ON THE JAPANESE INSIDE.

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TWICE THE POSITIONS WERE RUSHED BY INFANTRY USING GRENADES, SMOKE BOMBS AND SUBMACHINE GUNS, BUT THEY GOT ONLY AS FAR AS THE FIRST ROOM OF THE DUG-OUT BEFORE BEING DRIVEN OUT BY GUNFIRE FROM A HOLE IN THE WALL LEADING TO THE SECOND ROOM.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVAL CRAFT TOOK UP THE SHELLING FROM THE SEA. THE RAF BOMBED THE STRONGHOLDS. BUT WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARED THE JAPANESE MACHINE GUNS BEGAN RATTLING AGAIN.

TO MAKE SURE THE RAF WAS HITTING THE MARK, THE BRITISH ARTILLERY LOBBED SMOKE SHELLS ON THE POSITIONS TO GIVE THE PLANES A BETTER TARGET, AND BOMBS WERE SEEN TO EXPLODE IN THE AREA OF THE TWO JAPANESE POSITIONS.

DURING THE BRITISH INFANTRY CHARGES, WHEN THE TOMMIES REACHED THE JAPANESE DUGOUTS AND CLIMBED ON TOP, OTHER NIPPONESE TROOPS DIRECTED MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE AT THE POSITIONS, MAKING IT SUICIDE FOR THE ATTACKERS TO REMAIN ANY LENGTH OF TIME AND TRY TO BREAK INTO THE STRONGHOLDS.

ADD US Bomber Base in India — Nicholson-Werner

OUR PLANE WAS HIT TWICE BY A JAPANESE MACHINE-GUNNER, BUT NONE OF US WAS INJURED. ONE BULLET MISSED OUR RADIO-GUNNER, STAFF SERGT. NORMAL GUYER, 26, OF KENNEWICK, WASH., BY SIX INCHES. IT DRILLED THROUGH THE LEFT SIDE OF THE PLANE, STRUCK THE SERGEANT'S ALUMINUM

CHAIR AND PARACHUTE AND WENT OUT THE RIGHT SIDE.

"IT SOUNDED LIKE SOMEONE BREAKING A BOTTLE," GUYER SAID. "I COULDN'T FIGURE OUT WHAT IT ACTUALLY WAS UNTIL I SAW THE HOLES. IT WAS TOO LATE THEN TO BE SCARED. I SURE CAME CLOSE TO GETTING A PURPLE HEART DECORATION."

THE OTHER BULLET STRUCK WITHIN A FOOT OF ONE OF OUR WAIST GUNNERS, STAFF SERGT. THOMAS TONER, 26, OF DERRY, PA.

"I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT IT WAS AT THE TIME AND I'M SURE GLAD I DIDN'T," TONER SAID.

BUT WE GAVE THEM MUCH MORE THAN WE RECEIVED. WE STRAFED MOTOR TRANSPORTS, SMALL BARGES, A HOUSEBOAT AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN CERTAIN VILLAGES TO AND FROM THE TARGET. A BRIDGE ALREADY PARTLY KNOCKED DOWN BY OUR BOMBS--AS BIG AS INDIAN COWS--MUST HAVE INCREASED THE JAPANESE ENGINEERS' PROBLEMS TREMENDOUSLY.

WE SAW VERY LITTLE MILITARY ACTIVITY ANYWHERE AND THERE WERE ABSOLUTELY NO BIG BOATS ON THE WATERS NEAR MANDALAY. IT WAS A THRILLING HIT-AND-RUN RAID.

SOME OF THE NOTES I SCRAWLED HASTILY:

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"11:30 A.M. SO LOW CAN SEE PEOPLE IN VILLAGE DIRECTLY BELOW RUN MADLY TO COVER.

"11:36 BELOW TREETOPS NOW AND GOING LIKE BAT OUT OF BROOKLYN--COWS RUNNING LIKE RABBITS ALL DIRECTIONS.

"11:40 BARELY OFF GROUND--EVERY GUN WE HAVE IS GIVING JAPS HELL.

"11:42 BOMBS AWAY--WE SO LOW HAVE TO LEAPFROG BRIDGE--BELLY OUR PLANE NEARLY SCRAPES TOP.

"11:43 JAPS FIRING MACHINEGUNS--BULLET JUST HIT US--THERE'S ANOTHER BUT WE ALL OK.

"11:50 CIRCLING NOW SEE CLOUD SMOKE LEAST THOUSAND FEET HIGH--GLAD WE HERE INSTEAD OF THERE.

"11:55 STILL AT TREE-TOP LEVEL BUT ALL IS QUIET BELOW--WE GOT AWAY WITH IT--IT'S GRAND GLORIOUS FEELING."

AS WE STARTED TO CLIMB FOR THE HOMEWARD FLIGHT OVER THE CHIN HILLS, NECRASON SHOUTED ABOVE THE ROAR OF THE FOUR ENGINES TO CO-PILOT LIEUT. WILLIS MCLOUGHLIN, 28, OF SEATTLE, AND ME: "THIS RIDE WOULD HAVE BEEN WORTH IT EVEN IF WE HAD NOT HIT ANYTHING."

NECRASON WAS GRADUATED FROM SWAVLEY PREP SCHOOL, MANASSAS, VA.; LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, PA., AND WEST POINT BEFORE ENTERING FLYING SCHOOL. HE HAS NOT SHOT DOWN ANY JAPANESE PLANES OVER BURMA BECAUSE HE HAS NOT SEEN ANY. HIS WIFE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER LIVE IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

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WERNER, WITH WHOM I FLEW OVER BANGKOK, PLAYED FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO WHERE HE STUDIED FORESTRY.

OTHERS IN NECRASON'S CREW WERE:

SECOND LIEUT. GUY SPOTTS, 23, WILLIAMS, PA., NAVIGATOR; STAFF SERGT. CARL PAAL, 21, ANTIGO, WIS., WAIST GUNNER; STAFF SERGT. FERDINAND KNECHTEL, 21, ELLWOOD CITY, PA., ENGINEER AND GUNNER; STAFF SERGT. JOSEPH WILLIA, 21, AUGUSTA, ARK., TAIL GUNNER, AND TECHNICAL SERGT. HENRY MCELDERRY, 23, ALLENTOWN, PA., BOMBARDIER.

THOSE IN WERNER'S CREW WERE:

LIEUT. DANIEL GRINNAN, 25, RICHMOND, VA., CO-PILOT; LIEUT. FRANCIS THOMPSON, 25, CHESTER, S.C., NAVIGATOR; MASTER SERGT. H.C. DARBY, 33, PLATTSBURG, N.Y., BOMBARDIER; STAFF SERGT. E.M. SALLEY, 22, HOUSTON, TEX., GUNNER; SERGT. J.A. REED, 28, PHILADELPHIA, GUNNER; SERGT. BERNARD BENNETT, 23, PERU, IND., GUNNER; SERGT. J.E. CRAIGIE, 26, WEST HAVEN, CONN., GUNNER, AND STAFF SERGT. A. SCOLAVINO, 22, PROVIDENCE, R.I., GUNNER.

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B36 (SE)

ADD-AM. Supply Depot in India

THE DEPOT CONSTRUCTION STARTED LAST YEAR AMID THE MONSOONS. CAPT.FRANCIS R.FEE, 33, OF TULSA, OKLA., QUARTERMASTER, SAID HE TRAVELED FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER BY RAFT AND FREQUENTLY FOUND WATER A FOOT DEEP UNDER HIS BED.

THIRTEEN NATIVE VILLAGES HAD TO BE REMOVED. THE INDIANS DIDN'T OBJECT BECAUSE THEY RECEIVED MONEY TO BUILD BETTER VILLAGES. BUT THEY BALKED AT CUTTING DOWN SACRED TREES, ONE OF WHICH THEY LEFT BETWEEN TWO RAILROAD TRACKS.

"IF YOU CUT DOWN TREES, YOU WILL BE HELPING TO WIN THE WAR," THE AMERICANS CONTENDED.

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THE INDIANS CLOSED THEIR EYES AND SWUNG THEIR AXES.

THE MEN IN THE MAINTENANCE SHOPS OVERHAUL APPROXIMATELY ONE-SIXTH OF ALL THE PLANES IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER.

IF THEY DON'T HAVE CERTAIN PARTS IN STOCK, THEY TURN OUT SUBSTITUTES ON MACHINES MADE IN PLACES SUCH AS PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, CORTLAND,N.Y., DAYTON, OHIO, SOUTHINGTON, CONN., AND DETROIT.

LIEUT.COL.GEORGE E.SCHAETZEL, 32, OF ALHAMBRA,CALIF., THE DEPOT TECHNICAL EXECUTIVE, SAID "MONSOONS WON'T AFFECT US MUCH BECAUSE WE BUILT THE DEPOT WITH MONSOONS IN MIND."

OTHER KEY OFFICERS OF THE DEPOT INCLUDE CAPT.CLYDE J.HALL, 41, OF TISHOMINGO, OKLA., ADMINISTRATIVE EXECUTIVE; CAPT.STUARD H.PETERSEN, 45, OF MINNEAPOLIS, SECURITY; CAPT.HOWARD H.LOCK, 29, LOCKHART,TEXAS, AIR FORCE SUPPLY; MAJOR ROY H.CANTRELL, 40, DALLAS, TEXAS, SURGEON; MAJOR DAVID T.STAFFORD, 44, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, ADMINISTRATOR INSPECTOR; MAJOR VERARD A.GRANT, 50, SAN FRANCISCO, OPERATIONS; CAPT. EARL B.VAN BLARCOM, 34, BOSSIER CITY,LA.; FINANCES; MAJOR CHARLES W. YORKES, 44, MAPLEWOOD,N.J., ATC CONTROL; LIEUT.FREDERICK H.LEVENHAGEN, 26, BLOOMFIELD,N.J., CONSTRUCTION AND PETROLEUM SUPPLY; CAPT.WILLIAM R. GALLANT, 45, EASTPORT, MAINE, SIGNALS; CAPT.JOHN W.CLEGG,JR., 34, PHILADELPHIA, CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICER.

WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA, MARCH 25-(DELAYED)-(AP) FIRST LIEUT.PAUL BELL OF (122 ALTADENA DRIVE) PITTSBURGH HAS JOINED THE GROWING MEMBERSHIP OF THE "WALKERS' CLUB"--A GROUP OF FIGHTER PILOTS WHO HAVE WALKED BACK FROM COMBAT MISSIONS.

BELL'S PLANE WAS DISABLED BY JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHILE HE WAS STRAFING HANGARS AT KENGTUNG IN NORTHEASTERN BURMA FEB. 26. HE WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT AFTER NURSING HIS PLANE PART OF THE WAY BACK AND DROPPED INTO THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA OF CHINA'S YUNNAN PROVINCE.

"I SLEPT OUT TWO NIGHTS AND THEN ON THE FOURTH DAY MET SOME CHINESE SOLDIERS, WHO ACTED AS GUIDES," BELL SAID. "THEY SALVAGED THE MACHINEGUNS FROM THE WRECKED PLANE.

"SKIRTING A HIGH RIDGE TO GET AROUND THE MOUNTAIN I COULD HEAR OCCASIONAL SHOUTS FROM THE DIRECTION OF JAPANESE TERRITORY. I WALKED ABOUT TWO WEEKS AND THEN WAS GIVEN A HORSE, BUT THE COUNTRY WAS SO STEEP IN PLACES THE SOLDIERS CARRIED ME IN A SEDAN CHAIR MADE OF BAMBOO.

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"WHEN I REACHED A VILLAGE WHERE I COULD COMMUNICATE WITH MY BASE, ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO FLY ME BACK. CAPT.JAMES PROCTOR OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS, PICKED ME UP AT AN IMPROVISED AIRFIELD."

WITH AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA, MARCH 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT. COL.BRUCE HOLLOWAY OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., A FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDER, AND CAPT.JOHN LOMBARD OF IONIA, MICH., SQUADRON COMMANDER, WERE

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TODAY FOR SHOOTING DOWN FIVE ENEMY PLANES. CAPT.LOMBARD ALSO RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART FOR HEAD WOUNDS, RECEIVED WHILE SHOOTING DOWN A JAPANESE NIGHT BOMBER.

CAPT.DALLAS CLINGER OF ETNA, WYOMING, A FIGHTER PILOT, WAS AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART FOR A SLIGHT WOUND SUFFERED DURING AN INTERCEPTION MISSION.

CHUNGKING, MARCH 27-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK RETURNED TO THE CAPITAL TODAY AFTER A 12-DAY ABSENCE.

THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID THE GENERALISSIMO VISITED KWEIYANG AND OTHER DISTRICTS IN KWEICHOW PROVINCE AND WAS IMPRESSED WITH THE GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS, PARTICULARLY RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, MARCH 28-(AP)-AUSTRALIANS SET THEIR CLOCKS BACK ONE HOUR AT 2 A.M. TODAY AS THE NATION SWITCHED FROM SUMMER DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME TO STANDARD TIME.

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(advance) allied hea..quarters in north africa, sunday, AUSTRALIA

march 28 (ap)-- two wisconsin infantrymen who routed out a japanese ambush on the buna trail, and two massachusetts infantrymen who displayed leadership and skill in construction of a tank bridge near buna village were awarded silver stars today by lieut. gen. robert l. eichelberger.

they are technician fourth grade homer d. mcgettigan of darlington, wis., and corp. frank h. reese of milwaukee; sergt. murdock e. macpherson of quincy, mass., and technician fourth grade irving m. lawrence of bedford, mass.

mcgettigan and reese won the award for "gallantry in action" near sinemi plantation nov. 18. they, together with another enlisted man, "with utter disregard for their own personal safety volunteered to accomplish a mission which consisted of locating an enemy ambush reported to be 1,500 yards from their unit area on the proposed route of advance of the unit the following day.

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"the three non-commissioned officers skillfully avoid enemy outposts by utilizing a narrow path through the swamp, located the ambush containing machine-guns on both sides of the plantation. they approached within 25 yards of the position, and placed a volley of hand weapon fire on it so successfully that there was no return fire. they then returned to their own unit which, when it approached the position the following day, found that the ambush had been completely evacuated of enemy troops."

macpherson and lawrence won the awards for construction of a

tank bridge between the new and old airstrips near buna village.

"although under heavy enemy machine-gun and rifle fire from enemy positions, macpherson and lawrence with utter disregard for their own personal safety remained at their posts on the bridge until their task was completed.

ADD MOTIVEDED -
ONE STEP TO HALT THE TRAFFIC IS A PLAN TO CANCEL THE LICENSES OF SOME IMPORTERS WHO SOLD BIG QUANTITIES OF AMERICAN GOODS THAT THEY KNEW WOULD BE SENT TO ARGENTINA.

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT ARGENTINA'S LARGER MARKET AND RESTRICTED IMPORTS COMBINED TO INTENSIFY THE DEMAND FOR SOME ARTICLES AND RAISED PRICES TO SUCH LEVELS THAT THE SMUGGLING TRADE WAS HIGHLY PROFITABLE.

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BY JOHN F.LLOYD

SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE SHY SMILE THAT HAS WON VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A.WALLACE IMMEDIATE APPLAUSE IN ALL OF THE COUNTRIES HE HAS VISITED ON HIS SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR BROUGHT A THUNDERING OVATION FROM CHILEANS AS THE UNITED STATES VICE PRESIDENT SWUNG INTO HIS 10-DAY OFFICIAL GOOD WILL VISIT HERE.

THE VICE PRESIDENT WON FURTHER ACCLAIM BY HIS UNHESITATING USE OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE, IN WHICH HE BECOMES MORE ADEPT WITH THE PRACTICE THAT THE TOUR IS AFFORDING HIM.

THE VISIT STARTS OFFICIALLY TODAY WITH A FORMAL CALL ON PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS AND WALLACE WILL ADDRESS A PLENARY SESSION OF CONGRESS THIS EVENING.

30.24-2425

30.24-2425

HIS WELCOME HERE YESTERDAY PRODUCED THE GREATEST OVATION YET TENDERED HIM ON HIS TOUR. TENS OF THOUSANDS ROARED THEIR GREETINGS AT THE AIRPORT AS PRESIDENT RIOS CLASPED HIM IN A TYPICAL LATIN EMBRACE AND A BAND PLAYED THE ANTHEMS OF THE NATIONS.

CROWDS OF WORKERS CLUSTERED ABOUT HISTORIC ROSS MANSION, THE VICE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE DURING HIS STAY HERE, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR AND THEIR CHEERS FINALLY OBLIGED HIM TO APPEAR ON THE BALCONY.

LATIN-AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND NORTH AMERICAN OBSERVERS SAID THAT WALLACE'S TRIP THUS FAR IS A GREAT SUCCESS -- PROBABLY GREATER THAN WAS ORIGINALLY HOPED.

HIS SIMPLE MANNER AND DIRECT APPROACH, AND HIS UNHESITATING DISCUSSION OF OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS ARE AMONG THE THINGS BRINGING APPROVAL.

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AT ALL POINTS ALONG THE ROUTE HE WAS GREETED BY LOCAL MILITARY GARRISONS AND PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS. THERE WERE FIVE SUCH STOPS FRIDAY ON HIS FLIGHT FROM LIMA, PERU.

IN EACH CASE THE VICE PRESIDENT REVIEWED TROOPS AND DISCUSSED REGIONAL PROBLEMS, NOTABLY AGRICULTURE, WITH OFFICIALS.

AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS CONSTANTLY BESIEGE HIM AND HE OBLIGES, ALTHOUGH THE CROWDS HAVE PRESSED ABOUT HIM MUCH AS THOUGH HE WERE A FILM STAR.

AFTER HIS 10 DAY TOUR OF CHILE'S MINING AND AGRICULTURE CENTERS, HE WILL VISIT BOLIVIA, PERU, ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA. HE HAS STOPPED OVERNIGHT INFORMALLY IN PERU AND COLOMBIA ON HIS WAY SOUTH.

WALLACE CALLED HIS RECEPTION HERE "A SYMBOL OF THE FORCE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY SHARED ALIKE FROM LEFT TO RIGHTISTS."

HE WAS ASKED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WHAT CHILE COULD DO MOST

EFFECTIVELY TO HELP WIN THE WAR AND REPLIED "IT IS NOT UP TO ME TO TELL CHILE WHAT TO DO."

IN ANSWER TO ANOTHER QUESTION, HOWEVER, HE SUGGESTED THAT CHILE COULD INCREASE ITS OUTPUT OF COPPER AND NITRATE.

ONE QUESTION ADDRESSED TO HIM WAS: "ONCE THE WAR IS OVER DO YOU BELIEVE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO TIGHTEN THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC BONDS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS?"

"IT IS NECESSARY, BUT QUIEN SABE (WHO KNOWS) IF IT CAN BE ACHIEVED," WALLACE REPLIED WITH A SHRUG.

AMONG THE PARADERS WHO STREAMED BY THE ROSS MANSION, NOW A MILITARY CLUB, WERE MANY COMMUNISTS WITH BANNERS WHICH READ "NO AID FOR FRANCO AND HITLER" AND WHICH CALLED FOR THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT TO OPEN RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WALLACE

BY JOHN LLOYD

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SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE CENTURY-OLD DREAM OF TRUE PAN-AMERICANISM ADVANCED A STEP FURTHER TODAY WITH THE UNPRECEDENTED SPECTACLE OF THE SECOND HIGHEST ELECTIVE OFFICIAL OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSING A CHILEAN CONGRESS IN THE LANGUAGE OF SPAIN, AND DOING SUCH AN EXCELLENT JOB OF IT THAT IT BROUGHT A PROLONGED OVATION FROM HIS LISTENERS.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY A.WALLACE'S SPEECH WAS SHORT, BUT HE DELIVERED IT FLAWLESSLY AT A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS CALLED ESPECIALLY TO GREET HIM, ASSERTING THAT TODAY MANKIND IS IN FULL REVOLUTION TO ACHIEVE FREEDOM FROM POVERTY, CREATE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD AND ABOLISH THE PRESENT SIGNIFICANCE OF FRONTIERS.

WALLACE ENTERED THE CHAMBER AT 6 P.M. TO POLITE APPLAUSE FROM GOVERNMENT AND CHURCH OFFICIALS AND 500 SPECTATORS, AND LEFT 30 MINUTES LATER AMID DEAFENING APPLAUSE TESTIFYING TO THE POPULARITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ENVOY WHO CAME HERE TO KNOW CHILE BETTER.

SENATE PRESIDENT FLORENCIO DURAN BERNALES WELCOMED WALLACE, DESCRIBING HIM AS "AN ILLUSTRIOUS CITIZEN OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS LAND OF WASHINGTON AND ROOSEVELT."

HE SAID "YOUR VISIT HAS SIGNIFICANCE EXCEEDING ORDINARY FORMALITIES" BECAUSE "YOU HAVE HELPED FORGE THE DOCTRINE OF EQUALITY AMONG SISTER REPUBLICS, REMOVING OLD FEARS AND SUSPICIONS AND BRINGING FORTH A NEW FAITH IN FRIENDSHIP."

HE DECLARED THAT CHILE ADHERED TO THE FOUR FREEDOMS, AND THAT WALLACE ON THIS TRIP WOULD FIND THE CONTINENT FULL OF DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT AND EAGER TO TRANSLATE THAT SPIRIT INTO ACHIEVEMENTS ON BEHALF OF DEMOCRACY. HE ALSO TERMED WALLACE THE HERALD OF A NEW SOCIAL-ECONOMIC-POLITICAL ERA WITH WHICH THE PROMISE OF 1789 (DATE THE U.S.CONSTITUTION TOOK AFFECT) IS BEING FULFILLED THROUGHOUT THE CONTINENT.

THE SENATE PRESIDENT COMPARED WALLACE WITH WOODROW WILSON AND WILLIAM JAMES AS SOCIAL PHILOSOPHERS CONTRIBUTING TO A NEW AMERICAN CONCEPT OF LIFE.

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IN HIS FIRST X X X 2ND GRAF PREV.

E.M.CASTRO, OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN BRAZIL IS THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHER-WAR CORRESPONDENT AUTHORIZED BY THE BRAZILIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND THE FIRST NEWSPAPERMAN TO OBTAIN PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH AND INTERVIEW GERMAN WAR PRISONERS NOW HELD IN NORTH-EASTERN BRAZIL.

BY E.M.CASTRO

(PASSED BY BRAZILIAN MILITARY CENSOR)

30.24-2427

30.24-2427

A CITY IN NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL, MARCH 27-(AP)-SIXTY-TWO GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ARE HELD HERE, HEALTHY AND QUITE HAPPY. THE TALL, BLOND, BLUE-EYED MEN FORMED THE CREW OF A GERMAN RAIDER WHICH THEY SCUTTLED WHEN INTERCEPTED BETWEEN AFRICA AND BRAZIL.

STILL WEARING THEIR OWN UNIFORMS, CAPS AND INSIGNIA, THE PRISONERS USE SHORTS BECAUSE OF THE HEAT.

"THE ONLY THING FROM WHICH WE SUFFER IS THE CLIMATE," THEY TOLD ME.

BY COINCIDENCE, ON THE NIGHT OF THE SAME DAY THAT I INTERVIEWED THE PRISONERS, I MET THREE YOUNG AMERICAN SAILORS WHO TOOK PART IN THE SAME NAVAL ACTION.

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THEY SAID THEY WOULD NEVER FORGET THAT DAY. THEY SAW THE PROW OF THE GERMAN SHIP POINTING SKYWARD, WITH THE CREWMEN STRUGGLING IN THE WATER OR ROWING TOWARD THE AMERICAN WARSHIP IN LIFEBOATS.

WHEN THE FIRST ONES WERE TAKEN ABOARD, THE GERMANS REFUSED TO TALK. THE AMERICAN SAILORS SAID THE GERMANS BELIEVED THEY WERE ABOARD A BRITISH SHIP, AND THAT THEY HAD BEEN TOLD BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES THAT THE BRITISH EXECUTED PRISONERS AFTER OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM THEM. THE AMERICAN SAILORS SAID THIS WAS CLEARLY ATTEMPTED BY THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES TO FRIGHTEN THE MEN INTO KEEPING THEIR MOUTHS SHUT IF CAPTURED.

FROM MY VISIT TO THE PRISONERS I GOT THE IMPRESSION THAT THEY DID NOT WANT TO FIGHT, BUT HAD BEEN OBLIGED TO.

ONE OF THEM SAID "THE GERMAN PEOPLE DID NOT WANT WAR. I DO NOT KNOW AND DON'T WISH TO DISCUSS WHO CAUSED IT."

ANOTHER SAID "THERE WILL BE NO WINNERS IN THIS WAR."

A THIRD DECLARED THAT "THE GERMANS DID NOT WANT TO FIGHT THE DEMOCRACIES. THEY MERELY WANTED TO EXTERMINATE COMMUNISM FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH."

AMONG THE PRISONERS--WHOSE AGES VARY BETWEEN 16 AND 50 YEARS WITH THE MAJORITY IN THEIR EARLY TWENTIES--ONE DOCTOR STOOD OUT. HE APPARENTLY WAS THE POLITICAL DELEGATE OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM ABOARD THE SHIP, AND EVEN TODAY DOMINATES ALL HIS COMPANIONS INCLUDING THE CAPTAIN.

HE HAS LEARNED TO SPEAK PORTUGUESE, BUT WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT GERMAN POLITICS ANSWERED, "ONLY OUR FUEHRER IS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE SUCH DECLARATIONS."

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THE PRISONERS WERE RELUCTANT TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED, APPARENTLY FEARING REPRISALS BY THE GESTAPO AGAINST THEIR FAMILIES.

AS THEIR SPOKESMAN THE DOCTOR SAID, "WE HAVE NO COMPLAINT HERE. WE HAVE GOOD FOOD, GOOD TREATMENT, AND LIMITED FREEDOM. THE HEAT TROUBLES US BUT WE GET SUFFICIENT MEDICAL ASSISTANCE."

MANY OF THE MEN ARE LEARNING PORTUGUESE IN CLASSES CONDUCTED BY THE DOCTOR IN WHICH THEY READ LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, FAMILIARIZING THEMSELVES WITH WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

SOME PREVIOUSLY WORKED ON GERMAN SHIPS ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN RUN. THE COMMANDER SAID HE HAD BEEN IN THIS SAME LOCALITY IN NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL IN 1925 AND HAD ALSO VISITED OTHER PORTS AS FAR SOUTH AS BUENOS AIRES.

THE FIRST OFFICER, WHOM I FOUND WASHING HIS OWN CLOTHES, TOLD ME IN ENGLISH: "THE WAR WILL END INSIDE ONE YEAR." LIKE ALL OTHERS, HE WAS ANXIOUS TO RETURN HOME, FROM WHICH HE HAD HAD NO NEWS IN FOUR MONTHS.

THE PRISONERS WERE GIVEN PENCIL AND PAPER ONCE A WEEK TO WRITE TO THEIR FAMILIES, BUT THEY SAID NO WORD HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM HOME, WHICH MADE THEM BELIEVE THAT THE GERMAN CENSOR MAY HAVE SEIZED THEIR

CORRESPONDENCE.

I ASKED ONE OF THE OFFICERS WHERE THE SHIP WAS BOUND FOR WHEN IT SAILED. HE SAID "WE DEPARTED WITHOUT ORDERS WHICH WE RECEIVED ONLY WHEN ON THE HIGH SEAS."

THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS WERE SEPARATED FROM THE SEAMEN'S. THE CAMP WAS STRONGLY GUARDED. ALL THE MEN WERE SUN-TANNED AND IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION. EVERY AFTERNOON THEY MUST TAKE A SUNBATH AT WHICH TIME THEY PLAY SPORTS, BUT THEY ASKED ME TO HELP THEM GET BOXING GLOVES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 27-(AP)-- POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY HAD SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY TRIBUNAL CERTAIN CHARGES AGAINST ARTILLERY CAPT. TULIO REGIS DO NASCIMENTO, AMONG THEM A CHARGE THAT HE WAS PLANNING TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES TO OBTAIN MILITARY INFORMATION FOR THE AXIS.

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THE POLICE SAID NASCIMENTO HAD OBTAINED SUPPORT OF THE U. S. EMBASSY FOR HIS VISIT, BUT THAT THE TRIP WAS CANCELLED WHEN THE EMBASSY PICKED UP A MESSAGE SENT TO GERMANY BY AN ALLEGED SPY, ADOLF ENGELS, REQUESTING $3,000 FOR NASCIMENTO'S EXPENSES.

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NASCIMENTO, THE AUTHORITIES ADDED, ADMITTED THAT HE HAD FREQUENTED PRO-NAZI CIRCLES HERE, BUT DECLARED HE WAS SEEKING INFORMATION TO TURN OVER TO THE BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES.

NEWSPRINT

OTTAWA, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE CANADIAN WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD AND THE UNITED STATES WAR PRODUCTION BOARD HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONTINUED EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ABOUT PULPWOOD SUPPLIES.

THIS ARRANGEMENT WAS EXPECTED TO OBVIATE SUCH SITUATIONS AS DEVELOPED IN FEBRUARY, WHEN THE WPB IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED THAT A FURTHER CUT IN NEWSPRINT CONSUMPTION, NOT TO EXCEED 10 PER CENT, WAS SLATED FOR APRIL 1.

THIS WAS WITHDRAWN FEB. 20, AFTER CANADIAN PAPER MANUFACTURERS HAD REPORTED THAT THE WINTER WOOD CUT WAS BETTER THAN EXPECTED, AND THE CANADIAN INDUSTRY, SUPPLYING ABOUT 75 PERCENT OF U.S. NEWSPRINT REQUIREMENTS, WAS ABLE TO MEET DEMANDS AT THE CURRENT RATE.

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IN ANNOUNCING THE CONTINUED EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION, DONALD GORDON, HEAD OF THE DOMINION PRICES BOARD, SAID:

"IN VIEW OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN FUTURE SUPPLIES FOR NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES, I FEEL THAT I SHOULD ANNOUNCE THAT THESE DISCUSSIONS WILL GO FORWARD AND SHOULD STATE THAT FUTURE POLICY CAN BE DETERMINED ONLY AFTER THESE DISCUSSIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE LIGHT OF ACTUAL SUPPLY CONDITIONS AS THEY DEVELOP."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A MEETING WAS HELD RECENTLY IN MONTREAL BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN OFFICIALS TO LAY PLANS FOR THE UTILIZATION OF PULPWOOD RESOURCES, AND LATER MEETINGS WILL CONSIDER PRODUCTION FIGURES AS THEY BECOME AVAILABLE FOR THE FIRST THREE OR FOUR MONTHS OF THE YEAR. AFTER

3.24- 2429

3024-2429

WHICH JOINT PLANS FOR FURTHER ACTION, IF ANY, WILL BE FORMULATED.

THE SHIFTS IN THE PICTURE, AS INDICATED IN REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, HAVE PROMPTED CRITICISM FROM NEWSPRINT CONSUMERS. THE TEXAS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION IN A LETTER TO DONALD M.NELSON, WPB CHAIRMAN, AND PRENTISS BROWN, PRICE ADMINISTRATOR IN WASHINGTON, MARCH 12, SAID:

"NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS HAVE BEEN KEPT IN A STATE OF CONFUSION BECAUSE OF A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF STATEMENTS EMANATING FROM THE PULP AND PAPER BRANCH OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD."

NEW YORK, MARCH 27-(AP)-- ACCUSED OF "ACTIVE

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RESISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT," A HIGH OFFICIAL OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, IDENTIFIED ONLY AS EMBASSY COUNCILLOR VON SCHELIA, HAS BEEN EXECUTED, THE LONDON RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

"THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS EXECUTION WAS NOT PUBLISHED IN GERMANY," THE BROADCAST SAID, AND IT DID NOT EXPLAIN THE BASIS FOR THE ACCUSATION AGAINST SCHELIA.

SCHELIA WAS executed A CLOSE FRIEND OF THE LATE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO MADRID, HANS VON M MOLTKE, WHO DIED IN MADRID MONDAY, AND WORKED WITH HIM IN TURKEY, AND IN WARSAW IN 1931. UNTIL RECENTLY HE HAD WORKED INTHE OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

NEW YORK, MARCH 27-(AP)-GERMAN AND JAPANESE BROADCASTS CROSSED TODAY, WITH THE GERMANS DESCRIBING THE RECENT RUSSO-JAPANESE FISHING AGREEMENT AS FAILING "TO SATISFY" THE JAPANESE WHILE TOKYO WAS HAILING THE AGREEMENT AS A SUCCESS.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE AGREEMENT "FAILED TO SATISFY THE JAPANESE PUBLIC," AND SAID THE FACT THAT THE AGREEMENTS HAVE SINCE 1936 BEEN SETTLED BY A MODUS VIVENDI LASTING FOR 12 MONTHS "IS UNBEARABLE TO JAPANESE NATIONAL FEELING, AND IS CREATING INNUMERABLE DIFFICULTIES FOR THE JAPANESE FISHING INDUSTRY, WHICH EVERY YEAR ANEW MUST CONDUCT DIFFICULT AND PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS ON THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS LAID DOWN."

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BUT THE JAPANESE RADIO, IN A BROADCAST ALSO RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WAS MEANWHILE DECLARING THAT THE TOKYO PAPERS "THIS MORNING WERE UNANIMOUS IN EDITORIALLY WELCOMING THE SIGNATURE OF THE SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERY MODUS VIVENDI AS INDICATING THE SINCERITY OF BOTH NATIONS TO ABIDE BY THE SPIRIT AND LETTER OF THE SOVIET-JAPANESE NEUTRALITY AGREEMENT."

ADD UPDATED BERLIN RAID

THE SMASH AT BERLIN FOLLOWED BY 24 HOURS A RAID BY THE RAF FRIDAY NIGHT ON DUISBERG ON THE RHINE, EUROPE'S LARGEST INLAND PORT, IN WHICH THE AIR MINISTRY SAID FOUR BOMBERS WERE LOST.

THE BRITISH HAVE MADE NEARLY 60 RAIDS ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL, THE LAST DEVASTATING BLOW BEING DEALT MARCH 1.

SUBSEQUENT REPORTS SAID THAT AT LEAST 1,000 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 30,000 LEFT HOMELESS.

A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH EARLIER SAID THAT TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN

THE SWEDISH CAPITAL AND BERLIN HAD BEEN CUT BETWEEN 10 AND 11:30 P.M.

THIS SUGGESTED THAT THE ATTACK WAS NOT A BRIEF ONE.

MEANTIME PARIS DISPATCHES TO MADRID PAPERS INDICATED THE GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN THEIR SUPPORT FROM JACQUES DORIOT, LEADER OF THE COL-LABORATIONIST FRENCH POPULAR PARTY, BECAUSE THIS FORMER FRENCH COMMUNIST WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF FRENCH LEFT-ISTS IN THE RANKS OF THE FASCIST PARTY HE FORMED AFTER THE GERMAN VICTORY.

MADRID PAPERS SAID DORIOT HAD LEFT FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND THAT THE GERMANS HAD HOPED THAT HIS FOLLOWING WOULD SWING TO MARCEL DEAT'S "SINGLE PARTY," ALSO A FASCIST GROUP.

THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED TODAY IN NEW YORK BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID PETAIN HAD AGAIN DEFINED HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY IN A STATEMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF "THE FRIENDS OF THE MARSHAL.") MAR 28 1943

("ONE FACT DOMINATES EVERYTHING," BERLIN QUOTED THE MARSHAL. "WE HAVE BEEN DEFEATED. COOPERATION IS A NECESSITY. I HAVE ENTERED COMMITMENTS PLEDGING MY WORD AND I WILL KEEP MY WORD.")

(REFERRING TO GIRAUD'S RECENT ANNULMENT OF THE DECREES OF VICHY AS APPLIED TO FRENCH AFRICA, PETAIN DECLARED FRANCE'S DOOM WOULD BE SEALED SOONER OR LATER IF MEN LIKE GIRAUD SHOULD EVER BE REESTABLISHED IN POWER IN FRANCE.)

(HE SAID GIRAUD HAD RESTORED ALL THOSE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH HAD RUINED FRANCE ALMOST COMPLETELY.)

A PARIS RADIO BROADCASTER COMMENTING ON THE MINISTERIAL SHAKEUP SAID SOME OF THE CHANGES OBVIOUSLY WERE DICTATED "BY THE DESIRE OF REBUILDING, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, A NEW NAVY AND A NEW AIR FORCE."

THE IMPLICATION WAS THAT THESE FORCES WOULD SERVE HITLER.

AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

MAR 28 1943

RENEWAL OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE FISHING PACT, WHEREBY THE JAPS ACQUIRE SORELY NEEDED RIGHTS TO TAKE FISH IN CERTAIN SOVIET WATERS, SHOULD SERVE AS A POINTED REMINDER THAT SENTINMENT ISN'T LIKELY TO OVERRULE PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE MAKING OF WAR -- OR OF PEACE.

THAT ISN'T PECULIAR TO RUSSIA AND JAPAN. IT'S EQUALLY TRUE OF SHANGRI LA AND UTOPIA.

THIS BUSINESS OF THE PRACTICAL VERSUS SENTIMENT IS WORTH BEARING IN MIND AS WE LOOK FORWARD TO POST-WAR READJUSTMENTS -- THE FIERY QUES-TION OF BOUNDARIES, FOR INSTANCE. THAT'S JUST SO WE WON'T BE GRIEVOUSLY DISAPPOINTED IF THE NEW LINES AREN'T WHOLLY ALTRUISTIC.

IT'S SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED ALSO BY THOSE WHO'VE BEEN GAMBLING THAT THE REDS WILL JOIN THE ALLIES IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AFTER HITLER HAS BEEN DISPOSED OF. MAYBE THE RUSSIANS WILL DO EXACTLY THAT -- BUT DON'T BET YOUR SHIRT ON IT. THE MUSCOVITES ARE NOTHING IF NOT PRACTICAL.

THIS ARTICLE ISN'T MEANT TO BE CYNICAL.' DURING MY RECENT TRIP ABROAD I FOUND ALL THE ALLIED COUNTRIES AND THEIR FRIENDS SHOOTING FOR HIGH IDEALS -- WHICH IS AS SHOULD BE. WE SHALL ACHIEVE A LOT OF THEM, TOO. BUT SO-CALLED PRACTICAL (NASTY WORD, THAT) CONSIDERATIONS WILL KEEP US FROM SOME AMBITIONS, AND IT'S WELL THAT WE RECOGNIZE THIS AND TRY TO DEAL WITH THE HANDICAPS AS WE GO ALONG. UNDOUBTEDLY EVERY

ALLIED NATION WILL HAVE SOME "PRACTICAL" PROBLEMS TO MEET.

THE RUSSO-JAP FISHING PACT IS A PRACTICAL MATTER. IT MAY SEEM ANOMALOUS THAT THE REDS SHOULD FIGHT THE EUROPEAN AXIS WITH THE RIGHT HAND, AND AT THE SAME TIME AID THE ASIATIC BRANCH WITH THE LEFT. STILL, THERE'S NOTHING VERY STRANGE ABOUT IT. OBVIOUSLY NEITHER RUSSIA NOR JAPAN WANTS WAR WITH THE OTHER AT THIS MOMENT, FOR EACH ALREADY HAS ALL IT CAN HANDLE COMFORTABLY. AND NIPPON HAS TO HAVE THOSE FISH TO KEEP HUNGER FROM ITS BIG POPULATION.

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ACTUALLY, OF COURSE, MOSCOW AND TOKYO SIGNED A FIVE-YEAR NEUTRALITY AND FRIENDSHIP PACT TWO YEARS AGO. THIS PROVIDES AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT EACH WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL IN CASE ONE OF THE SIGNATORIES IS THE "OBJECT OF MILITARY ACTION ON THE PART OF ONE OR SEVERAL POWRS."

SO FAR AS THE SANCTITY OF THIS PACT IS CONCERNED, MOSCOW NATURALLY KNOWS FULL WELL THAT JAPAN'S WORD HASN'T THE VALUE OF A PUNCTURED TOY BALLOON. ANY TIME IT SERVES THEIR PURPOSE THE JAPANESE WILL FOLLOW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THEIR ALLY, HERR HITLER, WHO ATTACKED RUSSIA AFTER HAVING SIGNED THE RUSSO-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT OF AUGUST 23, 1939, A WEEK BEFORE THE NAZIS LAUNCHED THE SECOND WORLD CONFLICT.

HOWEVER, WHILE THE REDS AREN'T ANXIOUS TO WAGE WAR IN BOTH EUROPE AND ASIA AT THE SAME TIME, THE JAPS WILL BE VERY DARING IF THEY TRY TO DO A PEARL HARBOR ON THE RUSSIANS.

30 24-2431

ALLIED OFFENSIVE GAINS MOMENTUM, CLIMAX SEEN NEAR

Montgomery's Forces Seize El Hamma, Narrow Axis Escape Corridor.

FIRST ARMY ADVANCES

Von Arnim's Troops Driven Back in Fierce Fighting at Djebel Aboid.

PATTON SURPRISES FOE

Thrust Toward Coast Catches Enemy Unprepared, Little Opposition Met.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 28—(AP) A British desert column outflanking the Mareth line was only 15 miles short of trapping Marshal Rommel's fortification troops tonight, while in central Tunisia United States forces swept into Fondouk to mount a third American threat to smash Marshal Rommel should he elect to flee northward along the coast.

At last the big Allied offensive was almost in full motion, and events appeared to be moving toward a climax.

[A DNB dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said German troops had evacuated positions in northern Tunisia after coming under flanking fire from British artillery. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, also reported that American trops yesterday occupied an important height in the Maknassy sector "threatening to open a flank of the German defensive system," but declared that German forces recaptured the height last night. A gap made by the British Eighth Army yesterday south of El Hamma was declared to have been closed by counter-attacking Axis troops.]

A communique disclosed that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's desert troops who raced around the Mareth line had fought their way into the outskirts of El Hamma, 20 miles from the Axis coastal pivot of Gabes behind the Mareth positions.

A report saying they were only 15 miles from closing the Axis escape corridor out of the Mareth line suggested the British were on the eastern or coastal side of the town where the communique said the battle still is raging.

Montgomery's Forces Advance

General Montgomery's troops also gained frontally against the Mareth line, and the British First army in northern Tunisia also advanced.

In the center General Patton's U. S. troops took Fondouk above the American salient already held in the Maknassy and El Guetaria pass sectors. All three of these columns were poised for breakthroughs to the sea to cut off Marshal Rommel from Axis forces in the North.

A fourth threat to the Axis coastal belt was a French advance across the Ousseltia valley north of the Fondouk sector.

The British First army smashed back the Germans of Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim in the Djebel Aboid sector some 30 miles southwest of Bizerte and gained their objectives despite strong enemy resistance, the communique said.

The new thrust by General Patton's American forces, which apparently caught the enemy by surprise, sprang early yesterday from the little village of Hadjeb el Aioun, 40 miles southwest of the holy city of Kairouan.

The striking force of infantry marched almost 20 miles through a haze of dust and mist, meeting only light opposition from enemy mortars, machine-guns, and artillery. Before midday the Americans had overrun their first objective and by night had cleared the enemy from Fondouk, on the coastal side of Tunisia's Grand Dorsal mountains and 52 miles across the flat coastal plain from Sousse.

French patrols have advanced to the slopes of the heights east of the Ousseltia plain northwest of Kairouan without important enemy opposition, a French communique announced, while to the south, desert camel troops "occupied Sabria and Douz, which command Kebili on the southern shore of the salt lake," seventy-two miles due west of Mareth village.

Douz is eighteen miles south of Kebili, and Sabria lies twenty-eight miles southwest of Kebili.

On Outskirts of El Hamma

The Eighth army desert column fought its way 10 miles yesterday to reach the outskirts of El Hamma, site of an important Axis air base, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

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Ground troops had been aided by nearly a week of intensive Allied air raids on Big Nazi armored concentrations near El Hamma, which Marshal Rommel had planned to employ to stave off just such an outflanking movement as that which now threatened almost hourly to trap him fore and aft in the Mareth fortifications and knock out his supply port of Gabes.

General Montgomery, mixing his tactics like a smart quarterback when near the goal line, attacked the Mareth line itself from a new direction — south of the Mareth road—and his battle-hardened veterans gained ground and rounded up prisoners. There were no further reports from the Wadi Zigzaou sector, between the coastal road and the sea, where General Montgomery's initial advance a week ago was largely wiped out by enemy counterattacks.

Competent observers said the breaks at last were going in favor of the British and American forces, which gained valuable strategic advantages after a week of some of the fiercest fighting Africa has ever seen.

In addition to being threatened with severance from Axis forces in northern Tunisia both by the new American drive toward Sousse and the British thrust at Gabes, Marshal Rommel was menaced by American forces in El Guetaria pass and in the Maknassy area, 30 to 40 miles from the sea in the south central sector.

Important Axis Airbase

Kairouan, toward which General Patton's infantrymen were fighting their way, is a Moslem holy city where the Germans have built one of their most important Tunisian air bases. From Kairouan the

Berlin Fires Rage After Heaviest Raid; A.E.F. Takes Fondouk, British Advance; Japanese Fleet Driven Off in Aleutians

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road continues 32 miles northeast to Sousse, the enemy's third largest supply port in Tunisia.

The desert khamseen, an enervating wind from the south which raises thick sandstorms, has been going full blast in southern Tunisia for eight days, but has not prevented the Allies' western desert air force from dealing steady punishment to the enemy.

P-40 fighter-bombers attacked objectives at Gabes yesterday, destroying two Junkers 88S and one Messerschmitt 210 in aerial combats for the loss of two Allied ships. Hurri-bombers escorted by Spitfires attacked enemy machine-gun positions northeast of Maknassy, where the American advance toward the coast has been terporarily blocked, and also damaged railway rolling stock at Mezzouna.

In a brilliantly successful defense of Allied shipping off the Algerian coast, R.A.F. Spitfires and Hurricanes yesterday shot down six enemy bombers and torpedo bombers without themselves suffering a loss.

Steady Aerial Assaults

Medium and heavy bombers struck repeatedly at enemy installations and concentrations throughout the Gabes-El Hamma area. One bomber saw a large fire and swept within 50 feet of the ground to machine-gun enemy personnel trying to put it out.

The attacks by the Western Desert Air Force which assisted the Eighth army's desert column to bypass the Mareth line and break through to El Hamma were praised by General Montgomery as "support that has never to my knowledge been achieved before."

A congratulatory message from General Montgomery to the air force commander, Air Vice Marshal Harry Broadhurst, was released today along with an official report of the aerial onslaught which smashed the Nazi tank and motor concentrations.

General Montgomery's message specifically referred to the air action Friday when, for two and a half hours in the late afternoon, three big attacks by fighter-escorted light bombers and seven bombing and strafing attacks by large formations of fighter-bombers and fighters were launched at enemy positions south of El Hamma.

100 Axis Vehicles Destroyed

The official report said it was conservatively estimated that between 80 and 100 enemy vehicles were destroyed in the onslaught and another 200 damaged. By nightfall the enemy forces were in retreat and British troops had broken through the formerly strong positions. Jammed with fleeing enemy transport, the road north to El Hamma, was then strafed intensively.

Earlier in the week, answering direct appeals from the army, low-flying Allied aircraft knocked out 23 or more tanks in the El Hamma area in three days. But these preliminary attacks were eclipsed by Friday's concentration of aircraft over the area and the blows surpassed even those delivered during the battle of El Alamein in Egypt.

U.S. Bombers Sink 9 Ships Damage 60 Off Tunisia

Unified U. S. and R. A. F. Units Smash Luftwaffe Airfields

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 28 (AP).—The air battle in southern Tunisia has been waged by the Western Desert Air Force and the North-West Africa Air Force, which together constitute the North African Tactical Air Force under British Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham.

The Tunisian air battle focused its raids principally on Luftwaffe airfields, but also effectively supported American ground troops in the battle of the Guetaria Pass. The Western Desert air men battered the Mareth and Hamma positions while the Luftwaffe was warding off blows elsewhere.

In both of these arms of Coningham's command, British and American squadrons fly against the same targets.

Lieutenant General Carl A. Spaatz, who is over Coningham and has not only the North African Tactical Air Force, but also the North African Strategical Air Force as components of his command, established a new record of destruction with the latter air force in the last week.

Spaatz's Flying Fortresses, Marauders and Mitchells of the Strategic Air Force, dropped 16,496 bombs on enemy targets in seven days, sank nine ships in convoy or in harbors and badly damaged sixty others.

A Fortress raid on March 22 on Palermo, Sicily, was the biggest single feat. An ammunition ship and two other vessels were sunk in the harbor basin, two others were destroyed at the quay and several smaller craft were thrown up on land. Four vessels were destroyed in raids on the three following days on Bizerte, Ferryville and Sousse, in Tunisia.

U. S. Infantrymen Trek 20 Miles to Holy City

Military Rewards in Occupying Kairouan Are Objective

of Hot, Dusty March.

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

WITH U. S. FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, March 27—(Delays)—(AP) By truck and afoot, United States infantrymen marched 20 miles from Hadjeb El Aioun today along the ancient route to the holy city of Kairouan, seven visits to which the Moslems reckon as the equivalent of one pilgrimage to Mecca.

Rather than the religious benefits accuring from the trek to the second most holy Mohammedan city, the soldiers were interested in the military rewards in occupying the area used for months by the Nazis as a key rail and road center and springboard for some of the heaviest air attacks against the Allies.

(Allied headquarters announced Sunday that American forces had captured Fonduok, southwest of Kairouan).

Third in 10 Days

The attack was the third launched in 10 days by the American forces, who previously tightened a noose on German and Italian units to the south by a successful drive beyond Maknassy and a spectacular smash through Axis hill positions east of El Guetar.

A hot spring sun gave the sweating riflemen more trouble than the relatively meager enemy mortar, machine-gun, and artillery fire along the historic Kairouan road and their progress was more limited by the weight of the packs on their backs than by shot and shell.

Driving up front we met a half-track named "Hoboken Hobo," outside of Hadjeb El Aiouan and the radio operator told us that "everything is okay ahead, but we ran into 15 or 20 enemy vehicles in a cactus patch on our right flank and we are rooting them out."

Farther up we came across a sight which remains the most moving of the war—long parallel columns marching silently forward through swirling, yellow dust clouds to battle. As an ambulance came back carrying wounded soldiers the long line of men moved aside to give it room without even a glance.

Mortar Fire Intensified

As our jeep neared the front, Sergt. Folmer Weddum, 27, of Elk Horn, Ia., told us that mortar fire "is beginning to give us some trouble. I thought once they were going to get me and Sergt. Richard Ballard of Clinton, Ia."

"An ambulance driver just told us an interesting story," Deddum continued. "A Ger... ahead shot two American soldie... One told the driver he wasn't so mad at being wounded himself but he wasn't going to let any German shoot up his buddy, so he emptied his rifle into the German, practically blowing his chest out."

The two sergeants drove forward with a companion, Private Melvin Downey, 22, of Clarion, Ia.

Plodded For Mile

Dismounting from the jeep, Pierre Huss (I.N.S. correspondent) and I plodded more than a mile to reach a ridge from which we could see the farthest advanced elements in the plains below, only two miles from the French village of Fondouk.

Across the road reinforcements being brought up dived to the ground when an Axis machine-gun opened up, but its chattering soon was silenced.

A cluster of five Axis shells burst in a white cloud behind them, but none was hit. American artillery began laying down a systematic barrage on the hills to the right, from which had come some bothersome small arms fire, and shells searching for foxholes of Axis infantrymen climbed the slopes as if on an escalator.

Turning back from the ridge one could still see the scattered form of American doughboys advancing through the dusk and murk of mist and wind-blown sand.

12 Wooden Crosses

The way back led past 12 crude wooden crosses on which had been lettered in pencil the names of French soldiers who died earlier in the campaign, trying to keep these hills from the Axis.

On a stone marker which read, "Kairouan 43 kilometers," sat Medical Private Gordon July, 24, of Spring Valley, Minn., looking across the fields patched with the gold of tiny yellow flowers and the foamy white of sweet smelling alfa grass.

"Just waiting for an ambulance which went forward to pick up six casualties," he said. "With the exception of a fellow who was hit in the hand with a shell splinter, they are the only casualties our particular unit had all day. That's the way we want it. This is one business in which we don't like to have many customers."

FASTER MAIL FOR TROOPS IN EGYPT IS PLANNED

CAIRO, Egypt, March 28—(AP) Brig. Gen. Clayton S. Adams, director of the U. S. Army postal service, arrived today to confer with Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of U. S. forces in the Middle East, and Brig. Gen. R. W. Crawford, chief of the Services of Supply here, on the means of improving the postal service.

General Adams said mail was flown to the Middle East faster than to any other war theater in the world, but he urged more liberal use of V-mail as a space conservation measure.

Plays Music at Front

U. S. Gun Crew in Tunisia Has Own Orchestra, Also Fells Planes

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, March 28 (AP).—Corporal Salvatore Piccitto, twenty-three years old, of Paterson, N. J., is vocalist and guitar player with an anti-aircraft half-trac crew which saw action on the Guetar front.

The crew has its own orchestra and takes its instruments right up to the front lines, Corporal Donald Layton, twenty-three, of Pittsburgh, the bull-fiddle player, said.

But it does more than give concerts. During the Guetar battle, its .50-caliber twin machine guns were credited with knocking down two German airplanes.

Russians Repel Weak Nazi Jabs At Donets Line

Take 7 Towns in Smolensk Area, but Mud Still Puts Break on Soviet Armor

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 29 (Monday).—Russian troops smashed diminishing German efforts to force their Donets River line east of Kharkov in the Ukraine and scored local gains on the central front, Moscow announced today, while the German high command said its troops had recaptured Sevsk in a Red Army salient below Bryansk.

The regular midnight Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor at London said there were no substantial changes on the long front, but that one German infantry company was destroyed in the Chuguyev sector, twenty-two miles southeast of Kharkov, in an attempt to cross to the east bank of the northern Donets.

In another sector, where the Germans had driven a wedge into Russian positions to occupy the outskirts of a village, a Red Army counter-attack killed 300 Nazis and pinched off the wedge, the communique said.

Two hundred Germans on reconnaissance in the Belgorod sector fifty miles above Nazi-held Kharkov also were killed by one Soviet unit, it said.

The Russians did not confirm the fall of Sevsk, which is 170 miles northwest of Kharkov and at the end of a Russian salient driven west of Kursk. For weeks the Russians in that area had threatened to sever the Bryansk-Kiev railway, which is only twenty miles from Sevsk.

The Germans said the town fell after a bitter house-to-house fight lasting several days.

In the central front drive toward Smolensk Soviet troops for some time have been hampered by spring thaws which bogged down armored equipment and even wagons.

The midnight communique said several hundred Germans were killed in yesterday's fighting on this front, but termed these battles of minor importance. The Russian noon communique yesterday said seven more villages had been seized, however, and the Russians last were reported only about thirty-two miles northeast of Smolensk.

For two days now the Soviet communiques have said no essential changes were made on the front, and there were many indications that muddy roads would curtail military operations for some time.

The German radio, however, said Sunday night in a broadcast that "the decrease of large-scale operations in the east cannot veil the fact that new heavy struggles are to be expected in the immediate future," and suggested the Germans were preparing new blows.

It seemed evident that the Red Army was reluctant to give up its offensive toward Smolensk, in the lower reaches of the Kuban in the Caucasus and in the northwest, but the American Army jeep was one of the few machines able to maneuver under present conditions, with trucks, tanks and even wagons stuck in the mud.

The spring sun was bringing better flying weather, but flying fields were adversely affected.

The seven villages captured in the Smolensk salient were taken by forces driving south of Bely toward the Vyazma-Smolensk railway. There were a few other sharp engagements in which a company of German infantry was exterminated in one action and forty killed or captured in another, but the communique said Soviet troops there were mainly engaged in reconnaissance and consolidation of their positions.

In the Belgorod area northeast of Kharkov and on the upper Donets, the situation again appeared to be thoroughly in hand, with the Russians announcing the repulse of another enemy attack in which 100 Germans were killed and three German tanks disabled, and the routing of another motorized column in which twenty trucks and several self-propelled guns were destroyed.

The Russians appeared to be holding the positions they had won in this sector two days ago. They were also holding an important hill in the Chuguyev sector, where the Germans had attacked repeatedly.

A dispatch to the Russian Army newspaper "Red Star" from the Kuban front said German resistance was increasing as the Russians penetrated westward toward the Black Sea naval base of Novorossick and the Kerch Strait. Although the Russians had broken through strong fortifications in the Krimskaya district and south of Slavyanskaya, only sixteen and thirty-eight miles respectively northeast of Novorossisk, the Russian armies still were forced to fight through swamp lands, rice fields and a network of flooded streams.

Aside from the weather, the Germans' heavy losses in recent weeks on the southern front may have had something to do with slackening of their operations.

Tass, official news agency, said the Germans in four days of fighting from March 19 to 23 lost 140 tanks, seventy-two guns and 8,000 soldiers killed in the area north of Zhizdra, thirty-two miles north of Bryansk. The Russians said they had held their positions at Zhizdra despite heavy German assaults.

These losses, Tass said, were in addition to 20,000 Germans killed and 5,000 captured in the Orel area during a Russian offensive beginning late in January. Soviet losses during the same period of offensive operations were 8,620 killed and wounded, Tass said.

In the Smolensk area the slow progress made it evident that the Russians were reaching the core of a densely fortified belt. "Red Star" said these positions had been prepared for a long time and that the Germans were clinging to them tenaciously.

The Red Army was believed to be stronger in experience and equipment than last spring, when it was forced to halt by the thaws, and it has succeeded in clearing 286 miles of railway between Moscow and Velikie Luki which might be of immense aid in operations north of the Smolensk salient.

30.24-2433

London, March 28 (AP)—A German attempt to push across the northern Donets river north of Chuguev in the Kharkov area has been beaten back and a Nazi wedge driven into Soviet positions on another sector has been wiped out, the Russians announced tonight in their midnight communique.

A company of Germans attempting to ford the Donets was wiped out, said the war bulletin as recorded by the Soviet monitor, and a Soviet counter-attack restored Russian positions in the sector where the German advance had carried to the outskirts of a village. About 300 Germans were reported killed in the latter engagement.

To the north, on the Smolensk front, there were battles of local importance, the communique said, and a forest area was cleared of German invaders.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 28—Stubbornly fighting to maintain its offensive, the Red army smashed resistance and captured seven more villages in the Smolensk salient west of Moscow, the Soviet Information Bureau announced today.

Campaining, however, was becoming more difficult as a result of advancing spring, and elsewhere on the long front operations dwindled.

The days of real Russian mud have arrived with the Red army apparently having checked the Germans' comeback offensive along the northern Donets front in the south and beaten back every effort of the invaders to recross that barrier.

[The German high command communique, recorded by the Associated Press, claimed the capture of Sevsk, eighty miles south of Bryansk, where a Soviet spearhead had made its deepest penetration toward the Dnieper in the area between Kursk and Orel, but said the front was quiet elsewhere. Sevsk was captured in bitter house-to-house fighting of several days by tanks and grenadiers, the communique said.]

"No Important Changes"

For the first time in many months the Soviet communique carried the significant phrase, "no important changes occurred at the front."

There were many indications that the weather conditions of icy slush, swollen streams and muddy, slippery roads might have an important effect on military operations for some time.

Moscow Paises N. Y. Nurse

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP).—Vera Badina, thirty years old, a New York-born stretcher bearer, was praised posthumously in a dispatch to the Communist party newspaper "Pravda" today for her decision to die rather than be captured. The dispatch said Miss Badina, whom it described as a comely brunette, shot herself when a German thrust threatened to envelop the trench in which she was serving.

Lauds Reds' Gifts to Army

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP).—Announcing in the army newspaper "Red Star" that public donations to the Red Army totaled several billion rubles, President Mikhail I. Kalinin said today that "the patriotic war has become the chief and probably at present the only purpose of the Soviet people, and we will be victorious."

U. S. PLANES FOLLOW WITH RAID ON ROUEN

MAR 29 1943

British Take Up Round-The-Clock Schedule, Attacking Rotterdam

Flyers Tell Of Concentrated Fires Raging In Reich Capital

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 28—Hundreds of RAF bombers unloaded nearly 900 tons o fexplosive and incendiary bombs upon Berlin last night in their heaviest raid against the German capital, and heavy squadrons of the Eighth United States Army Air Force struck by daylight today at the railway yards of Rouen, in northwestern France.

Waves of Britain's big Lancasters, Halifaxes and Stirlings made the assault upon Berlin, which had not recovered from a heavily destructive raid March 1 that was only slightly less in intensity than last night's.

One U. S. Borber Missing

In an apparent renewal of day-and-night bombing in Europe, which had been curtailed recently by unfavorable weather, the United States bombers struck across the Channel at Rouen, forty-five miles within France and a key rail center supplying Nazi coastal defenders.

"Bombing results were good," said a United States Army headquarters communique.

One United States bomber and four supporting Allied fighters were reported missing after the raid on Rouen, which had been blasted twice before in March by American and Royal Air Force bombers.

Turn Attack On Rotterdam

The RAF took up the Allied round-the-clock aerial offensive later today with a light bomber attack on shipbuilding yards at Rotterdam, big German-held Netherlands port on the North Sea.

Venturas of the British bomber command, escorted by fighters, carried out this thrust, and an authoritative announcement said all the planes returned.

One Royal Canadian Air Force pilot, returning from the raid on Berlin, reported the glow of concentrated fires was plainly visible through the clouds 150 miles from the target.

Sergt. A. T. Bowlby, of Middleton, N. S., called the bombing a "beautiful show," and said:

"I saw one terrifically big explosion and a fire that sent smoke 10,000 feet high."

59th Raid On Berlin

The latest Berlin raid was the sixth this year and the fifty-ninth of the war and the Air Ministry said the total of explosives was about double the quantity dumped by the Germans in their heaviest assault on London.

Nine RAF bombers were lost on the 1,200-mile round trip to Berlin, the Air Ministry reported. That was a small price to pay if the destruction was anything like that in the March 1 raid, which Stockholm correspondents said left fires blazing fo rthree days, killed perhaps 2,000 persons, left 30,000 homeless and destroyed 700 buildings.

[The German high command, in a communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said the raiders penetrated the greater Berlin area, causing fires in residential sections, destroying public buildings and "places of culture," and causing losses among the civilian population.]

Braced For Reprisals

London expected and braced for immediate reprisals from the German air force, but counted on the powerful anti-aircraft barrage and fighter protection to turn back any bombers.

The RAF's large-scale raid on the Berlin target showed a growing confidence in British ability to meet German air power on better than equal terms because of the virtual certainty that retaliatory would be made against London.

The Air Ministry announcement of the latest raid said clear weather made the targets in Berlin plainly visible and added: "The bombing was concentrated." However, it did not detail the areas under specific attack.

(The British radio, in a French-language broadcast to Europe today, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and reported by the OWI, said *Aftonbladet* had reported the German Air Ministry headquarters in Berlin was hit in the March 1 raid and 300 of its offices were destroyed with documents, papers and drawings.)

Bothered By Lights

Crews back from the Berlin attack reported that nearly 200 searchlights tried to pick up the bombers, making them dodge and weave out of the beams and causing more trouble than the moderate barrage of anti-aircraft fire, the Air Ministry said.

Few Nazi fighters were in the air because of bad weather at the start, and continuous cloud belts were encountered on the trip to Berlin. A low cloud hung over the city when the attack began, but the skies cleared in the midst of the raid.

The crews said they could make out the River Spree and other prominent landmarks.

Fires Both Sides Of River

Large fires were reported left burning on both sides of the Spree. Despite clouds and the haze of smoke, fires could be seen by the returning crews from the German coast nearly 200 miles away.

Two terrific explosions were reported, and a "great number of 4,000-pounders were dropped," the Air Ministry announcement said. One Lancaster was thrown upward 500 feet when its 8,000-pounder went off.

One pilot reported that the Berlin defenses "seem to have died down just for the few minutes we were making our bombing run."

As usual, the defenses outside of Berlin were the heaviest, the crews said. Flak ripped a two-foot-square hole in the wing of one Halifax and damaged two of its propellers, but the plane went on to bomb the German capital.

An RCAF pilot from Chicago who declined the use of his name "for fear of worrying my family," guided his bomber over the target and back to its home base, although it had been badly shot up by flak.

"We were hit by heavy flak on the way to the target," he said. "The controls were partly shot away and there were holes in the port wing and tail. We went on and bombed Berlin anyway. Over Denmark on the way home our port outer motor caught fire and we went into a spin for 10,000 feet.

"We put out the fire and prepared to ditch. All escape hatches were opened and an SOS sent out. I couldn't see hope of getting home, but managed to stooge back with three motors and only part use of the controls."

Berlin Churned Into Fire, Reports U.S. Bombardier

MAR 29 1943

'Gave the Huns Bad Case of Indigestion,' Says Maj. S.Y. Bartlett.

LONDON, March 28 — (AP) R.A.F. bombers churned all of Berlin into flame and destruction in their biggest assault on the Nazi capital last night, leaving fires visible 120 miles away, Major S. Y. Bartlett of the U. S. Army Air Force, who went along as an observer-supernumerary bombardier in a Lancaster crew, said tonight.

"We got there with the first hundred bombers and were the last to leave. When we were 120 miles on the return trip you could still see the red hot glow of Berlin burning," said Major Bartlett, former Hollywood movie writer who was the first American army officer to participate in a raid on the German capital. SIDNEY S.

"That 900-ton dose of bombs gave the Hun a bad case of indigestion; they really got sick to their belly," he declared.

Hit Target Squarely

Major Bartlett, who released his plane's 4,000-pound "cookie" squarely on the target, gave his bombardier's-view account at U. S. Army headquarters. At his side was his wife, actress Ellen Drew, who is over here on an entertainment tour of army bases.

"When we first got there, a series of fires was burning and soon our blockbusters were cascading right down the lane.

"The flak came in spurts, with Jerry apparently taking pot shots between dives to the cellar.

"We saw three bursts that formed a swastika. Somebody commented over the intercom: 'This is a hell of a time to try to convert us.'

"Meanwhile, the fires below built up and built up; usually they are spotty, but not in this raid—it was one hell's brew of solid flame.

"We got over at 11:10, bombed at 11:19, and stooged around until 11:30."

Skies Cleared Over Berlin

"The weather on the way over was bad all the way," Major Bartlett said, "and then the most astounding thing happened. Twenty-five or 30 miles out some magic hand tore away the clouds and there was Berlin.

"Outward bound one of our motors quit and then a second one went out on the way back. But we had got back about half hours after the

While making the bombing run, Major Bartlett said, the sergeant-bombardier cautioned him: "'Major this is my favorite target and if you miss I'll throw you out without benefit of a bombsight.'

"We didn't miss," Major Bartlett said. "Afterwards he called out to see if I still had the bomb release button.

"'Yes,' I replied, "for I had taken off my gloves and the thing had frozen to my hand

Major Bartlett concluded that this was his first trip to Berlin, but not his last.

Said his wife: "I'm all for it, for we all have a job to do. I didn't know this time where he was going, but I had a kind of premonition."

Raid on Berlin Smashed Plants On City's Edge

Stockholm Reports Center of Capital Got Off Easily; Defense Barrages Heavy

STOCKHOLM, March 28 (AP).—The British heavy bombing raid on Berlin last night was concentrated on the outskirts of the German capital, where many of the city's great war industries are located, and left central Berlin practically undamaged, the newspaper "Aftonbladet" said today.

In a dispatch from Berlin, the newspaper said that last night's raid was "as large as the gigantic attack" which the Royal Air Force aimed at the heart of the Nazi capital on March 1 and lasted twice as long, but the damage did not cover so wide an area.

The R. A. F. struck last night in two waves, the dispatch said. The first sirens sounded at 10 p. m., catching many Berliners in restaurants.

The outer and the inner belts of anti-aircraft guns which girdle Berlin put up one of the most furious barrages the capital has yet seen, the "Aftonbladet" said.

It was asserted officially at Berlin that the first wave of bombers failed to penetrate the outer defenses, but the second group forced its way into the city, the account added. The sky was lit by a roaring fire in one outer district.

A British four-motored bomber crashed and burned in Sweden near Ulricehamn after unloading its bombs on Berlin and being chased from its homeward course by night fighters. The crew of seven parachuted to safety.

The "Essener National Zeitung," for the first time, has published an official death toll of 630 in the Allied raids on Essen on March 5 and 12, copies of the newspaper received here today revealed. Of these, 461 deaths occurred in the first attack. The newspaper said five Germans and three foreigners were executed for looting after the raids.

Netherlands Sub Sinks Japanese Supply Ship

MAR 29 1943

London, March 28 (AP)—A Netherlands submarine operating in the Far East after service off Norway and in the Mediterranean has sunk a 4,000-ton Japanese supply ship, the Netherlands Admiralty announced today.

The submarine, commanded by Commander F. J. Van Dulm, was officially credited with destruction of a total of more than 20,000 tons of German, Italian and Japanese. The date of the latest sinking was not reported.

14 Germans Reported Killed By Norwegians

London, March 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast today a report of the Soviet Information Bureau that Norwegian patriots had "routed the headquarters of a Hitlerite

organization" near Oslo, killing fourteen Nazis including the head of the organization.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet radio monitor, said a large amount of building material and six trucks were destroyed.

AXIS PATROL VESSEL BLOWN UP IN NORTH SEA

LONDON, March 28—(AP) Light British naval forces blew up an Axis patrol vessel off the Dutch coast early today and damaged another severely in a brush with four enemy vessels, an Admiralty communique said.

The British forces suffered "very slight superficial damage and two minor casualties," the announcement said.

23 KILLED IN CRASH OF AUSTRALIAN PLANE

LONDON, Monday, March 29 — AP) Reuters reported today from Melbourne that 23 members of the Allied armed forces, including two United States Army officers, had been killed Saturday in the crash of an Australian army transport plane near Brisbane.

The dispatch did not identify any of those aboard the plane.

DSM Presented Posthumously To British Brigadier

London, March 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of United States forces in the European theater, presented the Distinguished Service Medal, posthumously, today to Brig. Gen. Vivian Dykes, formerly British Secretary in Washington to the combined chiefs of staffs.

Dykes was killed on active service in January. The medal was awarded in the name of President Roosevelt.

The citation said "his sympathetic understanding of American problems and aims, his broad knowlegde and experience of British military procedure and his great organizational ability contributed in an important measure to the expeditious establisment of the organization of the combined chiefs of staff on a sound basis."

Mrs. Winifred Dykes, widow of the 44-year-old brigidier, received the citation at her home at Camberley, Surrey.

O.W.I. and B.B.C. to Join In Radio War on Europe

British to Beam American Programs to Continent

LONDON, March 28 (AP).—A big radio "offensive," in which Office of War Information programs originating in New York will be rebroadcast each week to the Continent by the British Broadcasting Corporation, was announced tonight.

There will be morning and evening broadcasts in virtually every European tongue, which will be transmitted on many frequencies of long wave, medium wave and short wave.

The broadcasts will be transmitted by special facilities from O. W. I. New York studios to B. B. C. studios in Great Britain, and rebroadcast instantaneously.

Included will be ten broadcasts weekly in Finnish and daily programs in Portuguese. Broadcasts to Spain, Bulgaria and Hungary will begin later, it was stated.

Parkersburg Officer Awarded Flying Cross

London, March 28 (AP)—Pilot Officer Jack P. Berry, of Parkersburg, W. Va., has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "outstanding leadership and determination in operational flying" for the Royal Canadian Air Force.

His citation said he made a successful daylight bomibng attack on Germany's Ruhr district under difficult circumstances and last July pressed home an attack on Dusseldorf after his rear gunner had shot down a night fighter.

MAR 29 1943

SOLDIERS WANT BASEBALL NEWS

Fred Corcoran Reports Boys In England Want Majors To Continue

Prefer Sports Figures To Camp Shows For Entertainment

By JOHN COLBURN
[By the Associated Press]

London, March 28—American soldiers in Great Britain want the major leagues to play a complete baseball season this year.

That's the overwhelming consensus of an informal survey made of thousands of men in United States camps by Fred Corcoran, of Boston, now with the Red Cross recreation division.

"Their favorite topic of conversation is sports," said Corcoran, on leave of absence as tournament manager for the Professional Golf Association.

Soldier Argumcnts

"They're still arguing about what caused the 1942 collapse of the Brooklyn Dodgers. They want the major league races to continue so they can root these thousands of miles away for their favorite teams."

Stars and Stripes, daily army publication for American soldiers, keeps them posted on all of the important sports news from the States and Corcoran said the sports page is the paper's most popular feature

Corcoran conducts a sports quiz at American camps throughout great Britain and he reports that next to baseball, boxing ranks second in interest.

"Everywhere you go the boys will want to discuss whether Jack Dempsey or Joe Louis was the better fighter," Corcoran added. "Boxing also is a popular sport among the soldiers over here, and some better-than-average fighters have been turned up by the inter-divi-

Want Sports Stars

sion championship matches.

"What these boys would really like for their camp shows is some outstanding sports personality like Dempsey; Bobby Jones, the grand-slam golfer; Babe Ruth, or some outstanding football or basket-ball coach.

"If someone like that could come over here and talk to these boys it would provide a tremendous lift in morale. Tehy talk and argue sports from morning until night; it's the most popular subject in the army camps today.

"The American football season has been over for three months now, but the soldiers from Texas still argue with those from the Western Conference area which teams were better. And the boys from the South and West Coast also get in on those arguments."

Sport not only is a conversational subject but a prime activity subject in all American camps.

Baseball teams already have seen action, aided by a premature British spring, and a highly successful winter season of basket ball, boxing and wrestling has just been completed.

TROUSER CUFF BAN REMAINS

Government Turns "Thumbs Down" On Tailors' Plea To Rescind Order

Trade Holds Men Spurn Utility Styles And Restrictions Save No Cloth

MAR 29 1943

[By The Associated Press]

London, March 28—"Thumbs down and turnups" was the Government's answer to the latest plea of tailors for lifting the ban on trouser cuffs.

Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, replying to representations from various organizations of tailors, said the Government was sticking to its decision that trousers must remain cuffless.

The trade said that men spurn utility styles and that the restrictions save no cloth.

Ban Held Meaningless

The Custom Tailors' Guild sent an 1,800-word letter to the Board of Trade quoting figures purporting to show that the ban on double-breasted coats is meaningless because more cloth could be saved by making such a coat without a vest, which regulations permit.

Cotton: The trade was slack due to the fact that control placed only a few orders for cloth for utility styles. Most private buyers have exhausted quotas and the trade expects that for the next few weeks only odd lots and unforeseen urgent requirements will be offered.

In yarns, orders for twist and weft for utility cloth provided some activity and there was continued pressure on coarse and low-medium twists. There were some purchases of American counts for utility trade but for the most part business in yarns was "scrappy."

Rayon Yarns In Demand

Rayon: Limitations on production made it difficult for the trade to meet demands of manufacturers who were clamoring for rayon yarns. According to the best estimates between one half and two thirds of production is going into the utility program. In filament qualities the supply was unable to keep up with the demand.

Wool: Allocations for the export market just released for the March to June period were small in most cases, although there was a fairly substantial ration for the Canadian market. The Canadian representative in Bradford will supervise the buying for Canada.

New business in weaving and hosiery yarns for the utility trade was described in Bradford as "moderate."

French Police Officers Slain

Three Reported Killed in Attack at Beuvry, One at St. Etienne

BERN, Switzerland, March 28 (AP).—A dispatch from Bethune, France, to the Lausanne "Tribune" said today that the small village of Beuvry was the scene of a daring attack by "terrorists" which cost the lives of three police officers, including the local police commissioner.

Britain Calls Up 90% Of Women Eligibles

MAR 29 1943

BRISTOL, England, March 27 (AP).—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said in a speech today that ninety out of every one hundred British women who are eligible to be called up—between the ages of eighteen and forty-one years—are in some kind of war service. Women in this classification, he said, are in the forces, munitions factories or other war-connected jobs.

"There is no country in the world," he said, with man power so organized, so mobilized and so utilized as in Britain."

Chinese Report Repulse Of Fresh Japanese Drive

Chungking, March 28 (AP)—The Chinese high command said today that a fresh Japanese drive in the southern province of Kwantung, apparently intended to remove the potential threat of China's army to the railway between Canton and Kowloon, was repulsed Thursday.

A second unsuccessful attack by the Japanese was reported in the communique, which said enemy forces March 19 attacked Chinese defense lines in southern Yunnan, apparently aiming at the town of Talo, whose capture would threaten Chinese strongholds near the Burma-French Indo-China border.

This threat was reported thwarted when a Japanese column that had forced a river crossing near Talo was "surrounded and subsequently annihilated."

Heavy Enemy Casualties

The communique said that, in this and other salients of the drive against Talo, the Japanese suffered heavy casualties and the loss of arms and ammunition.

Chinese forces made sories against the enemy base of Sinyang, in south Honan province, and killed or wounded 200 Japanese in street fighting here and in the town of Yuho to the northwest, before withdrawing to original positions.

Another Chinese-hit-and-run raiding column also was reported to have demolished enemy communications leading from Sinyang.

JAP ASSAULT IS BROKEN UP

MAR 29 1943

British Fighters Down Twelve Planes Attacking Advanced Burma Base

U. S. Tenth Air Force Raid Rangoon "With Telling Effect"

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, March 28—British fighter planes, guarding Allied advance positions toward the enemy-held peninsular port of Akyab, broke up a Japanese assault by air on Cox's Bazzar yesterday with the destruction of twelve attacking planes, a British communique said today.

The Japanese sent waves of planes against Allied installations in the Burmese port on the Bengal coast. Fighters shot down ten of the bombers and damaged many more of them, while anti-aircraft fire from gunners on the ground and on a steamer in the Naf river brought down the other two.

Four-motored Liberator bombers of the United States Tenth Air Force attacked Japanese installations near the central station in Rangoon "with telling effect" Friday night, an American communique said, and dropped bombs on the Mingaladon airfield and wharf area near-by.

All U. S. Planes Return

The American planes returned undamaged from this foray.

In the Japanese raid on Cox's Bazaar, which the British communique indicated was a major assault, only slight damage and few casualties were reported, and the British said their fighters escaped without loss or damage.

The RAF followed up the American attack on Rangoon with a bomber raid last night on the Japanese airdrome farther north at Toungoo, and the communique said all the planes returned safely from this attack.

British in India Seeking Rights for Hindu Women

Press Bill to Permit Them to Inherit Property

NEW DELHI, India, March 28 (AP).—British officials and modernized Hindus are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the Indian legislature in an effort to advance the emancipation of Hindu women another step.

They are confident of winning a fight to place before the final drafting committee a measure which in effect gives to women the right to inherit property on a status almost equal to that of men.

Orthodox Hindus have opposed the measure vigorously, using every type of argument, from a declaration that women cannot manage property to an assertion that the measure would uproot customs of 3,000 years and destroy the integrity of the Hindu social system.

If the modernists win in the preliminary fight tomorrow and Tuesday the measure will be brought before the Assembly in August for final action. The proposed legislation does not apply to Moslems, Indian Christians or other religious groups not governed by Hindu law.

3024-2435

Yank Bomber Pilot Describes Rangoon Battle With Zeros

Radio Operator, Celebrating His Birthday Aloft, Killed—7 Jap Planes Beaten Off

By LIEUT. JERRY C. GERMAN
As Told to Toby Wiant

United States Heavy Bomber Base. Somewhere in India (Delayed, A. P.)—We weathered a terrific ack-ack barrage over Rangoon the other day and then seven Jap Zeros jumped us.

We were last in the formation, and the Zeros came at us when we were on our bombing run.

They were below, above, behind and in front of us, blasting with everything they had.

One of their first bursts shot out one of our nose guns. Second Lieutenant William L. Deck, 23, of Waynesboro, Ga., bombardier, and Second Lieutenant Lewis T. Hagen, 23, of Ray, N. D., were up there, but escaped injury.

Killed On His Birthday

Another burst hit Staff Sergeant Owen E. Gladd, 29, of Long Island, radio operator who was celebrating his birthday by going on the mission. That boy sure had courage. After he was hit, he joked and smiled at me a few minutes before he died.

Although outnumbered greatly, we gave the Japs plenty to worry about. Sergt. Kenneth L. Stocker, 25, of Aberdeen, Wash., manning the tail turret, shot down the Zero that got Gladd. Staff Sergeant Eldred F. Christen, 28, of New Orleans, firing from the top turret, drove them off again and again.

Lieutenant German, 24-year-old heavy bomber pilot, left St. John's University at Collegeville, Minn., April, 1941, to join the United States Air Corps. He was ordered to Java in January, 1942,, but Java fell before he could get there. He proceeded to Africa and spent four months there before coming to the India theater.

Two Other Gunners Wounded

Two other gunners were wounded, but they're back on the job. Staff Sergeant Melvin J. Baker, 23, of Detroit, was knocked unconscious when hit in the head. Staff Sergeant Robert H. Dolph, 28, of Denver, was wounded in the leg, but continued to operate the side and bottom guns until the Japs left us.

Lieut. H. Ray Burkhart, 26, of Monte Vista, Col., did a great job of taking care of the injured, besides acting as copilot.

I escaped injury, but my worst moment in more than a year of foreign service came when the rudder controls jammed momentarily after a large portion of the rudder was shot off.

It was the first combat mission for the "Old Sack," our plane. I counted more than one hundred holes in her when I got back on the ground. She's back in service now, getting even with the Japs.

U.S. Flyers Fell 13 Enemy Craft In New Guinea

MAR 29 1943

12 Others Listed as 'Probables' in Raid on Oro Bay; Foe Sinks Small Ship

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, March 29 (Monday) (AP).—Japanese bombers raided Oro Bay on the east coast of New Guinea Sunday and sank a merchant ship, the Allied command announced today. Thirteen of the Japanese raiding planes were destroyed and twelve more were listed as "probables," a communique said.

"Forty enemy bombers, escorted by a strong formation of fighters, at mid-day attacked the (Oro Bay) area, sinking one small vessel and damaging another," the communique said. Casualties were light.

"In a series of brilliant interceptions our fighters broke the enemy formations, shooting twenty-five enemy aircraft out of action. "Our own air losses were extremely light."

Allied heavy bombers raided the Japanese airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, scoring direct hits on the runway, while medium units carried out a night harassing raid on Cape Gloucester, bombing and strafing enemy installations near the airdrome.

In the Aroe Islands medium bombers "executed low-level bombing and strafing attacks on the wharf area" in Dobo, "causing numerous fires in the buildings and warehouses near the jetty," the communique said.

Allied heavy bombers struck also at Madang, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, 350 miles northwest of Port Moresby, causing fires and explosions. At Finschhafen, medium bombers bombed and strafed the airdrome and the wharf area in a night attack, starting numerous fires.

"During the day one of our heavy bombers strafed two heavily laden motor barges up the coast, destroying both barges and their contents," the communique said.

Australia Puts Time Back

CANBERRA, Australia, March 28 (AP)—Australians set their clocks back one hour at 2 A. M. today as the nation switched from Summer daylight-saving time to standard time.

FOE TURNS BACK WEST AFTER FIGHT

MAR 29 1943

4 Cruisers, 4 Destroyers Engaged At Long Range By American Force

Aerial Blows Traded In South Pacific; Nipponese Bomb Canton Island

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 28—Shelling Japanese cruisers and destroyers at long range, American surface vessels in the North Pacific have halted, or at least diverted, an enemy force headed for the Aleutians.

The navy reported today the engagement—first surface exchange between ships in the Aleutians—was fought Friday in the murky weather which has concealed much of the operations there since the Japanese first established a base at Kiska near the western end of the island chain.

Battle Fought West Of Attu

Shell after shell whistled through the fog at the enemy force of two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo vessels. They were located and engaged by a light force of United States patrol craft just west of Attu, which is 200 miles west of Kiska.

Results were not reported, nor did the navy say whether the patrol craft were damaged in the long-range engagement, probably fought at a distance of from five to seven miles.

"When the engagement was broken off, the Japanese forces were observed heading westward," the navy's communique said.

Jap Strategy Discussed

However, that statement does not necessarily mean that the enemy force was driven back. In the maneuvers attendant upon sea battle, it was considered possible that the Japanese commander might have swung west to avoid a short-range encounter in which the cargo vessels could have been damaged.

Credence to that possibility was given by the size of the enemy force which accompanied only two cargo vessels. This indicated their cargoes were of exceptional value to the Japanese garrison at the bomb-battered Kiska base.

Planes, Parts Suspected

Possibilities were that the cargo consisted of planes or replacement parts for Japanese bombers and fighters damaged by the twenty-nine bombing raids bfy American flyers on Kiska in the last month.

Recent communiques, including one earlier today which told of the twenty-ninth bombing of Kiska, also on Friday, have rarely mentioned any Japanese aerial opposition. Also mention of anti-aircraft fire from the Kiska base has been infrequent recently.

The war in the Pacific took another new turn with the report of a raid by two Japanese planes on the United States base on Canton Island in the mid-Pacific area. Only light damage was inflicteColumn 2) said, giving no addition[illegible] on the attack.

Canton A Coral Atoll

Canton, in the Phoenix Island group 1,600 miles southwest of Honolulu, is a coral atoll, which forms a triangular land-locked lagoon—a perfect setting for a seaplane base. It is only about 700 miles north of the big naval base at Samoa.

A series of five other raids by bombing planes flying over the South Pacific also was reported by the navy. The Japanese, in turn, bombed American position on Guadalcanal. In that Solomon islands attack enemy bombs killed one man, injured thirteen others and caused slight material damage. Seven planes took part in the raid.

Other South Pacific Raids

Other South Pacific bombing raids included two more on Munda, Japanese base on New Georgia island, boosting to one hundred the number of times American planes have hit that position. In one raid a Japanese barge was strafed in Roviana lagood; in the other a supply dump was blown up and a fire started.

The Aleutians action was reported in navy communique No. 327, which follows:

"North Pacific:

"1. On March 26 a detachment of our light forces patrolling to the westward of Attu Island, the westernmost in the Aleutians, made contact with a Japanese force composed of two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo ships. The enemy force was headed eastward toward the Aleutians.

Gunfire At Long Range

"2. Gunfire at long range was exchanged. When the engagement was broken off, the Japanese forces were observed heading westward.

"3. Announcement of further details will be made when such information will not be of value to the enemy."

Communique No. 326 said:

"South Pacific

"1. On March 25th:

"(a) In the afternoon a force of wlidcat fighters strafed a Japanese barge in Roviana Lagoon, Munda, on New Georgia Island.

Canton Island Bombed

"(b) On the night of March 25-26, Canton Island in the Phoenix Island group was bombed by two Japanese planes. Light damage was inflicted.

"(c) additional reports revealed that on the night of March 25, 26, United States planes carried out two bombing attacks against Japanese positions on Nauru Island, instead of one attack as previously reported in Navy Department Communique[illegible] In the first of these at[illegible]talina patrol bombers[illegible] the second attack (previously reported) Liberator heavy bombers scored hits on enemy installations.

Japs Raid Guadalcanal

"2. On March 27th:

"(a) On the early morning of March 27th a total of seven Japanese planes made five attempts to bomb Guadalcanal Island. In two of these attacks bombs were dropped, killing one, injuring thirteen others, and causing slight material damage.

"(b) Avenger bombers, escorted by Airacobra and Wildcat fighters, attacked Japanese position at Vila, in the central Solomons. Six fires were started.

"(c) In the early afternoon, Avenger bombers, escorted by Wildcat fighters, attacked Munda. A supply dump was blown up and a fire started.

New Georgia Attacked

"(d) On the same afternoon, Dauntless dive bombers, escorted by Wildcat fighters, bombed and strafed Japanese positions in Ugali, on the northeast coast of Rendova island in the New Georgia group. One building was destroyed and another was set on fire.

"North Pacific:

"3. On March 26, a force of army Mitchell medium bombers attacked Japanese positions at Kiska. Hits were scored on a hangar and in the camp area."

WALLACE GIVEN OVATION IN CHILE

MAR 29 1943

100,000 Roar Welcome to Vice President at Program in Huge Stadium.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 28. — (AP) More than 100,000 persons jammed Santiago's huge national stadium this evening to give U. S. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace one of the greatest ovations ever granted a visiting foreign statesman, and to hear him declare his belief that the dream of brotherhood among nations was about to come true in the Americas.

Men, women, and children packed every foot of available space in the stadium and greeted Mr. Wallace's words, clearly-pronounced in Spanish, with thunderous applause and cheers.

The president of the Union for Victory league, which organized the meeting, in introducing Mr. Wallace, waved toward the crowd and told him "I present you with the best thing we have in Chile—the people."

Flanked by Chilean Officials

Chile's President Juan Antonio Rios, and other high officials of the government, Army, and Navy stood besides Mr. Wallace during the ovation which exceeded by far anything else accorded the Vice-President thus far during his tour.

Though expressing conviction that a dream of "brotherhood among nations" was about to come true for the Americas, Mr. Wallace warned that responsibility should be shared by the various nations in proportion to the "grade of evolution" they have reached.

Wallace Speaks To Chileans at Santiago Rally

Big Crowd Hears Him Stress Need for Each Nation to Share in Responsibility

MAR 29 1943

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 28 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace expressed conviction in a speech here today that a dream of "brotherhood among nations" was about to come true for the Americas, but that each nation must bear its just share of the heavy responsibility at present hanging over the hemisphere. He addressed a mass meeting in the national stadium.

Mr. Wallace told a great crowd attending the meeting, organized by the Union for Victory, that responsibility should be shared by the various nations in proportion to the "grade of evolution" they have reached.

"Great responsibility is hanging in these moments over all our peoples of the New World as holders of the virtues of Occidental culture," the Vice-President stated, adding nevertheless that his conviction was growing that the democratic dream "of the brotherhood of nations" was about to come into being.

A feeling of "historic responsibility" has been driven home to all people in the United States, Mr. Wallace told his audience. Thus only, he said, can the fact be explained that so soon after it suffered aggression, "a country devoted exclusively to the tasks of peace is today united and ready to eliminate the plague of Nazism and Fascism from the world."

Continental unity now has been added to "internal unification of

my country," he said.

Calling Chile "a laboratory of American thought," he declared the Chilean people have an unusual "collective capacity to judge and face the tragic reality of our time—the gravest the Christian world has known."

Earlier today Mr. Wallace placed wreaths on the monument here to General Bernardo O'Higgins, Chilean patriot, and the tomb of Pedro Aguirre Cerda, former President of Chile, who died in 1941. He also visited a dairy farm operated by a workers' welfare association.

Mr. Wallace was guest of honor at the Santiago race track today, with the "Henry Wallace Stakes" the featured race and other events named for famous tracks in the United States, such as Santa Anita, Saratoga and Churchill Downs. Accompanied by Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios and other officials, Mr. Wallace was entertained at a dinner, and praised the race track, with its backdrop of the towering Andes, as the most beautiful he had seen.

GERMAN PRISONERS CONFINED IN BRAZIL

62 From Scuttled Ship Have No Complaint Save Climate

IN NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL, March 27 (AP)—Sixty-two German war prisoners are held here, healthy and quite happy. The tall, blond, blue-eyed men formed the crew of a German raider that they scuttled when intercepted between Africa and Brazil.

"The only thing from which we suffer is the climate," they say.

The prisoners gave the impression that they had not wanted to fight but had been obliged to. One said: "The German people did not want war. I do not know and don't wish to discuss who causesd it." Another said: "There will be no winners in this war."

A third declared that "the Germans did not want to fight the democracies. They merely wanted to exterminate communism from the face of the earth."

Among the prisoners—whose ages vary between 16 and 50 years, with the majority in their early twenties—one doctor stood out. He had apparently been the political delegate of National Socialism aboard this ship. Even today he dominates all his companions, including the captain. When questioned about German politics, he answered: "Only our Fuehrer is authorized to make such declarations."

The prisoners were reluctant to be photographed, apparently fearing reprisals by the Gestapo against their families.

As their spokesman, the doctor said: "We have no complaint here. We have good food, good treatment and limited freedom. The heat troubles us but we get sufficient medical assistance."

Streamlining of Army Air Forces Effected To Reduce Red Tape and Expedite Action

MAR 29 1943

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) The Army Air Forces chopped countless miles of red tape from its administrative procedure today to gear the organization for top-speed in prosecution of the war.

It sheared away lines which had sent administrative matters through various bureaus, reducing the total number of offices in the headquarters from 25 to 13, and cutting the major divisions of the air staff from 19 to only six.

The Air Forces said the new program, based on a study of current needs is effective immediately and will have these results:

1—Relieve headquarters of the details of execution of orders and leave it free to determine over-all policy.

2—Create a more cohesive organization within headquarters.

3—Delegate greater responsibility to field commanders, who, henceforth, will "be told what to do but not how to do it."

4—Reduce personnel of headquarters staffs in Washington.

General Henry H. Arnold, commander of the Air Forces, continues to head the organization under the new alignment, which officers insisted was "not a shakeup, but instead a streamlining to expedite action."

Directly under General Arnold will be Major General George E. Stratemeyer, as chief of air staff. General Stratemeyer will act for the commanding general in General Arnold's absence, supervise activities of the air staff, special staffs, and commands and be chairman of the Munitions Assignments committee for air. General Stratemeyer also is a member of the Munitions Assignment board headed by Harry Hopkins.

There will be three deputy chiefs of staff including Brig General Laverne Saunders, a fighter pilot who saw much aution in the South Pacific before his recall to Washington. The other deputy chiefs of staff are Brig. General T. J. Hanley, the only deputy under the old alignment, and Col. William E. Hall, whose nomination for promotion to brigadier general has been sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt.

One new command—flight-control comma—was created in the reorganization. Commanded by Col. Samuel R. Harris, it will absorb the functions of the Offices of Air Traffic and Safety; Communications, and Weather Services. A new office of special projects also was created, headed by Col. F. Trubee Davison, former assistant chief of staff for personnel.

One new appointment, that of Major General Follet Bradley as air inspector, also was announced.

WICKARD MAY GET ALLIED FOOD POST

Secretary Mentioned as Food Coordinator for U.S., Britain, Russia.

MAR 29 1943

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Wickard may be asked by President Roosevelt to take a commission to help coordinate the food production programs of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia and to develop a production program for North Africa, it was reported tonight.

The commission would take Mr. Wickard to Russia, England, North Africa, and possibly to other countries where greater food production potentialities exist for a first-hand study of the possibilities and of ways of increasing output.

Such an assignment, said authoritative sources which requested that they not be quoted, would be part of a reorganization of this country's food setup started last week with Mr. Roosevelt's appointment of Chester C. Davis, St. Louis banker and agricultural leader, to head a new food production and distribution program in the Agriculture department.

Acceptance of the commission would involve Mr. Wickard's resignation as Secretary of Agriculture, and possibly the designation of Mr. Davis to take the cabinet post, combining food production and distribution and other Agriculture department activities under one head, as was the case before Mr. Roosevelt named Mr. Davis as food administrator.

No official comment was available tonight on the report that Mr. Wickard would be asked to take a new assignment. However, close friends of both Mr. Wickard and Mr. Davis said they expected the President to offer the secretary another post. Some speculated on the possibility of a diplomatic assignment, while others said Mr. Wickard was being discussed in government quarters as a "food chief" for this country's fighting forces.

The assignment as a coordinator of United Nations production would have as its principal objective the lessening of the dependency of the Russians and the British on the United States for food supplies.

Two-Fold Advantage

With this country confronted by a tightening supply situation, the White House was said to feel that much might be done to step up production in areas closer to the European battlefronts. Any increases, it was pointed out, would have a two-fold advantage of reducing trans-Atlantic shipping and of relieving the Lend-Lease demand on this country.

Mr. Wickard, because of his practical and scientific knowledge of farming and first-hand information of this country's food problems, was said to be looked upon by Mr. Roosevelt as an "ideal man" to undertake such an assignment.

Mr. Davis was expected to arrive tonight to take over his new task either tomorrow or Tuesday.

The report that Mr. Wickard would be offered a new assignment was accompanied by another that Mr. Davis would not accept the post of Secretary of Agriculture, but would recommend instead that it be filled by Dr. E. C. Auchter, director of the Agriculture department research administration.

TRUSTEES URGED FOR AXIS PLANTS

International Regulation of Industries After War Proposed by Dutch Leader.

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) Establishment of an international trusteeship over the post-war industries of Germany and other Axis nations, to prevent their rearming, was proposed tonight by Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Netherlands ambassador.

Dr. Loudon, representing a nation which has grim reason to know about Prussian militarism, offered the proposal in an address prepared for a meeting of the defense committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Discussing the problem of what to do with Germany when the United Nations have crushed the Axis, the Ambassador said that "I do not advocate extermination or deportation; both would lower the United Nations to the Germans' level." Re-education of the German must be envisaged, he said, but that "is a very long process" and insufficient protection for the near future. Rendering the German war potential impotant "cannot be left to the tial important "cannot be left to the government," Dr. Loudon said, and "the heart of the problem is therefore Germany's industry."

'Sergeant Safi' Inducted Into U. S. African Force

MAR 29 1943

Washington, March 28 (Special). "Sergeant Safi," who had never had a real home, has one now—with the United States Fifth Army in North Africa. Where it goes, he goes, the War Department is informed.

As a matter of fact, "Sergeant Safi" is just a reddish brown, friendly pup. He joined the army on November 8, 1942, when American soldiers landed at Safi, French West Africa.

The pup was wabbling along the beach, seeking stranded fish, when Private Bill Lala, of New Orleans, a "hell driver" for an armored signal unit, spotted him, popped him into the motorcycle's saddle bag and subsequently named him and introduced him to army "C" rations. Quickly becoming a favorite of the soldiers, the pup sleeps in a "pup" tent with Private Lala and Sergt. Douglas Elfer, of New Orleans.

Army Lists 192 More As Held by Japanese

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 192 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by the Japanese.

Included were the following:

NEW YORK

BRUCE, JAMES GRAHAM, captain; wife, Mrs. James G. Bruce, 24 Hooker Avenue, Poughkeepsie.

BULLEN, JOHN L., private; mother, Mrs. Frances Bullen, 50 Eldridge Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I.

COLGAN, JOSEPH T., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Colgan, 2736 West Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

HUMES, DONALD T., private; mother, Mrs. Opal Humes, 311 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn.

LOFTUS, FRANCIS E., private; father, 16 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

MINDER, JOSEPH G., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Minder, North Creek.

NEW JERSEY

CARABINE, DONALD J., private; mother, Mrs. Viola T. Carabine, 2200 Sewell Street, Camden.

MILLER, STANLEY J., private; father, Joseph Miller, 951 Adams Avenue, Elizabeth.

CONNECTICUT

CARLSON, VINCENT M., private; father, Axel Carlson, Middletown.

Admiral Mason Receives Medal as Hornet Skipper

Commanded Carrier During Santa Cruz Islands Battle

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—Rear Admiral Charles P. Mason has received the Navy Cross "for extraordinary heroism and outstanding courage" while commanding the aircraft carrier Hornet during the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, the Navy Department announced today.

Admiral Mason, fifty-two years old, lives at Pensacola, Fla. The Hornet was sunk by enemy bombers after her planes and guns had battled a number of Japanese surface and aircraft in the engagement last Oct. 26.

HEROES ON GUADALCANAL

MAR 30 1943

New York Captain and Carolina Sergeant of Marines Decorated

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 28 (AP) — Two Marines, one with twenty-six years' service and the other with only twenty-six months, have received Silver Star Medals for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action on Guadalcanal."

The recipients were Captain Robert Haggarty of 109-85 200th St., Hollis, L. I., and Master Gunnery Sergeant James G. Blalock of Durham, N. C.

Both decorations were recommended by Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific Fleet, and were presented by Major Gen. Holland M. Smith, commanding the San Diego area fleet marine force.

Captain Haggarty, a graduate of Manhattan College, has been a Marine twenty-six months. His citation read:

"Always resolute and with intelligent leadership, he commanded his men with such efficiency that a Japanese regiment was utterly defeated and virtually annihilated."

Pat O'Brien Ends Tour Of Caribbean Area Bases

Gave 75 Shows for Service Men on 12,000-Mile Trip

MIAMI, Fla., March 28 (AP).—Pat O'Brien, film star, arrived here by clipper tonight after a 12,000-mile jaunt through the Caribbean area, where a group of United Service Organizations entertainers, he gave more than seventy-five shows for soldiers and sailers.

Visiting tiny islands and jungle country, the Irish actor said: "We put on shows for boys who hadn't seen a white woman for more than a year."

"They told us they were 'jungle jolly,' but they had no complaints."

Highlight of the trip, Mr. O'Brien said, was a nine-hour boat trip up a river in Dutch Guinea to a nameless base far in the interior.

"It was surprising to see what those boys had done to the jungle," he said. "They had built a swimming pool and a recreation center. They were the finest audience I ever saw."

AVIATRIX IS KILLED ON FERRYING FLIGHT

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 28—(AP) While on a routine plane ferrying flight near Merkel, Tex., aviatrix Cornelia Fort, 23, was killed in the crash of an army plane March 21, it has been reported by the ferrying division of the Air Transport command.

Stationed here, Miss Fort was the second woman to sign up with the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying squadron.

Daughter of Cornelia Clark Fort of Fortland Farms, Nashville, Tenn., Miss Fort had logged more than 1,100 hours in the air.

No cause was given for the crash.

3a.24-2437

Glenview Trains 1,000 Cadets Every Three Months For Fleet

Miniature Reserve Base Of Year Ago Now Navy's Largest Primary Aviation Station

MAR 29 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, March 28 — The navy told the story of its largest primary aviation station today, disclosing that approximately 1,000 aviation cadets are now being trained there every three months to fight with the fleet.

One year ago the station in Glenview, twenty-one miles northwest of Chicago, was a miniature naval reserve base for flight elimination training, with a complement of only 20 officers, 120 men and 18 airplanes.

Now it's a hornet's nest of buzzing yellow trainers, spread over 1,200 acres of the countryside. Two whole golf courses have been swallowed in the expansion. Three hundred officers have been attached to primary training, 3,500 enlisted men back them up and in the new hangars are approximately 350 planes.

Washburn The Skipper

The skipper of this air school, both in its "before" and "after" stages, is Commander G. A. T. Washburn, USN, an enthusiastic flying officer who saw long ago the possibilities of the little base at Glenview.

When war came his plans were ready, and he submitted them on April 7, 1942, just ten days after he was reassigned to command at Glenview after a brief tour of duty elsewhere. Washington promptly approved the expenditure of $12,500,000 to make the base a vital part of the navy's air training program. Workmen threw up hangars, shops and barracks almost overnight. In 121 working days, 1,300,000 square yards of concrete were poured for landing mats and runways.

What School Accomplishes

Commander Washburn said he believed the plant was giving young flyers the finest primary course in naval aviation ever worked up—"certainly much improved over when I started to fly in 1924. In approximately three months the students get one hundred hours in the air, plus a thorough grounding schooling in the theory of flight, navigation, recognition, applied physics and similar subjects. He estimated this training was worth between $8,000 and $9,000.

In the last 140,000 hours flown, there have been only two student lives lost, a record Commander Washburn believes to be unequaled in a primary training school. Another set of statistics gives distinction to the classes of young men the station is getting from preflight schools at the Universities of Iowa and North Carolina. "Washouts," that is, students found unfit for military flying, average only about three per cent.

No Worry About "Spit And Polish"

Grounds and barracks at the station are shipshape, but the students don't have to worry about spit and polish when on the flying line. Some lounge in sweat shirts, waiting their turn to take off, while others wear the ingenious tissue paper vest that was developed recently as a windbreaker.

Some are helmeted, others bare headed. One lad was seen devouring his lunch with the wires of his plane inter-communication phones hanging around his neck.

They're in a hurry at Glenview and they believe it takes more than a glittering uniform to make a fighter pilot.

Wide Range Of Recreation

There is little leisure at the station, but plenty of ways to spend it. A giant swimming pool, 150 feet long and 60 feet wide, has just been completed. Bowling, billiards, table tennis, basket ball and other sports, all have large followings.

There are movies every night in a theater seating 1,480, with a radio show and a USO show once a week. These entertainments are free.

When student cadets leave Glenview they go for their intermediate and advanced training to Pensacola or Corpus Christi. When they want to enter Glenview they go first to their naval aviation cadet selection boards throughout the country.

Blank

FOUR WARSHIPS ARE LAUNCHED AT NEW JERSEY YARD

MAR 29 1943

Two Destroyers and Two Escort Vessels Set Company Record.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28—(AP) Four warships—two destroyers and twin destroyer escorts—were launched today at yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company to set a company record of 11 launchings in 29 days.

The destroyer escorts Levy and McConnell, first built in the company's new Port Newark yard, entered the water 15 minutes apart.

It took only 10 minutes to launch the destroyers Black and Chauncey at Kearny an hour later.

Hero of Current War Honored

The Black honors a New Jersey naval hero of the present global war, Lieutenant Commander Hugh David Black, a native of Oradell.

Comdr. Black was declared officially dead by the Navy as a result of the torpedoing of the destroyer Jacob Jones by an enemy submarine off Cape May, N. J.

His widow, Mrs. Franecs F. Black of Seattle, Wash., was the ship's sponsor.

Mrs. Robert K. Anderson of Denver, Colo., sent off the Chauncey with the name of her great-grandfather, the late Captain Isaac Chauncey.

The Levy honors the name of the late Commodore Uriah P. Levy, who was credited with having the Navy abolish floggings in 1850. Its sponsor was Mrs. Charles Mayoff of New York, a niece.

The McConnell was christened by Mrs. Riley Franklin McConnell of San Francisco, Calif., widow of Captain McConnell, whose name the ship bears.

Morris Furshpan and Rubin Simon of Hartford, Conn. and other Jewish war veterans witnessed the convoy launching.

CHINA'S GOOD WILL ROLE IS INCREASED

Mme-Chiang Addresses Thousands at Rally in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 — (AP) Madame Chiang Kai-Shek today told the largest gathering of Chinese in this country that because China has become one of the four great powers fighting for justice, their responsibilities as overseas ambassadors of good will have increased.

Quietly and seriously, as a mother might speak, the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo talked for a half hour in the Mandarin dialect, the official language of the Chinese republic, to the thousands of Chinese who filled the Civic auditorium.

"China has a future full of difficulties," she declared. "And soldiers are giving their flesh and blood in the fight for equality and liberty. Despite six years of war our people are as firm as before in their determination to win and to fight to the very end."

Madame Chiang said that the United States is helping China by sending planes and munitions, and that Chinese in this country should buy war bonds since "every war bond is an aid to China."

She said that the help given by San Francisco Chinese to Doctor Sun Yat-Sen, late founder of the Chinese republic who visited here as a youth, had made a deep impression upon the people of China.

An hour before her appearance at the auditorium, Madame Chiang visited the granite and stainless steel statue of Dr. Sun in a Chinatown park. On her behalf, her nephew, L. K. K'Lung, laid a wreath of gardenias at the foot of the statue. Dr. Sun was Madame Chiang's brother-in-law.

MAR 29 1943

REDS WORK ON DURING RAIDS AT MURMANSK

American Captain Describes Bombings, Running To 14 In Day

Lauds Russians For Courage And Knowing War Objectives

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 28—A British shipping representative in Murmansk, Russia, told Capt. Axel W. Pearson on his arrival there last year he was lucky he hadn't been killed when his ship was torpedoed, but that everything would now be all right and he could take it easy.

Pearson recalled the incident in a report, part of which was made public today by the Office of War Information, of life in the Arctic city where much of United States lend-lease and British war goods are landed. Pearson was sent there to represent the War Shipping Administration.

Never Got Rest

"You need a rest," the Britisher said.

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"I never got that rest," Pearson said in his report. "We got bombs morning, noon and night. We had fourteen raids in one day. I kept account for thirty-eight days. We were bombed 168 times. I got tired of putting the record down.

"The building we were in shook every time the city was bombed. Every day we could look out of the window and see the bombers coming, one big one and four little ones. About the time they got as big as your hand, people would rush for shelters. Even dogs and chickens went to the shelters. Everybody was accustomed to go right on working until the last alarm sounded, and many men worked right on through the raids."

Many Bombers Day

Captain Pearson, a native of Sweden who became an American citizen in 1912 and spent many years as a chief officer and master with the Moore-McCormack Line, said the Russians had plenty of anti-aircraft guns and shot down "many of those bombers."

"The Russians hate the Nazi flyers," he said. "You understand this when you see squadron after squadron of bombers coming over the city. You dive for anything that makes a shelter, cursing all the while. But to the Russians planes mean interruption of their work. The stevedores work right up until the fires start. Unskilled laborers work until the smoke from the bombs is so thick they can't see. What guts those people have! It didn't make much difference to them how dangerous the work was, they would do it cheerfully. I never saw a discouraged Russian."

Sure Of Victory

Pearson kept saying to himself: "My God, what kind of people are these Russians?" and answered himself:

"They are rough but friendly. They are kind and happy. They seem absolutely sure of winning the war. Yet all is serious. The soldiers you see working on the wharves are men on furlough from the front. Instead of taking leave they come to work on the wharves so that the supplies will go to their men.

"The women, strong, big, tough women, do a man's work on eleven-hour shifts. Everybody thrives on black bread and soup. Never a complaint, except against the Germans. I like the Russians. They know what they're fighting for.

"Most of the American seamen like the Russians."

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Walked 30 Miles Daily

Pearson used to walk thirty miles a day on his rounds of American ships. One day he met a sailor he had known in New York. He gave him a cigarette, then boarded a ship to have dinner with the captain. They had just seated themselves when a raid started. Bomb fragments hit the ship and shrapnel cut through the rigging.

The captain of the ship asked where it was safe. Pearson told him no place was safe in Murmansk.

"Off we went," Pearson recalled. "The railroad track was twisted, freight cars off the tracks, telephone wires down, debris everywhere. A car was burning on the other side of the street. Bodies lay on all sides. We passed one building in front of which lay twenty-eight bodies. This building was still burning. I passed a dead man whose face I knew. He was the man from New York with whom I had smoked a cigarette.

Archangel Peaceful

"That day I learned how to be doctof, undertaker and chief mourner."

From Murmansk, Pearson went to Archangel and found the port peaceful.

"Not any bombings. One could rest and sleep," he said.

But the memory of American seamen sailing the wild north Atlantic stayed with him.

"I never saw such courage as our seamen have. Nothing stops them. They talk about bombings and torpedoings as I talk about food. They've got the same spirit as those Russians have."

Nazis Say R.A.F. Also Showered Berlin With Fake Food Stamps

The Berlin radio said Sunday night that the British airmen who gave the German capital its heaviest bombing of the war Saturday night also dropped counterfeit food-rationing tickets.

The broadcast, recorded at New York by The Associated Press, said the announcement of the dropping of bogus coupons was made by competent German quarters and said that the newspaper "Berliner Morgenpost" also "mentions this fact."

The newspaper, the broadcast said, pointed out to its readers that the enemy "obviously is employing such tricks in an effort to muddle up the German food-planning system."

The broadcast declared that persons attempting to use the worthless cards could be charged as war saboteurs, punishable by death, and reminded persons finding them to surrender them immediately to the authorities.

German newspapers previously had told of discovery of fake ration cards at Essen following British raids on that German industrial city.

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Berlin Admits Allied Gains

A. D. N. B. (German official news agency) dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio yesterday said German troops had evacuated advanced positions in northern Tunisia after coming under flanking fire from British artillery. The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, also reported that American troops had occupied an important height in the Maknassy sector "threatening to open a flank of the German defensive system," but declared that German forces recaptured the height Saturday night. A gap made by the British 8th Army south of Hamma was declared to have been closed by counter-attacking Axis troops.

The Allied commanders have thrown new and powerful forces into the Battle of Tunisia, but they are "strongly held by Axis troops," the Italian high command said in a communique broadcast from Rome yesterday.

Italian torpedo planes were declared to have sunk three ships, totaling 32,000 tons, and set another afire in an attack Saturday upon a large Allied convoy off the Algerian coast. German planes [illegible] a medium-sized ship and damaged three others in attack on another convoy in the western Mediterranean, the Rome bulletin said. Both these assertions were without confirmation from Allied

...ers.

British gasoline stocks at the Levant port of Tripoli were bombed by Axis aircraft, while Allied planes dropped anti-personnel bombs and machine-gunned the Sicilian locality of Pozzallo (Ragusa), the communique said.

Spurious Ration Tickets Dropped In Reich Raids

New York, March 28 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that British airmen who handed the German capital its heaviest bombing of the war Saturday night also dropped faked food-rationing tickets.

The broadcast, recorded in New York by the Associated Press, said the announcement of the dropping of bogus coupons was made by competent German quarters and said that the newspaper *Berliner Morgenpost* also "mentions this fact."

The newspaper, the broadcast said, pointed out to its readers that the enemy "obviously is employing such tricks in an effort to muddle up the German food-planning system."

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German newspapers previously had told of the discovery of faked ration cards at Essen following British raids on that industrial city.

Millon German Boys And Girls Take Oath

New York, March 28 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that more than 1,000,000 German boys and girls who had reached the age of 14 were sworn into the Hitler Youth organization by Arthur Axman, chief of the National Socialist party.

The principal ceremony was held in the Berlin Opera House, with Axman broadcasting to other youth groups gathered throughout the country, the announcement said.

Reports British Ship Rendezvous

New York, March 28 (AP)—The Berlin radio, which occasionally broadcasts dispatches credited to neutral sources as a means of probing for information about Allied military activities, reported today that a large armada of British shps was concentrated at Gibraltar.

The broadcast, quoting a Transocean dispatch from Algeciras, Spain, said: "To all appearances, large contingents of British troops are to be convoyed to North Africa."

The radio report said thirteen freighters, five tankers and four destroyers had arrived at Gibraltar to join numerous freighters and transports aleady there, in addition to the battleships Nelson, Rodney and Malaya, the aircraft-carrier Formidable, two auxiliary aircraft carries, twenty-four destroyers, several corvettes, more than twenty torpedo boats and several submarines.

SCANT SUPPLIES ON HAND AS MEAT RATIONING STARTS

45,000 Pounds Expected to Reach Fairfield County Today.

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BUTTER SALES RESUMED

Freeze on Canned Fish, Meats Is Lifted Today; Point Changes Effective.

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

Meat rationing starts today with scant supplies to meet the demand in many parts of the United States, but there's a silver lining for housewives—they will be allowed to buy a score of foods that have been "frozen" since Feb. 18, along with butter and other fats removed from sale for the past week.

The foods returning to grocery shelves after nearly six weeks' absence are various kinds of canned fish and canned meats. These will be sold on a point-rationing basis, along with beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, hard cheese, butter, margarine, shortening, and oils.

While supplies of canned meats and fish are not large because much of the pack goes to feed the armed services and to meet Lend-Lease commitments OPA officials expressed hope that the opportunity to buy them again would help ease the fresh meat situation in many centers of population.

Two-Week Delay Likely

The meat shortage, accented by hoarding and the fact that about 30 per cent of current slaughterings do not reach the civilian trade, left many families with makeshift Sunday dinners and with little if any of such staples as bacon. OPA executives warn that it will take probably two weeks for point-rationing to spread supplies so that a variety of meats is available.

But, starting today, the hoarders cannot buy all the meat they want whenever they find it. They, in common with the people who have bought only enough for their immediate needs, must now offer red coupons from Ration Book No. 2 every time they purchase meats, cheese, bread spreads, and shortenings. This week every person has 16 points to spend for these products plus canned fish and canned meats. The different products require a variety of point values — for example, hamburger takes five points a pound, center pork chops seven points, a pound of butter eight, and a 15-ounce can of salmon seven.

New Point Values

Also effective today are new point rationing values for several kinds of canned goods. Fruit and vegetable juices take fewer points than in the first 28 days of March, while peaches, pineapple, and applesauce require more. Dried fruits will take no points at all.

The fats-and-oils products returning to shelves today after a week's "freeze" are butter, lard, shortening, margarine, and salad or cooking oils. The canned meats and fish category includes:

Brains, sausage, chili con carne, deviled ham, dried beef, hams, and picnics. Luncheon meat, meat loaf, meat spreads, pigs feet, potted and deviled meats, tamales, tongue, vienna sausage, bonito, caviar, crabmeat, fish roe, mackerel, sardines, sea herring, tuna, ...llow tail.

...ne of these products, of course, have been procureable all through the "freeze" in bulk or in containers not hermetically sealed. Not all of them will be available as the sale of cans and glasses of them resumes today under point-rationing, since the supply of several of the foods is basically short.

All the canned fish is point-valued at seven points a pound, while the other products will take varying values, ranging from two points a pound for canned tamales and bone-in pigs feet to 12 points a pound for glassed dried beef. Most of the cans offered are below the pound size, so that around 3 to 5 points will be enough for the average can.

Even with the start of meat and cheese rationing, a variety of allied foods remain on an unrestricted basis. Among these are poultry, either fresh or canned; domestic rabbit and game; soft cheeses such as cream, cottage, and camembert; eggs, and milk.

BY ERNEST AGNEW

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 28-(AP)-AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS MADE THEIR SIXTH DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON THE BIG RAILWAY YARDS OF ROUEN, FRANCE, TODAY, BATTLING THEIR WAY BACK AGAINST STRONG FIGHTER OPPOSITION WITH THE LOSS OF ONE BOMBER AND FOUR FIGHTERS.

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A NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DOWNED, AND ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS "FIERCE AND PROLONGED," RETURNING PILOTS SAID, ALTHOUGH ONE GROUP COMPLETED ITS MISSION WITHOUT FIRING A GUN.

ANOTHER GROUP HAD TO FIGHT ITS WAY FROM THE TARGET THROUGH A SWARM OF SOME 30 GERMAN CRAFT WHICH FOLLOWED UNTIL THE BOMBERS WERE WITHIN SIGHT OF THE ENGLISH COAST.

BOMBING RESULTS AGAINST THE RAILWAY YARDS SERVING THE MAIN LINES OF NORTHERN FRANCE, GERMANY AND HOLLAND WERE DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS "GOOD."

LIEUT.COL.CHARLES MARION OF DETROIT DESCRIBED THE RAID AS "THE SOFTEST TOUCH YET," BECAUSE NO ENEMY FIGHTER APPROACHED WITHIN RANGE OF HIS SHIP.

SECOND LIEUT. ROGER F. MORAN OF HORNELL, N.Y., NAVIGATOR OF THE FORTRESS "MADAME BUTTERFLY", DESCRIBED IT AS "A SHORT FLIGHT -- MIGHTY COLD BUT THE ENEMY OPPOSITION WAS MIGHTY HOT."

FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT A. SAUNDERS OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "BUTCH," SAID HIS CREW HAD ABOUT SEVEN ENCOUNTERS WITH ENEMY AIRCRAFT, "BUT WE DAMAGED ONLY ONE. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I HAD

30.24 - 2439

EVER SEEN THE JERRIES TURN AWAY AND QUIT. THEY SIMPLY COULDN'T STAND THE FIREPOWER OR MARKSMANSHIP WE WERE GIVING THEM."

"A ROUGH BUT VERY SATISFACTORY TRIP," COMMENTED FIRST LIEUT. JAMES E.HOPKINS OF CAYUGA, TEX., A FORTRESS PILOT.

FIRST LIEUT.EUGENE J.POLLACK OF NEW ORLEANS, NAVIGATOR FLYING HIS 21ST MISSION, SAID HE SAW BOMBS BURST IN THE TARGET AREA.

"ME-109'S AND FW-190'S WERE THICK ABOUT US," ADDED MAJOR THOMAS K. MCGEHEE OF GREENVILLE, ALA. HE SAID THAT WHEN HIS GROUP APPROACHED THE FRENCH COAST THE SKIES WERE OVERCAST AND VISIBILITY CONTINUED BAD ALTHOUGH THEY GOT THEIR BOMBS OFF WHEN THEY FOUND A HOLE OVER THE TARGET.

MAR 29 1943

"ONE BIG CLUSTER OF BOMBS HIT ON A GROUP OF ENGINE SHEDS," SAID FIRST.LIEUT.JOHN W.BEAUCHAM OF COOLIDGE, ARIZ.

SERGT.ROY E.SMITH OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., A BALL TURRET GUNNER, TOLD OF SEEING FLAMES FROM AN EXPLOSION IN THE RAILROAD YARDS.

"SMOKE SWIRLED UP NEARLY TWO MILES ABOVE THE TARGET," SAID SERGT. JOHN P.QUINLAN OF YONKERS, N.Y., TAIL GUNNER ON HIS 19TH RAID. "TWO FOCKE-WULFS PEELED DOWN TOWARD THE REAR OF OUR SHIP. I FIRED 200 ROUNDS AT THE FIRST ONE THAT CAME IN. IT WENT INTO A DIVE AND BURST INTO FLAMES BENEATH US. THE SECOND ONE KNOCKED BOTH MY GUNS OUT OF COMMISSION."

AFTER HIS SHIP LANDED QUINLAN FOUND AN UNEXPLODED 20 MILLIMETER SHELL IN THE REAR GUN COMPARTMENT.

"HUNK-O-JUNK," PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT. HAROLD P.O'NEILL OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., CLAIMED TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED. SECOND LIEUT.PETER BRANCH OF WASHINGTON, D.C., THE NAVIGATOR, SAID "ONE THAT I GOT WAS A FLUKE. HE CAME IN AND FLEW FORMATION WITH US ABOUT 20 FEET AWAY. I POURED 80 ROUNDS INTO HIM. THE TAIL GUNNER SAID HE WENT DOWN SPINNING."

THE TAIL GUNNER, SERGT.CHARLES S.KINDLE OF BRONX, N.Y., CLAIMED THE SECOND ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED BY "HUNK-O-JUNK."

30.24-2439

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, MARCH 28-(AP)-FLYING FORTRESS NAVIGATOR LIEUT.WILBERT SMITH OF ASHLAND, WIS., HAD HIS 50 CALIBRE MACHINEGUN ALMOST SHOT OUT OF HIS HANDS DURING THE RAID ON ROUEN TODAY BY A 20-MILLIMETER SHELL FROM A FOCKE-WULF--IT CLIPPED EIGHT INCHES OFF THE MUZZLE, BUT HE DIDN'T GET A SCRATCH.

MAR 29 1943

"I SAW THIS GUY COMING IN RIGHT OUT FRONT AND UP HIGH. THE NEXT THING I KNEW THERE WAS A HELL OF A JAR AND THE END OF MY GUN WAS GONE.

"THERE'S A HUNK OF THE SHELL," HE SAID, PULLING A WICKED TWO-INCH PIECE OF HEAVY METAL FROM HIS POCKET. "IT'S A FUNNY THING. IT DIDN'T EXPLODE, JUST SHATTERED AND THE PIECES WENT IN THE LEADING EDGE OF THE WING AND ENGINE. I PULLED THIS OUT FROM THE INSIDE COWLING.

"ON THE WAY BACK THE PILOT--CAPT.CLYDE WALKER OF TULSA, OKLA.,-- LOOKED DOWN AND SAID 'WHAT THE HELL HAPPENED TO YOUR GUN?'

"THAT'S AS CLOSE AS I WANT THEM COMING," SMITH SAID, BUT IT ISN'T AS CLOSE A SHAVE AS THE 23-YEAR-OLD FORMER GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING STUDENT AT MICHIGAN TECH HAS HAD.

IN THE RAID ON LORIENT LAST DEC.30 WHEN SMITH'S SHIP "BOOM TOWN," WAS BADLY SHOT UP AND BOUNCED BACK OVER THE CHANNEL WAVES, ANOTHER 20 MILLIMETER SHELL CRASHED THROUGH THE SHIP'S

NOSE, KILLING THE BOMBARDIER BESIDE HIM, LIEUT.GROVER BENTINCK, OF GALVESTON, TEX.

SMITH GOT SOME SHRAPNEL IN HIS RIGHT ARM CLEAR TO THE BONE, BUT HE DIDN'T MISS A RAID.

"THEY JUST CLEANED IT OUT AND PUT A BANDAGE OVER IT," HE SAID. "I STILL GOT A COUPLE OF PIECES IN ME BUT THEY ARE SMALL AND NOT DOING ANY HARM."

LONDON--SECOND ADD BERLIN EYEWITNESS-BARTLETT X X X OF PRELIMINA-TION."

--DASH--

TERRY GOODWIN, 22-YEAR-OLD RAF SERGEANT-PILOT FROM WYNCOTE, PA., IN AN INTERVIEW AT AN RAF BOMBER STATION, SAID IT WAS HIS THIRD TRIP OVER BERLIN, AND ONE OF THE LIVELIEST SHOWS OF HIS NEARLY TWO YEARS SERVICE WITH THE RAF.

MAR 29 1943

"IT WAS QUITE CONCENTRATED, LASTING NOT MORE THAN 40 MINUTES, I'D SAY. I SAW ONE TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. ONE OF OUR 4,000-POUNDERS MUST HAVE DROPPED ON A BIG GAS HOLDER OR TANK, BECAUSE FLAMES LEAPED AT LEAST 3,000 FEET INTO THE AIR.

"IT WAS JUST AS IF YOU HAD DROPPED A TREMENDOUS BRICK IN AN EVEN MORE TREMENDOUS VAT OF WATER, CAUSING GREAT SPLASHES. ONLY THESE WERE SPLASHES OF FLAME."

GOODWIN, A TALL, BLOND, MUSTACHED FLIER WHO IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR MEN AT HIS STATION, SAID THEY HAD NO TROUBLE WITH NIGHT FIGHTERS, BUT THAT THEY HAD MET FAIRLY HEAVY RESISTANCE FROM GROUND DEFENSES.

"THE DEFENSES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF BERLIN WERE REALLY TURNED ON AGAINST US," HE RELATED. "SEARCHLIGHTS GOT OUR SHIP IN THEIR BEAM SEVERAL TIMES, BUT DIDN'T HOLD US."

THE CAPTAIN OF A GROUP OF LANCASTERS SAID HE WAS MOST IMPRESSED BY THE "EFFICIENCY OF THE SHOW," AND REPORTED THAT "MANY FIRES OF ALL SORTS WERE STARTED."

"IT CERTAINLY WAS A GOOD ONE," COMMENTED WARRANT OFFICER J.W. PATTERSON OF TORONTO, A NAVIGATOR WHO HAS MADE 28 TRIPS IN ALL OVER GERMANY.

GOODWIN OBSERVED THAT "PAT KEPT A MOVIE CAMERA GOING MOST OF THE TIME ON THIS TRIP, BUT BELIEVE ME, HE CAN BOMB, TOO. HE'S DONE A FINE JOB."

MAR 29 1943

SERGT. JAMES FAIRLEY OF TORONTO, A REAR-GUNNER, DESCRIBED THIS RAID AS SPECTACULAR AND HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL. ONE OF THE SURPRISING THINGS, HE SAID, WAS THAT "SO LITTLE TROUBLE WAS ENCOUNTERED."

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 29-(AP)-- RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED EW

TARGETS IN ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY LAST NIGHT IN A SWIFT

FOLLOW-UP TO SATURDAY NIGHT'S SMASHING RAID ON BERLIN, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 29-(AP)-A FORCE OF HEAVY BOMBERS IN SUCH NUMBERS THAT THEIR ROAR COULD BE HEARD FOR AN HOUR STRUCK ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL DURING THE NIGHT APPARENTLY FOLLOWING UP THE DEVASTATING RAIDS WHICH SATURDAY NIGHT FOUND THE RAF DUMPING TWO-TON AND FOUR-TON BOMBS ON BERLIN.

GERMAN AND NAZI-CONTROLLED FRENCH STATIONS PROMPTLY WENT OFF THE AIR LAST NIGHT AS THE PLANES WERE HEARD CROSSING THE CHANNEL IN A SOUTH-EASTERLY DIRECTION.

30.24- 2441

THE PARIS RADIO WENT OFF THE AIR FROM 8:50 TO 9:46 P.M., THE CALAIS STATION FROM 9:15 P.M. TO 12:22 A.M., AND THE GERMAN DEUTSCH-LANDSENDER CLOSED DOWN FROM 10:14 TO 10:39 P.M.

WITH IMPROVING WEATHER OBSERVERS EXPECTED THE ALLIED 'ROUND-THE-CLOCK AERIAL OFFENSIVE TO CONTINUE STEADILY BY DAY AND NIGHT WITH THE AMERICAN AIRMEN CARRYING OUT THE DAYLIGHT TIMETABLE AND THE RAF THE ASSAULTS IN THE DARK.

LONDON --INSERT AFTER 2ND GRAF BOMBERS, BEGINNING ~~XXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ 'GERMAN AND, ETC., X X X DIRECTION.

MAR 29 1943

THE ~~XXX~~ BERLIN RADIO SAID LATER, HOWEVER, THAT NO ENEMY RAIDERS WERE OVER GERMANY DURING THE NIGHT, INDICATING THE RAF'S TARGETS PROBABLY WERE IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY. THE GERMANS ALSO REPORTED THEIR PLANES HAD ~~XXXXXX~~ MADE A CONCENTRATED NIGHT ATTACK ON A TOWN IN EASTERN ENGLAND.

london, march 28-(ap)--fighting french naval headquarters reported today that a fighting french ship on convoy duty ~~had~~ shot down one german long-range focke-wulf kurier bomber and damaged another when the planes attacked a convoy on march 7 and 8.

colburns 01721 gt 105p

30.24-2441

london, march 28-(ap)-the german radio said tonight that ~~fx~~ 13 british freighters, ~~fxxxxx~~ five tankers and four destroyers have arrived at gibraltar from the mediterranean.

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in addition to numerous freighters and transports, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ said the german ~~xxxxx~~ broadcast, the battleships nelson and rodney, the aircraft carrier formidable, two auxiliary aircraft carriers, 24 destroyers, several corvettes and submarines and more than 20 motor torpedo boats are concentrated in the harber.

EDITORS:

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 8TH GRAF BARTLETT-EYEWITNESS X X X SOLID FLAME.

"THE WHOLE OF BERLIN VOMITED SMOKE AND MORTAR AND STEEL, AND THERE WAS A GREAT MASS OF FIRE," BARTLETT SAID.

HE WATCHED THE SPREADING DESTRUCTION AS HIS PLANE, NAMED THE "B-FOR-BEER," CIRCLED THE CITY.

"WE GOT OVER X X X 9TH GRAF PREV.

(EDS: IN 12TH GRAF MAKE READ AT START "WHILE MAKING THE BOMBING RUN, BARTLETT SAID, THE REGULAR SERGEANT-BOMBARDIER CAUTIONED X X X ETC. (ELIMINATING PHRASE "B-FOR-BEERS.")

W848PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 28-(AP)-LIEUT.CHARLES J.ZUBARIK OF WEST ALLIS, WIS., SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES IN A SINGLE DAY FOR THE SECOND TIME LAST WEEK. HIS PREVIOUS "DOUBLE" WAS IN JANUARY.

ZUBARIK'S RECORD STANDS OUT EVEN IN THE DISTINGUISHED LIGHTNING UNIT TO WHICH HE BELONGS. FIVE OTHER PILOTS OF THIS UNIT HAVE SHOT DOWN TWO PLANES IN A DAY, BUT ZUBARIK IS THE ONLY ONE WHO HAS DONE IT TWICE.

THE OTHERS ARE MAJ.ROBERT KIRTLEY OF SPARTANBURG, S.C., LIEUT. WILLIAM J. (DIXIE) SLOAN OF RICHMOND, VA., LIEUT.WILLIAM VAN TREASE OF NASHVILLE, TENN., LIEUT.RAY S.CRAWFORD OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., AND LIEUT.SAMUEL A.HAWES OF OWENSBORO, KY.

ZUBARIK'S VICTORY CAME WHEN ALMOST A HUNDRED ENEMY PLANES INTERCEPTED A BIG ALLIED FORMATION IN A SEA SWEEP.

MAR 29 1943

"WE WERE NORTHEAST OF TUNIS AND HAD SIGHTED A CONVOY AND MADE ONE RUN ON IT WHEN JUST ABOUT THE WHOLE LUFTWAFFE CAME OUT FROM BIZERTE TO ATTACK US," HE SAID.

ZUBARIK CAME OUT OF A CLOUD AT ONE MESSERSCHMITT AND SHOT IT DOWN. ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD HE SAW ANOTHER AND CHASED IT ALMOST DOWN TO SEA LEVEL, THEN SHOT IT INTO THE SEA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 28-(AP)-MARSHAL ROMMEL'S COASTAL LIFELINE IN TUNISIA NOW IS THREATENED BY FIVE ALLIED COLUMNS--POISED TO STRIKE TOWARD THE SEA. THREE OF THESE ARE AMERICAN.

READING FROM SOUTH TO NORTH ARE THESE GROUPS:

BRITISH DESERT TROOPS. FIGHTING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF EL HAMMA, THEY ARE REPORTED ONLY 15 MILES SHORT OF CLOSING A BOTTLENECK BETWEEN THERE AND GABES ON THE COAST. CLOSURE OF THIS GAP WOULD TRAP AXIS TROOPS IN THE MARETH LINE TO THE SOUTHEAST WHO AT PRESENT ARE PINNED DOWN BY BRITISH FRONTAL ATTACKS.

GENERAL PATTON'S SOUTHERNMOST AMERICAN COLUMN. ENTRENCHED IN EL GUETARIA PASS THIS GROUP IS ABOUT 55 MILES NORTHWEST OF A COASTAL ROAD JUNCTION A FEW MILES ABOVE GABES.

PATTON'S MIDDLE COLUMN IN MAKNASSY PASS. ALREADY OVERLOOKING THE COASTAL PLAIN IT IS ONLY 28 MILES FROM GRAIBA, COASTAL ROAD JUNCTION BETWEEN GABES AND SFAX.

PATTON'S NORTHERNMOST GROUP, WHICH YESTERDAY SEIZED FONDOUK. IT IS 52 MILES FROM SOUSSE ON THE COAST. THE BIG AXIS AIR BASE OF KAIROUAN IS WITHIN 20 MILES OF THIS FORCE.

GENERAL GIRAUD'S FRENCH TROOPS. STRIKING ACROSS THE OUSSELTIA PLAINS NORTHWEST OF KAIROUAN THIS GROUP IS BELIEVED TO BE LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM SOUSSE AND ALSO THREATENING KAIROUAN.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER SIXTH GRAF TUNISIAN X X X PLAIN BEFORE SOUSSE.

MAR 29 1943

(A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON SAID FRENCH PATROLS HAD REACHED THE EASTERN PART OF THE OUSSELTIA PLAIN, NORTHWEST OF KAIROUAN, "WITHOUT ANY MARKED REACTION FROM THE ENEMY."

(CAMEL CORPS UNITS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OCCUPIED PATRIGAI-DOUZ, WHICH COMMANDS THE AREA OF KEBILI, NEAR THE CHOTT DJERID 65 MILES WEST OF GABES.)

THE EIGHTH ARMY ETC X X X SEVENTH GRAF.

JJ232PEW

30.24-2443

30.24-2443

IRAN FIGHTS INFLATION

- - -

AMERICAN EXPERT

SEEKS NEW CURES (450 WORDS)

- - -

BY CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

(ADVANCE)..TEHERAN (DELAYED)-(AP)-HERE IN IRAN, WHERE EVEN THE PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS HAVE RAISED THEIR ASKING BACKSHEESH RATE FROM ONE-HALF TO ONE RIAL, THE GOVERNMENT IS LOOKING TO A MICHIGAN-BORN ECONOMIST TO DIRECT THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION.

HE IS DR. ARTHUR C. MILLSPAUGH, 59, THE NEW ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF FINANCES.

MAR 29 1943

THE USE BY BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF IRAN AS A SUPPLY ROUTE TO RUSSIA WITH A RESULTANT INCREASE IN FOREIGN SPENDING HERE AND THE PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY OF NORMAL TRADE ABROAD HAVE HAD A BLOATING EFFECT ON THIS NATION'S ECONOMY. PROFITEERING IS RAMPANT. MILLSPAUGH ARRIVED IN JANUARY TO SEE WHAT HE COULD DO ABOUT IT.

"THE REMEDIES FOR INFLATION ARE WELL KNOWN," HE SAYS, "BUT THEY ARE SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT TO APPLY. THERE ARE FACTORS IN THE SITUATION WHICH ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL AS LONG AS THE WAR LASTS.

"IRAN IS MAKING TEMPORARY SACRIFICES IN THE INTERESTS OF ALLIED VICTORY. PURCHASING POWER IS NOW BEING DAMMED UP AND THIS IS CAUSING GREAT DISTRESS."

AT THE TIME OF THIS INTERVIEW MILLSPAUGH WAS JUST GETTING HIS FEET ON THE GROUND AND WAS RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS PRECISE MEASURES FOR FIGHTING IRAN'S INFLATION. HE WOULD SAY ONLY THAT "VARIOUS MEASURES CAN BE STUDIED AND POSSIBLY APPLIED, SUCH AS PRICE FIXING, RATIONING, CURRENCY MEASURES AND TAXATION."

HE DID SAY THAT THE PRESENT TAX STRUCTURE, CONSISTING OF A LAND TAX AND AN INCOME TAX OF APPROXIMATELY THREE PER CENT AFTER CERTAIN ALLOWANCES, WAS UNDER STUDY.

"WE ARE ATTMPTING TO REACH THE PEOPLE THAT ARE GETTING THE ADDED PURCHASING POWER--THE PROFITEERS," HE SAID.

HITHERTO, THE MAJOR PORTION OF IRAN'S GOVERNMENT REVENUES HAVE COME FROM OIL ROYALTIES.

MAR 29 1943

DR. MILLSPAUGH KNOWS IRAN WELL. HE WAS HERE AS A FINANCIAL ADVISER IN 1922-27. IN THE INTERVENING YEARS HE HAS BEEN WORKING WITH THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTE OF WASHINGTON, CONDUCTING SURVEYS OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, NEW HAMPSHIRE, IOWA AND OKLAHOMA.

MILLSPAUGH IS GRAY-HAIRED, WEARS SILVER-RIMMED SPECTACLES AND A PHI BETA KAPPA KEY, AND HAS A KINDLY, PROFESSORIAL AIR.

HE IS HOPING FOR A LARGER NUMBER OF YOUNG IRANIANS TO EMERGE IN THIS GENERATION WITH CAPABILITIES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE WORK.

MILLSPAUGH WAS BORN ON A MICHIGAN FARM, ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AND JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, AND BECAME A TEACHER. HE WAS TEACHING AT JOHNS HOPKINS WHEN HE WAS HIRED AS AN ECONOMIST BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, FOUR YEARS BEFORE COMING TO IRAN IN 1922. HIS SON, ABBOTT, 17, WAS BORN HERE. HE RETURNED WITH HIS FATHER ON THIS MISSION.

DR. MILLSPAUGH'S CHIEF ASSISTANT HERE IS DR. PAUL M. ATKINS OF NEW JERSEY. SIX OTHER HELPERS WERE ENROUTE AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW---A SECRETARY, A CHIEF INSPECTOR, A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND THREE EXPERTS ON TAXATION, TRADE AND BANKING AND MONETARY MATTERS.

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 28

- - -

"THE MOON IS DOWN"

PRODUCED IN

PALESTINE

- - -

OTHER NOTABLE

AUTHORS' WORK

ALSO SEEN (370)

- - -

(ADVANCE) TEL AVIV, PALESTINE, (DELAYED)-(AP)-A BIG WOODEN SHED STANDS AMONG THE BUILDINGS ON THE SHORE OF TEL AVIV, AND THERE, IF YOU CARE TO AND IF YOU CAN UNDERSTAND HEBREW, YOU MAY SEE JOHN STEINBECK'S PLAY, "THE MOON IS DOWN," AND THE WORKS OF OTHER CONTEMPORARY WRITERS, INCLUDING ELMER RICE, ERNEST HEMINGWAY, FRANZ MOLNAR AND UPTON SINCLAIR.

MAR 29 1943

THE SHED IS THE HOME OF OHEL -- THE HEBREW WORKERS' THEATRE.

"WE DECIDED TO PRODUCE 'THE MOON IS DOWN,'" SAID THE ACTORS, "BECAUSE THE THEME STRIKES SO HOME TO US. IT IS ABOUT THE STAND MADE BY A PEOPLE UNDER THE NAZI HEEL."

THE THEATERE HAS SEVEN HUNDRED SEATS, AND WAS BUILT BY THE ACTORS THEMSELVES. ONE OF THE LEADING LADIES SELLS NEWSPAPERS IN THE STREET BY DAYTIME. OTHERS WORK IN A CIGARETTE FACTORY, AND SOME ARE CARPENTERS, MASONS AND LOCKSMITHS.

THE DIRECTOR, MOSHE HALEVY, WHO STARTED HIS WORK WITH THE INAUGURATION OF THE THEATER IN 1925, SELECTED HIS CASTS WITH THE GREATEST CARE. HE VISITED ALL THE BEST FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS, FARM SETTLEMENTS AND SHOPS. THEY WERE FILLED WITH REFUGEE JEWS FROM EUROPE, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN ON THE STAGE. OTHERS NEVER HAD BEEN BUT HAD TALENT OR THOUGHT THEY COULD ACT.

BEFORE HE PRODUCED THE BIBLICAL PLAY "JACOB AND RACHEL," HE HAD THE CAST SPEND THREE DAYS WITH BEDOUINS ON SUN-BEATEN PLAINS NEAR BEER SHEBA SO THEY MIGHT GET ATMOSPHERE AND THE SPIRITUAL STRENGTH WHICH COMES FROM LIVING IN EMPTY STRETCHES OF SAND.

"THE MOON IS DOWN," IS THE FORTY-FIFTH PLAY THE THEATER HAS PRESENTED. OTHERS HAVE BEEN WORKS BY SHAKESPEARE, MEYERMANNS, STEFAN ZWEIG, KAREL CAPEK, MAXIM GORKI, LEO TOLSTOI, MOLIERE AND SCHILLER.

THE TROUPE HAS VISITED MANY JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND HAS PUT ON PLAYS IN FARMHOUSES AND BARNS.

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THE THEATRE IS OPERATED ON A CO-OPERATIVE BASIS. THE ACTORS SHARE IN THE PROFITS AND GET APPROXIMATELY THE SAME PAY--ABOUT $45 A MONTH, PLUS BOARD WHEN THEY ARE WORKING FOR THE THEATER.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR LEADING MEN IS ABRAHAM NACHTOMI, WHO WAS DRAINING A SWAMP WHEN HALEVY "DISCOVERED" HIM. THE STAGE VERSION OF STEINBECK'S NOVEL WAS WRITTEN BY HAIM GLUECKSTEIN, 27, WHO WAS BORN IN PALESTINE. SHOSHANNA PERLMUTTER, WHO PLAYS MOLLY COMES FROM BUKOVINA IN RUMANIA, WHILE ANOTHER WOMAN MEMBER OF THE CAST IS LEAH BAGANITH FROM BREST-LITOVSK IN POLAND.

MARINE HERO PRAISES HIS

CO-PILOT--A FLYING GENERAL

GEN. GEIGER LIKES AERIAL FRONT LINES, WON'T ASK PILOTS TO UNDERTAKE FLIGHTS HE WOULDN'T TAKE HIMSELF (700)

BY CHARLES MCMURTRY

30.21— 2445

30.24-2445

HONOLULU,MARCH 28-(AP)-MAJOR JACK RANDOLPH CRAM OF SEATTLE IS ONE OF THE MARINE CORPS' BIG HEROES OF THE SOLOMONS FIGHTING, BUT HE PREFERS TO TALK ABOUT HIS OWN HERO--HIS CO-PILOT MAJ.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER, AGGRESSIVE FIGHTING FLYING COMMANDER OF AIR OPERATIONS.

CRAM IS PROBABLY THE ONLY PILOT WHO HAS A GENERAL FOR A CO-PILOT. THIS, HE EXPLAINS, IS BECAUSE GENERAL GEIGER INSISTS UPON MAKING AS MANY FLIGHTS AS POSSIBLE SO AS TO LEARN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE ABOUT ACTUAL COMBAT, WEATHER AND NAVIGATING VISUAL CONDITIONS HIS MEN FACE.

THE MAJOR RECENTLY RECEIVED THE NAVY CROSS FOR LASHING TWO TORPEDOES TO THE GENERAL'S PBY CATALINA PATROL BOMBER AND SINKING A JAPANESE TRANSPORT OFF GUADALCANAL. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME A CATALINA, BUILT FOR SCOUTING AND BOMBING, WAS USED IN THAT AREA FOR SUCH AN ATTACK.

BUT THE NEED WAS URGENT. SIX ENEMY TRANSPORTS WERE LANDING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES AT GUADALCANAL. IT WAS LAST OCTOBER 15, A CRITICAL TIME DURING THE MARINES' FIGHT TO MAINTAIN THEIR HOLD ON THE ISLAND. NO TORPEDO PLANES WERE AVAILABLE AT THE MOMENT.

MAJOR CRAM MADE A RUN IN THE SLOW CATALINA THROUGH THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM ALL SIX JAPANESE SHIPS AND HIS PLANE WAS BADLY SHOT UP BY FIVE ZEROES, BUT HE LANDED WITHOUT INJURY TO HIMSELF, AFTER SINKING ONE OF THE TRANSPORTS.

"WHEN YOU WORK FOR GENERAL GEIGER ALL YOUR EXPERIENCES ARE EXCITING," THE MAJOR SAID. "HE'S THE KIND OF PERSON WHO WANTS TO BE AT THE FRONT LINES. HE'S ALWAYS INTO SOMETHING. YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT IT WILL BE. BUT YOU CAN BE SURE IT WILL BE EXCITING.

FIRST LEAD AUSTRALIAN-ORO BAY

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE IN THEIR MOST AMBITIOUS SINGLE ATTACK YET IN THE NEW GUINEA SECTOR HURLED 40 BOMBERS AND A STRONG FIGHTER ESCORT AGAINST ORO BAY YESTERDAY TO SINK A SMALL ALLIED MERCHANTMAN AND DAMAGE ANOTHER, BUT IT COST THEM AT LEAST 13 PLANES AND PROBABLY A TOTAL OF 25, THE ALLIED COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"IN A SERIES OF BRILLIANT INTERCEPTIONS," ALLIED KITTYHAWK AND LIGHTNING PILOTS ROARED UP OVER THE COCOANUT-FRINGED BASE SOUTH OF BUNA TO BREAK UP THE ENEMY FORMATIONS, SHOOTING 25 RAIDERS "OUT OF ACTION," AND THEMSELVES SUFFERING "EXTREMELY LIGHT" LOSSES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

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CASUALTIES ON THE SUNKEN AND DAMAGED ALLIED SHIPS WERE LIGHT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE JAPANESE ARMADA OF 25 MEDIUM AND 15 DIVEBOMBERS FLEW IN JUST BEFORE NOON IN PRECISE "V" FORMATIONS WITH A HEAVY UMBRELLA OF ZERO ESCORTS.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATED THAT 13 PLANES WERE DESTROYED DEFINITELY AND 12 PROBABLY. MOST OF THE ALLIED BAG CONSISTED OF ZEROS.

ALTHOUGH TH NUMBER OF ESCORTING FIGHTERS WAS NOT YET REPORTED THE ALLIED PILOTS MAY HAVE KNOCKED DOWN OR DAMAGED HALF OF THE ENEMY'S ESCORT, A REMARKABLE DAY'S WORK.

ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS X X X 7TH GRAPH PREV.

SANTIAGO, FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD WALLACE X X X HAVE REACHED.

LATER, AT A STATE BANQUET IN HIS HONOR, WALLACE DECLARED HE WAS "GRATEFUL FOR THE CORDIAL RECEPTION GIVEN ME, AND IN THE NAME OF

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES I THANK YOU FOR THE SPONTANEOUS RECEPTION ACCORDED ME BY THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CHILE."

RETURNING TO THE THEME OF PAN-AMERICAN UNITY, WHICH HE HAD STRESSED IN HIS ADDRESS IN THE STADIUM, WALLACE SAID "THE COMPLETE SOLIDARITY THAT AMERICA MUST MAINTAIN IN THE POST WAR PERIOD DEPENDS ON OUR FINDING THE BASIS FOR A COMMON WELFARE AND PROGRESS."

"TOMORROW'S PEACE," HE ADDED, "MUST BE BASED ON THE FOUR FREEDOMS PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT."

THE BANQUET, HELD IN THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT RIOS, WAS ATTENDED BY LEADERS IN CHILEAN POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

WALLACE'S SPEECH WAS IN ANSWER TO A TOAST BY PRESIDENT RIOS "TO THE GREAT AMERICAN PEOPLE", TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TO WALLACE HIMSELF, WHO, HE SAID, "HAD WON A PRIVILEGED PLACE IN THE HEARTS OF THE CHILEAN PEOPLE THROUGH HIS SIMPLICITY AS A SUPERIOR AND HONEST MAN, THROUGH HIS ARDENT DEMOCRATIC INSPIRATION."

MAR 29 1943

"I BEG YOU TO FEEL AMONG US AS IF YOU WERE AMONG YOUR OWN PEOPLE IN YOUR OWN COUNTRY BECAUSE YOU ARE ON AMERICAN SOIL," RIOS TOLD THE VICE PRESIDENT.

IN HIS SPEECH EARLIER IN THE STADIUM WALLACE SAID THAT "GREAT RESPONSIBILITY IS HANGING IN THESE MOMENTS OVER ALL OUR PEOPLES OF THE NEW WORLD AS HOLDERS OF THE VIRTUES OF VIRTUES OF OCCIDENTAL CULTURE."

A FEELING X X X 5TH GRAF PVS.

SANTIAGO--FIRST ADD WALLACE SPEECH (ORIGINAL) X X X WORLD HAS KNOWN.

WALLACE ADDED TO HIS SPEECH TO SAY THAT THE "ARMS OF DEMOCRACY WILL WIN," AND THAT "CHILE IS A GREAT LAND OF DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS MARCHING FIRMLY WITH THE OTHER DEMOCRATIC NATIONS TO ASSURE VICTORY WHICH MUST BE COMPLETE AND ABSOLUTE."

AT THE OUTSET, HE CALLED FOR A MOMENT OF SILENCE AS HOMAGE TO THE WORLD'S GREAT LEADERS, NAMING SPECIFICALLY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, CHIANG KAI-SHEK, "THE LEADERS OF FREE FRANCE AND THE SOVIET UNION," AND "ALSO WITH MY WHOLE HEART THE MAGNIFICENT LEADER OF ENGLAND."

AFTER THE SPEECH, WOMEN DRESSED IN NATIONAL COSTUMES AND CARRYING FLAGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PARADED AND PRESENTED TO WALLACE A FLORAL OFFERING DESCRIBED AS A MESSAGE FROM THE WOMEN OF CHILE TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, MARCH 28-(AP)-FOLLOWING PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT HAD SQUASHED AN ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE STATE, WAR MINISTER RAMON SANTODOMINGO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GENERAL EDUARDO BONITTO, SECRETARY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, WAS BEING SUBJECTED TO SECRET MILITARY QUESTIONING.

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SANTODOMINGO, HOWEVER, DENIED A STORY BY THE CONSERVATIVE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION NEWSPAPER EL SIGLO SAYING THAT BONITTO WAS UNDER ARREST TOGETHER WITH A NUMBER OF OTHER HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS "FULL AND ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN THE LOYALTY OF THE ARMED FORCES," THE WAR MINISTER SAID. HE ADDED THAT NO DIFFERENCES EXISTED BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MILITARY LEADERS AND THAT ABSOLUTE TRANQUILITY PREVAILED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

UNDATED SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FIVE CARGO SHIPS, ANNONCED LAST WEEK AS SUNK BY AXIS SUBMARINES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC, REPRESENTED FOUR LESS THAN THE AVERAGE ANNOUNCED WEEKLY TOLL IN THOSE WATERS DURING THE 67 WEEKS OF THE WAR.

THE SINKINGS RAISED TO 639 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TABULATION OF OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT VESSELS LOST TO THE

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ENEMY IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE PEARL HARBOR. TWENTY-TWO VESSELS HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED AS LOST IN MARCH THUS FAR.

THREE OF THE FIVE SHIPS WERE MEDIUM-SIZE UNITED STATES MERCHANT VESSELS. THE OTHERS WERE A SMALL NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER AND THE 7,659-TON NETHERLANDS SHIP MARISO. A TOTAL OF 142 WERE RESCUED FROM THE FOREIGN VESSELS. A MATE AND RADIO OPERATOR OF THE MARISO WERE TAKEN PRISONERS BY A U-BOAT.

THIRTEEN MEN FROM THE UNITED STATES MERCHANTMEN WERE KILLED WHILE 51 OTHERS WERE REPORTED MISSING. TWO OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPS WERE SUNK IN THE CARIBBEAN.

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UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED COMMANDERS HAVE THROWN NEW AND POWERFUL FORCES INTO THE BATTLE OF TUNISIA, BUT THEY ARE "STRONGLY HELD BY AXIS TROOPS," THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. IT OFFERED NO DETAILS.

ITALIAN TORPEDO PLANES WERE DECLARED TO HAVE SUNK THREE SHIPS TOTALING 32,000 TONS AND SET ANOTHER AFIRE IN AN ATTACK YESTERDAY UPON A LARGE ALLIED CONVOY OFF THE ALGERIAN COAST.

GERMAN PLANES SANK A MEDIUM-SIZED SHIP AND DAMAGED THREE OTHERS IN ATTACK ON ANOTHER CONVOY IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN, THE ROME BULLETIN SAID.

BOTH THESE CLAIMS WERE WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED QUARTERS.

BRITISH GASOLINE STOCKS AT THE LEVANT PORT OF TRIPOLI WERE BOMBED BY AXIS AIRCRAFT WHILE ALLIED PLANES DROPPED ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS AND MACHINE-GUNNED THE SICILIAN LOCALITY OF POZZALLO (RAGUSA), THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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THE BERLIN RADIO, WHICH OCCASIONALLY BROADCASTS DISPATCHES CREDITED TO NEUTRAL SOURCES AS A MEANS OF PROBING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT ALLIED MILITARY ACTIVITIES, YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) REPORTED THAT A LARGE ARMADA OF BRITISH SHIPS WAS CONCENTRATED AT GIBRALTAR.

THE BROADCAST, QUOTING A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH, FROM ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, SAID: "TO ALL APPEARANCES, LARGE CONTINGENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS ARE TO BE CONVOYED TO NORTH AFRICA."

THE RADIO REPORT SAID 13 FREIGHTERS, FIVE TANKERS AND FOUR DESTROYERS HAD ARRIVED AT GIBRALTAR TO JOIN NUMEROUS FREIGHTERS AND TRANSPORTS ALREADY THERE, IN ADDITION TO THE BATTLESHIPS NELSON, RODNEY AND MALAYA, THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER FORMIDABLE, TWO AUXILIARY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 24 DESTROYERS, SEVERAL CORVETTES, MORE THAN 20 TORPEDO BOATS AND SEVERAL SUBMARINES.

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, CLAIMED TODAY THE CAPTURE OF SEVSK, 80 MILES SOUTH OF BRYANSK, WHERE A SOVIET SPEARHEAD HAD THRUST TOWARD THE DNIEPER.

DNIEPROPETROVSK

THE CITY WAS STORMED BY TANKS AND GRENADIERS AND WON IN HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING LASTING SEVERAL DAYS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE REST OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT WAS QUIET, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID YESTERDAY (SUN) THAT MORE THAN ONE MILLION GERMAN BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAD REACHED THE AGE OF 14 WERE SWORN INTO THE HITLER YOUTH ORGANIZATION BY ARTHUR AXMAN, CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL CEREMONY WAS HELD IN THE BERLIN OPERA HOUSE, WITH AXMAN BROADCASTING TO OTHER YOUTH GROUPS GATHERED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

HONOLULU-FIRST ADD JAP SOLDIERS (BY MC MURTRY)
XXX SECRETARY ICKES.

NOT ONCE THROUGH THE EIGHT SCHEDULED SPEECHES WAS ANY REFERENCE MADE TO JAPAN OR JAPANESE UNTIL HORTON; DECLARING HE WAS SO IMPRESSED HE WANTED TO SPEAK, SHOUTED:

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"I DON'T WORRY MUCH ABOUT THE JAPANESE. DEMOCRACY IS A FORM OF GOVERNMENT WHERE A MAN CAN BE A MAN. THERE ARE NO MITSUBISHIS OR KAWANISHIS HERE. YOU CAN STAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH YOUR FELLOWMANWITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM ANY MITSUBISHIS.

"GO OUT AND FIGHT FOR IT (DEMOCRACY). KILL THEM AND MAKE THIS THING WORK."

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS.

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BY GLENN BABB.

THE MAJOR SHORT CIRCUIT IN THE UNITED NATIONS' WAR EFFORT AGAINST JAPAN PERSISTS; THE SAME IS TRUE OF THE AXIS WAR ON RUSSIA. TOKYO AND MOSCOW HAVE GIVEN RENEWED EVIDENCE OF THEIR PRESENT DETERMINATION TO REMAIN AT PEACE BY RENEWAL OF THEIR PERENNIALLY TROUBLESOME FISHERIES PACT.

AGAIN ADOLF HITLER'S MOST POWERFUL AND SUCCESSFUL ALLY HAS GIVEN NOTICE THAT SHE IS HAVING NO PART OF HIS CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM ALTHOUGH SIX YEARS AGO IT WAS THE JAPANESE MILITARY CLIQUE, NOW IN CONTROL OF IMPERIAL POLICY, THAT WAS THE GUIDING SPIRIT OF THE ANTI-COMINTERN TREATY WHICH LED TO THE THREE-POWER AXIS MILITARY ALLIANCE.

THE FISHERIES PACT FIXES THE TERMS ON WHICH JAPAN IS PERMITTED TO SEND HER FISHERMEN INTO THE FAR EASTERN TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE SOVIET UNION, A RIGHT GRANTED BY THE 1905 TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH. SINCE 1936, WHEN THE KREMLIN, OFFENDED BY THE ANTI-COMINTERN TREATY, REFUSED TO CONSIDER ANY LONG-TERM AGREEMENT, IT HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO ANNUAL RENEWAL. EACH YEAR THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT AND PROTRACTED, BUT SOMEHOW THE RENEWAL HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED. THIS ANNUAL PERFORMANCE IS ANXIOUSLY WATCHED BY ALL THE MAJOR POWERS; FAILURE TO RENEW WOULD BE TAKEN AS EVIDENCE THAT THE LONG-EXPECTED JAPANESE-RUSSIAN CONFLICT WAS AT HAND.

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE RUSSIANS HELD THE WHIPHAND IN THE PARLEYS WHICH LED TO THE ACCORD INITIALED IN KUIBYSHEV THURSDAY. FOR THE SECOND YEAR IN SUCCESSION THE JAPANESE HAD TO PAY AN EXTRA FEE. THE SIBERIAN FISHERIES ARE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE JAPANESE FOOD SUPPLY. FISH TAKES QULQP S

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FEE. THE SIBERIAN FISHERIES ARE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE JAPANESE FOOD SUPPLY. FISH TAKES THE PLACE OF MEAT IN THE JAPANESE DIET AND IN NORMAL TIMES TEN PERCENT OR MORE OF THE ENTIRE SUPPLY COMES FROM RUSSIAN WATERS, CHIEFLY AROUND THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA. UNDER WAR CONDITIONS THIS SOURCE OF FOOD IS PROBABLY OF MORE IMPORTANCE THAN EVER TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, FOR YEARS ON SLENDER RATIONS.

IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT NEITHER JAPAN NOR RUSSIA WANTS TO TAKE ON NEW MILITARY COMMITMENTS AT THIS TIME, WHEN EACH IS ENGAGED IN A FIGHT FOR LIFE. BUT THE JAPANESE APPEAR TO BE EVEN MORE ANXIOUS THAN THE SOVIETS TO AVOID WAR.

ONE REASON UNDOUBTEDLY IS THE FEAR OF AIR ASSAULT. THE JAPANESE COMMAND PROBABLY FEELS THAT ON THE EAST, SOUTH AND WEST IT HAS PUSHED THE UNITED NATIONS BEYOND THE RANGE OF EFFECTIVE AND INTENSIVE AIR ATTACK; IT HOPES AT LEAST THAT IT CAN HOLD THE EVER-GROWING AMERICAN AIR POWER BEYOND THAT PROTECTIVE CORDON.

BUT IN THE NORTH THERE IS NO SUCH SECURITY. THERE ARE BASES AROUND VLADIVOSTOK FROM WHICH BOMBERS COULD REACH TOKYO IN LESS THAN THREE HOURS, OSAKA IN TWO. WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION MIGHT MEAN THAT THESE WOULD BE PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES. IT MIGHT NOT, RUSSIA'S PENCHANT FOR PLAYING A LONE HAND BEING WHAT IT IS, BUT IN ANY CASE THE RED ARMY ALSO HAS AN AIR FORCE OF TERRIBLE STRIKING POWER.

THE FISHERIES RENEWAL REINFORCES FOREIGN MINISTER TANI'S DECLARATION TWO MONTHS AGO OF TOKYO'S INTENTION TO HONOR THE MOSCOW NEUTRALITY ACCORD OF 1941. IT WOULD BE UNWISE, OF COURSE, TO PLACE FULL RELIANCE ON JAPANESE PROFESSIONS OF PEACEFUL INTENT. BUT IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT ALTHOUGH JAPAN HAS STRUCK TREACHEROUS BLOWS TO OPEN HER TWO MAJOR WARS OF THIS CENTURY--AGAINST RUSSIA IN 1904 AND AGAINST US IN 1941--IN NEITHER CASE WAS THE BLOW DELIVERED ENTIRELY WITHOUT WARNING. TOJO WAS BLUSTERING ABOUT EXPELLING THE WHITE MAN FROM ASIA FOR WEEKS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IT UNDOUBTEDLY IS AN ADVANTAGE TO HAVE RUSSIA FREE TO CONCENTRATE ON GERMANY AT THIS JUNCTURE, PROBABLY OUTWEIGHING THE IMMEDIATE GAINS WHICH WOULD COME FROM A RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR. BUT IT HAS ITS OBVERSE SIDE.

AS LONG AS THE WILY GENERALS AND ADMIRALS WHO DIRECT JAPANESE POLICY ARE CONTENT TO LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE ON THE SIBERIAN FRONTIER, ALLIED HOPES OF OBTAINING RUSSIAN BASES FROM WHICH TO BLAST THE CITIES AND WAR INDUSTRIES OF OUR ORIENTAL ENEMY ARE DIM.

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(AP-SPECIAL BUDGET FOR AMS)
INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (1,000)
BY GLENN BABB

THE UNITED NATIONS' PROGRAM FOR CARRYING THE WAR TO HITLER'S EUROPE IN 1943, AS CHARTED AT CASABLANCA, BEGAN TO UNFOLD IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA LAST WEEK. IT EMERGED FROM THE SILENT, SECRET PHASE OF PREPARATION AND LOGISTICS TO THE OPEN FIELD OF BATTLE, WHERE IT COULD BE WATCHED BY ALL THE WORLD WITH VARYING REACTIONS OF HOPE, PRIDE, CONFIDENCE, FEAR.

IF IT DID NOT PRODUCE AN IMMEDIATE TRIUMPH TO SET THE BELLS RINGING IN ALLIED LANDS, NEITHER DID IT DISCLOSE ANYTHING TO DISTURB THE UNDERLYING CONVICTION EXPRESSED BY ALLIED LEADERS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ARE ON THE HIGHROAD TO ULTIMATE VICTORY.

THE RUSSIANS GAINED AT LEAST A STANDOFF INTHEIR STRUGGLE WITH WHAT STILL IS THE MAJOR PART OF HITLER'S WAR MACHINE, NOT YET DIVERTED FROM ITS EASTERN OBJECTIVES BY THE GROWING THREAT OF ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE.

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THE PACIFIC WAR CONTINUED THE PATTERN OF UNREMITTING AMERICAN AND ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON JAPAN'S OUTERMOST FINGERHOLDS.

THE ONE OMINOUS NOTE--OR RATHER AN OMINOUS SILENCE--CAME FROM THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC, ON WHICH THE PROGRESS OF ALL THE OTHER BATTLES DEPENDS. THE WORLD HAD LITTLE CHANCE TO LEARN WHAT GOES ON BEHIND THE VEIL THAT WRAPS THAT BITTER CONFLICT AGAINST HITLER'S U-BOATS. THERE WERE HINTS, HOWEVER, THAT THE EXPECTED SPRING RISE IN THE TEMPO OF SUBMARINE ATTACKS WAS WELL ADVANCED. ALLIED SPOKESMEN WERE GRIMLY NONCOMMITTAL IN THE FACE OF EXTRAVAGANT GERMAN CLAIMS.

ALL ELSE IN THE WEEK'S NEWS WAS SECONDARY TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, IN COORDINATION WITH THE AMERICANS UNDER GENERAL PATTON, AT LAST HAD OPENED ITS ATTACK AGAINST ROMMEL IN THE MARETH LINE.

THE AMERICANS, AT LEAST THREE DIVISIONS STRONG, ALREADY WERE DRIVING EASTWARD TOWARD THE GULF OF GABES WHEN THE EIGHTH ARMY STRUCK AND THE ADVANCE WAS CONTINUED SATISFACTORILY. MAKNASSY WAS TAKEN BY A COLUMN THAT CONTINUED TO WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF MEZZOUNA, IN THE COASTAL PLAIN. A SECOND AMERICAN COLUMN, FARTHER SOUTH, PUSHED EAST FROM EL GUETAR. BOTH WERE CONSOLIDATING THEIR POSITIONS AT THE WEEK'S END, HAVING BEATEN OFF HEAVY COUNTERATTACKS. THEY WERE ON THE LAST CRESTS BEFORE REACHING THE COASTAL PLAIN THROUGH WHICH RUNS THE ROAD LINKING ROMMEL WITH VON ARNIM IN THE NORTH.

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YESTERDAY AN EXTENSION NORTHWARD OF THE AMERICAN ATTACKS WAS REPORTED, AN ADVANCE TOWARD KAIROUAN, FURTHER IMPERILLING ROMMEL'S COMMUNICATIONS.

THE EIGHTH ARMY'S FIRST ASSAULT, BEGUN A WEEK AGO UNDER A FULL MOON, DENTED THE MARETH LINE TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT A MILE, ESTABLISHING A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS A DIFFICULT DEFILE. BUT IN MIDWEEK ROMMEL CONCENTRATED HIS BEST UNITS FOR A MIGHTY COUNTERBLOW THAT COMPELLED THE BRITISH TO ABANDON THIS GAIN.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S VETERANS HAD TO GIVE GROUND FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THEY TURNED ON ROMMEL IN THOSE DARK DAYS OF LAST SUMMER WHEN EGYPT AND SUEZ SEEMED DOOMED. BUT THERE WAS CONFIDENCE THAT THIS SETBACK WAS ONLY TEMPORARY. THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE WEEK RECORDED "SATISFACTORY RESULTS" FOR THE EIGHTH ARMY AND DECLARED THAT OPERATIONS WERE GOING ACCORDING TO PLAN.

A FEATURE OF THE TUNISIAN BATTLE WAS THE HEAVY ALLIED CONCENTRATION OF AIR POWER, GREATER THAN ANY BEFORE IN AFRICA. AMERICAN AND BRITISH SQUADRONS HAMMERED THE ENEMY FROM HIS FRONT, ALL ALONG HIS SUPPLY LINES BACK TO THE PORTS AND TO THE SEA LANES BEYOND. BOXED IN A NARROW AREA BETWEEN MONTGOMERY, PATTON AND THE SEA, THE AXIS FORCES WERE TAKING HEAVY PUNISHMENT.

NAPLES AND MESSINA FELT THE POWER OF FAR-RANGING AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS, WHILE THE RAF CARRIED THE WAR TO THE SUBURBS OF ROME ITSELF. ONE RAF PILOT TOLD OF SEEING TRAM LIGHTS TWINKLING IN THE STREETS OF ROME AND EXPRESSED REGRET THAT HE COULD NOT GET THE "BIG BULLFROG"--MUSSOLINI HIMSELF.

THE CARDINAL FACT ABOUT THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN WAS THAT THE RED ARMY STOOD FIRM ALONG THE LINE OF THE DONETS RIVER IN THE UKRAINE. THE GERMANS, WHO HAD BOASTED NEARLY A MONTH AGO THAT THEY HAD REACHED THE RIVER ON A BROAD FRONT, STILL WERE BALKED THERE. DESPITE CONTINUING NAZI PRESSURE, THE RED ARMY WAS ABLE TO STRIKE BACK IN SMALL LOCAL ACTIONS. INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE GERMAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE HAD JUST ABOUT RUN ITS COURSE.

TOWARD SMOLENSK THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED THEIR SLUGGING, SLOGGING ADVANCE, BUT AT A REDUCED PACE. THAWING STREAMS AND MUD CAME TO THIS SECTOR WEST OF MOSCOW AS THEY HAD COME IN THE UKRAINE A MONTH BEFORE, TO DRAG AT THE HEELS OF THE RUSSIAN WAR MACHINE. GERMAN RESISTANCE, SET IN LINES APPARENTLY LONG ESTABLISHED FOR SMOLENSK'S DEFENSE, WAS STIFFER.

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SPRING QUAGMIRES ALSO HANDICAPPED RED ARMY OFFENSIVES BELOW LENINGRAD AND IN THE WEST CAUCASUS, WHERE THE PUSH TO RUB OUT THE [illegible] BRIDGEHEAD ON THE SEA OF AZOV COAST WAS RESUMED.

A FEATURE OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC WAS THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE AIR BOMBARDMENT OF THE JAPANESE ON KISKA IN THE ALEUTIANS, PERHAPS INDICATING THAT THE AMERICAN COMMAND HAD SOMETHING IN MIND FOR THE NORTH PACIFIC AS WELL AS THE SOUTH WITH THE COMING OF SPRING. THE AVERAGE OF A RAID A DAY DURING MARCH WAS MAINTAINED.

THERE WAS AN EXTENSION OF THE RANGE OF ALLIED AIR ATTACKS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, THE FEATURE BEING A PUNISHING RAID ON THE JAPANESE BASE ON NAURU ISLAND, JUST BELOW THE EQUATOR, BY AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH MADE A 1,350-MILE ROUND TRIP FLIGHT FROM GUADALCANAL. THE ATTACK POINTED UP THE POSSIBILITY THAT THAT STRONGHOLD IN THE LOWER SOLOMONS MIGHT BE THE STARTING POINT FOR SPREADING OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN'S WHOLE FORMIDABLE CHAIN OF BASES ACROSS THE EQUATORIAL PACIFIC.

THERE WAS NO LET UP IN THE HAMMERING OF JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE ISLAND FRINGE ABOVE AUSTRALIA. RABAUL WAS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION AND LATE IN THE WEEK GENERAL MACARTHUR'S FLIERS TURNED TO WEWAK, ON NEW GUINEA'S NORTHERN COAST, WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN BUILDING NEW MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

IN WASHINGTON THERE WAS SPECULATION AS TO THE LIKELIHOOD OF AN EARLY AMERICAN NAVAL AND AIR OFFENSIVE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. SUCH AN ATTACK, IT WAS BELIEVED, MIGHT BE DELIVERED AGAINST THE ENEMY'S HOLDS IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, PERHAPS EVEN AGAINST HIS BIG NAVAL BASE AT TRUK.

THE BURMA AND CHINA FRONTS PRODUCED CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING BUT NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.

IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE TOKYO PARLIAMENT GENERAL TOJO TALKED

A BRAVE WAR. BUT SIGNS INCREASED THAT THE JAPANESE WERE LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE WITHOUT ANY SURPLUS OF CONFIDENCE. THEY SIGNED A NEW FISHERIES PACT WITH RUSSIA ON MOSCOW'S TERMS. THEY INDICATED A REALIZATION THAT AT PEARL HARBOR THEY LOOSED TERRIBLE FORCES AND THAT THE OUTLOOK FOR THEIR EMPIRE WAS FULL OF FOREBODING.

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

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BY CARL C.CRANMER

THE USEFULNESS OF THE MARETH LINE TO MARSHAL ROMMEL APPARENTLY IS ABO ENDED.

ALTHOUGH ONLY SLIGHTLY DENTED BY GEN.MONTGOMERY'S FRONTAL ASSAULT, IT HAS BEEN OUTFLANKED AS WAS FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE.

FOUR ARMORED SPEARHEADS ARE POINTED AT THE LINE OF AXIS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE NORTH AND IT WOULD BE MOST UNUSUAL IF THE GERMAN STRATEGIST ELECTED TO STAND AND FIGHT WHILE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF.

THE GREATEST THREAT TO HIS REAR IS AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF EL HAMMA WHERE A STRONG ARMORED FORCE IS AT THE POINT OF SEIZING CONTROL OF THE WESTERN GATEPOST OF THE GABES GAP BETWEEN THE SALT LAKES AND THE SEA AFTER AN AMAZING 100-MILE CIRCUITOUS MARCH ACROSS A NORTHERN SPUR OF THE SAHARA.

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ROMMEL FORESAW THE WIDE-LOOPING ATTACK BY THIS COLUMN AND MADE CAREFUL PREPARATIONS TO MEET IT BY PLACING A CONCENTRATION OF ARMORED AND MOTORIZED FORCES AT EL HAMMA. BUT SUCH WAS THE STRENGTH OF THIS WING OF MONTGOMERY'S ATTACK THAT IT MET THESE FORCES AND PUSHED THEM BACK. THE SPEARHEAD IS NOW ONLY ABOUT 15 MILES FROM COMPLETING ITS CIRCUIT TO THE SEA AT ROMMEL'S REAR.

NORTH OF THE GABES BOTTLENECK TWO AMERICAN COLUMNS COMMANDED BY LIEUT.GEN.PATTON HAVE PIERCED OR NEARLY PIERCED THE LOWER END OF THE GRAND DORSAL, THE CHAIN OF MOUNTAINS WHICH RUNS FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, READY TO FAN OUT ON THE COASTAL PLAIN. THE SOUTHERN COLUMN EAST OF EL GUETAR APPARENTLY HAS ONE PASS YET TO THREAD, WHILE THE NORTHERN COLUMN EAST OF MAKNASSY SEEMINGLY HOLDS THE EASTERN END OF THE LAST PASS.

FARTHER NORTH ANOTHER AMERICAN COLUMN HAS DRIVEN THROUGH THE GRAND DORSAL, CAPTURING FONDOUK AND THREATENING THE KAIROUAN PLAIN. THE FRENCH, ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE AMERICANS, APPEARED TO BE HEADED FOR A JUNCTION WITH THIS FORCE AT KAIROUAN BY MOVING ACROSS TO THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE LONG-CONTESTED OUSSELTIA VALLEY.

STILL FARTHER NORTH THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY OF GEN.SIR K.A.N.ANDERSON HAS MOVED OUT OF ITS DEFENSIVE POSITIONS AT DJEBEL ABIOD NEAR THE COAST AND CAPTURED ITS FIRST OBJECTIVES. THIS OPERATION PROBABLY WAS ON A BIGGER SCALE THAN THE COMMUNIQUE INDICATES, FOR THE BRITISH HAD FALLEN BACK TO HILLS FROM WHICH THEY HAD TO CROSS A BROAD OPEN VALLEY GIVING A CLEAR FIELD OF FIRE BEFORE GETTING AT THE GERMAN POSITIONS.

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ALTOGETHER, THE NEWS FROM TUNISIA IS GOOD, FOR THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY APPARENTLY HAS DRIVEN A SLIGHT WEDGE INTO THE MARETH LINE TO THE SOUTHWEST OF MARETH AFTER FAILING TO HOLD A SIMILAR WEDGE TO THE NORTHEAST IN THE VICINITY OF ZARAT.

THIS FRENCH-BUILT LINE PROBABLY IS THE STRONGEST SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS THAT MONTGOMERY HAS HAD TO CRACK, INCLUDING THE NAZI DEFENSES AT EL ALAMEIN IN EGYPT, 1,500 MILES TO THE EAST.

AS LONG AS ROMMEL COULD STAND OFF THE FLANK ATTACKS HE COULD MAKE A FIGHT FOR THE MARETH LINE, BUT THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS MAKE IT APPEAR THAT THAT TIME IS PASSING.

FOR NEARLY A WEEK GEN.PATTON, PAWING THE EARTH AROUND MAKNASSY AND

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EL GUETAR, HAS HAD THE APPEARANCE OF A BULL WAITING FOR HIS ENEMY TO GET OFF THE FENCE.

HE PROBABLY HAS BEEN DELAYED LESS BY LOCAL GERMAN AND ITALIAN RESISTANCE THAN BY THE RESTRAINT OF ALLIED STRATEGY.

ROMMEL PROBABLY WILL TRY TO FORESTALL PATTON'S CHARGE BY ONE MORE ATTACK EAST OF GAFSA. DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT HINT AT THIS, REPORTING THAT GERMAN PRESSURE IS BUILDING UP ON THE MAKNASSY ROAD. FROM HIS CHOSEN POSITIONS IN THE HILLS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE PASSES PATTON IS WELL PLACED TO TURN IT BACK.

THE WAR TODAY

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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THE CRACKING OF THE MARETH LINE BY GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S GREAT EIGHTH ARMY--ONE OF THE SENSATIONAL FEATS OF THE WAR--HAS PLACED MARSHAL ROMMEL AND THE ENTIRE AXIS FORCE IN TUNISIA IN DIRE PERIL FROM WHICH THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE NO ESCAPE.

THE BREAK HAS COME ON A TWENTY-FIVE MILE FRONT ON THE POWERFUL COASTAL END OF THE LINE, AND DISPATCHES INDICATE THAT THE NAZI MARSHAL IS MAKING A RUN FOR THE NORTH IN AN EFFORT TO JOIN UP WITH GENERAL VON ARNIM BEFORE HE CAN BE CUT OFF. HIS CHANCES OF ESCAPING THE TRAP WHICH THE ALLIES LAID FOR HIM DIDN'T SEEM GOOD, FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES WERE NORTHWEST OF HIM AND DRIVING HARD FOR THE COAST IN AN EFFORT TO CLOSE THE TRAP.

OUR YOUNG FIGHTERS UNDER GENERAL TWO-GUN PATTON HAD BEEN DOING A WORKMANLIKE JOB OVER THE WEEK-END. PATTON NOT ONLY HELD STEADY THE WEDGE WHICH HE IS TRYING TO DRIVE TO THE COAST IN THE SOUSSE-SFAX SECTOR, BUT EVEN ADVANCED IT SOME ON ITS NORTHERN EDGE BY CAPTURING FONDOUK IN A SURPRISE ATTACK.

MEANTIME THE FLYING COLUMN WHICH MONTGOMERY GOT ROUND THE SOUTHERN END OF THE MARETH LINE HAD MADE A SENSATIONAL ADVANCE TO EL HAMMA, ABOUT TWENTY MILES WEST OF THE IMPORTANT PORT OF GABES. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH HE WERE STRAINING TO CAPTURE GABES, WHICH IS ROMMEL'S NEAREST COASTAL BASE. IF MONTGOMERY COULD REACH GABES BEFORE ROMMEL'S MAIN FORCE RACED NORTHWARD, THE MARSHAL'S PREDICAMENT WOULD BECOME INCREASINGLY GRAVE.

DURING THE WEEK-END ALL THE ALLIED FORCES, FROM FAR NORTH TO EXTREME SOUTH, HAVE BEEN BATTERING THE AXIS. THUS THERE HAS BEEN A COORDINATED EFFORT WHICH HAS PUT THE MAXIMUM PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY LINE, AND PREVENTED THE HITLERITES FROM CONCENTRATING AGAINST ANY ONE OF THE ALLIES. THIS GRAND PARTNERSHIP IS THE FOUNDATION FOR TODAY'S SUCCESS.

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THE MAIN DRAMA, OF COURSE, HAS BEEN DOWN ON THE MARETH LINE. THERE MONTGOMERY HAS CONTINUED THE TACTICS HE EMPLOYED AT EL ALAMEIN, EGYPT, WHEN HE FIRST ROUTED ROMMEL. HAVING STRUCK A STONE-WALL DEFENSE IN THE FORTIFICATIONS CLOSE TO THE COAST, THE BRITISH LEADER MADE A LIGHTNING STAB AT ANOTHER STRONG POINT A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, JUST BELOW THE MARETH HIGHWAY.

DETAILS ARE LACKING, BUT IT SEEMS APPARENT THAT, HAVING MADE A DENT, HE THEN EMPLOYED THE DIFFICULT AND BLOODY TACTICS OF LEVERING HIS WAY FORWARD UNTIL HE FINALLY BROKE THROUGH TO THE REAR AND TURNED THE ENEMY'S LINE ON BOTH FLANKS OF THE HOLE. THAT'S THE WAY HE WENT THROUGH AT EL ALAMEIN.

IF PATTON REACHES THE COAST BEFORE ROMMEL CAN RACE THROUGH THE OPEN ROAD ALONG THE COAST, THE AXIS IS LIKELY TO BE DIVIDED AND NEATLY COOPED UP IN TWO COMPARTMENTS, READY FOR THE FINALE. IT ISN'T

GOING TO BE AS EASY IN THE DOING AS IN THE SAYING, HOWEVER, FOR BOTH ROMMEL AND HIS COLLEAGUE IN THENORTH, MAY BE EXPECTED TO PUT UP A TERRIFIC FIGHT. WE SHALL HAVE TO PAY HEAVILY FOR THE VICTORY WHICH WILL BE OURS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 28-(AP)-SIR NORMAN ANGELL, NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "THE JEWISH NATION IS PROBABLY TODAY NEARER TO NATIONAL RECREATION, TO RE-EMERGENCE AS A NATION THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR 2,000 YEARS."

ADDRESSING 1,500 DELEGATES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG ISRAEL AT THE ORGANIZATION'S 31ST ANNIVERSARY DINNER, SIR NORMAN CITED THE "2,000 YEARS OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PERSECUTION" OF THE JEWS FROM HEROD TO HITLER AND CONCLUDED:

"THE 2,000 YEAR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EXPERIMENT IN PERSECUTION AND EXTERMINATION HAS FAILED."

ATLANTA MARCH 28-(AP)-CAPT.EDDIE RICKENBACKER, CAMPAIGNING FOR A "FIGHTING HAD" CIVILIAN WAR EFFORT, SAID TODAY HE HAD NO QUARREL WITH ORGANIZED LABOR BUT WAS FIGHTING "ANY ORGANIZATION, INDIVIDUAL, LABOR UNION, PARASITICAL AGITATOR OR DISTURBER" WHO INSPIRES STRIKES OR OTHERWISE HINDERS PRODUCTION.

FIO VHE DEVENELICHUOVIVORLDIUDAYS ON A

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LIFE RAFT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WHILE ON A SPECIAL WAR MISSION, SAID TIME WAS AMERICA'S HANDICAP.

THAT IS WHY, HE SAID, HE WAS URGING ELIMINATION "OF INCOMPETENTS IN GOVERNMENT, THE RACKETEERS IN LABOR, THE "PATRIOTEERS" IN INDUSTRY --ALL THOSE WHOSE OBJECTIVE IS GREEDY, GRASPING, SELFISH PERSONAL GAIN.

"THEY ARE DESTROYERS OF TIME. THEIR MEASURE IS THE DOLLAR. MINE IS THE LIVES OF AMERICAN BOYS, AND THE PRESERVATION OF A DECENT DEMOCRACY."

SPEAKING FROM THE CITY AUDITORIUM AT A MEETING SPONSORED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, RICKENBACKER DEPARTED FROM HIS PREPARED TEXT TO COMMENT ON ACTION OF TWO ATLANTA LABOR LEADERS IN DECLINING TO SIT ON THE AUDITORIUM PLATFORM DURING THE SPEECH.

HE DID NOT MENTION EITHER BY NAME, BUT QUOTED FROM A STATEMENT GIVEN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS BY ALBERT W.COSSETT, PRESIDENT OF THE ATLANTA FEDERATION OF TRADES (AFL) IN WHICH COSSETT MENTIONED THAT HE HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN ORGANIZING A BOMBER PLANT (BELL) UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT MARIETTA.

"THE FELLOW WENT AHEAD AND SPILLED THE BEANS," RICKENBACKER SAID, "AND I BET SOME OF HIS ASSOCIATES GAVE HIM HELL FOR IT.

"I DIDN'T EVEN KNOW HE WAS TRYING TO ORGANIZE THE BOMBER PLANT UNTIL HE ANNOUNCED IT."

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RICKENBACKER SAID IF 25,000 WORKERS WERE EMPLOYED AT THE PLANT AND THE UNION OBTAINED "A BARGAIN DAY" $10 INITIATION FEE FROM EACH, IT WOULD MEAN $250,000 FOR THE UNION.

"YOU'D GET EXCITED TOO," HE SAID, "IF SOMEONE THREATENED TO KICK OVER YOUR APPLE CART."

THE OTHER LABOR LEADER WHO DECLINED TO SIT ON THE PLATFORM TODAY WAS CHARLES GILLMAN, CIO REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

COSSETT IN HIS STATEMENT LAST WEEK REFERRED TO PREVIOUS DECLARATIONS BY RICKENBACKER REGARDING LABOR AND SAID HE DECLINED TO SIT ON THE PLATFORM BECAUSE OF HIS ANTI-LABOR STAND. GILLMAN GAVE A SIMILAR REASON FOR DECLINING.

KK1111PEW

30.24-2453

30.24-2453

...NCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 2. RADIO RELEASE AFTER
...STERN WAR TIME, APRIL 2)

...B) WASHINGTON, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT
... THE NAMES OF 338 U.S.SOLDIERS HELD PRISONERS OF
...NESE AT AN UNSTATED CAMP.
... IN THE GROUP, WITH NEXT OF KIN:
..., PFC ARTHUR; JACK AKMLLIAN, FATHER, 116 HOMESTEAD
...BANY.

AUSTIN, PFC PAUL J.; MRS.EMMA AUSTIN, MOTHER, 7 1/2 MAPLE ST., WAYLAND.

BO, HPVT.JOHN; SIGURD H. BO, FATHER, ROUTE 1, SPENCERPORT.

BORNEMAN, MAJ.JOHN K.; MRS.JOHN K.BORNEMAN, WIFE, 202 ...TH ST., NIAGARA FALLS.

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FINKLESTEIN, PVT.LEONARD; JOSEPH FINKLESTEIN, FATHER, 142 MAUJER ST., BROOKLYN.

HIRSHFIELD, PVT.HUGH D.; LOUIS HIRSHFIELD, FATHER, 377 E.HINSDALE ST., BROOKLYN.

KNIGHT, PVT.WILLIAM N.; MR.HAROLD N.KNIGHT, FATHER, 98 LIVINGSTON ST., WARSAW.

MASCOLO, PVT.JAMES V.; LOUIS MASCOLO, FATHER, 2829 W. 16TH ST., BROOKLYN.

RIFKIN, PFC MORRIS, NYMAN RIFKIN, FATHER, 576 E.165TH ST., BRONX.

ROLAND, CAPT.PAUL S.; LOUIS E.ROLAND, BROTHER, 52 RIVERSIDE DR., NEW YORK.

SMITH, CPL.HENRY J.; WILLIAM H.SMITH, FATHER, ROUTE 2, HANNIBAL.

SOLOMON, PVT.NATHAN; MRS...IDIE SOLOMON, MOTHER, 328 CHESTER ST., BROOKLYN.

TERRAVECCHIA, PFC ANTHONY; PAUL TERRAVECCHIA, FATHER, 19 1/2 S.MAIN ST., PEARL RIVER.

VROMAN, PFC GRANDISON N.; GRANDISON N.VROMAN, FATHER, ROUTE 2, DELANSON.

WEINBERG, PVT.RALPH; ISIDOR WEINBERG, FATHER, 112-14 ROOSEVELT AVE.; CORONA.

WHITNEY, PVT.JOHN F.; MRS.HELEN A.BUTLER, SISTER, LIVERPOOL.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 2. RADIO RELEASE AFTER 8:30 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, APRIL 2--MOVED MARCH 29.)

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 29-(AP)-THE PRICES BOARD ANNOUNCED TODAY A CHANGE IN CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY ARRANGEMENTS COVERING IMPORTATION OF FLORIDA ORANGES TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH UNITED STATES PRICE CEILING REGULATIONS.

SINCE DEC. 16, 1942, IMPORT SUBSIDIES HAVE BEEN PAYABLE ON ORANGES FROM FLORIDA, BASED ON THE DIFFERENCE IN PRICE IN CANADIAN DOLLARS BETWEEN THE F.O.B. FLORIDA PRICE AND $3.25 (U.S.) A BOX.

MAR 29 1943

IN THE FUTURE, TE PICES BOAR

IN THE FUTURE, THE PRICES BOARD HAS RULED, THIS SUBSIDY WILL BE PAYABLE ONLY ON THE EXCESS OF THE FLORIDA F.O.B. PRICE OVER $3.25 (U.S.) UP TO THE LEGAL PRICE CEILING AT POINT OF SHIPMENT. BROKERAGE CHARGES UP TO THE AMOUNT FIXED BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED ON ORANGES BOUGHT THROUGH A BROKER.

Rommel Flees Broken Mareth Line Toward Gabes, Allies Hammer Escape Route

FLANKING DRIVE FORCES AXIS TROOPS TO ABANDON SOUTH TUNISIA DEFENSES

Montgomery's Frontal Attacks Capture Three Strong Points Of Fortifications — American Army Threat To Retreat Corridor

MAR 30 1943

KENNEDY

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 29—Marshal Rommel and his surviving troops were in retreat tonight from the fallen Mareth Line.

As shells and bombs turned his coastal path into a perilous gantlet, Allied warships slipped close to shore and heavily bombarded the Gabes area twenty miles north of the fortifications.

Ascribed To Flanking Pressure

Extreme pressure from a flanking column of the British Eighth Army which cut around to the Axis rear forced the Nazi marshal and the troops he had left of the original 80,000 to leave the Mareth Line.

The victory came after eight days of the most gruelling battle this continent has ever known.

Every strongpoint of the "Little Maginot" fortifications in southern Tunisia was in British hands, including the key towns of Mareth, Towane and Matmata, as well as 6,000 of the Nazi marshal's troops.

Two Forces Threaten Gabes

Gabes, an important east coast supply port, was in imminent peril not only from the victorious Eighth Army troops that had fought their way through the thick defenses but from the column fifteen miles to the west that had flanked the Mareth Line and reached El Hamma. The frontal conquerors of the Mareth Line were but twenty miles south of Gabes.

Farther north, the American divisions of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., advanced through difficult country east of El Guetar and stood o nhigh ground ready to vent their offensive on Rommel's flanks should he try to flee the 200 miles nort hfor a junction with Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim in the north around Tunis and Bizerte.

MAR 30 1943

Two Other Columns Imperiling Marsh

Other American columns menacing Mezzouna and Kairouan farther north likewise gravely threaten the Germans and Italians with entrapment.

Rommel had suffered heavy losses in the Mareth line from a virtual non-stop assault by land and air since the night of March 20, and there were indications that the enemy realized the threat to his ank and was intent upon racing up the coast to momentary safety, if he could.

Front-line dispatches said enemy landing fields west of Gabes had been plowed up, a sure indication of flight.

Batter Nazi Positions In North

The Allied offensive in Tunisia became general as the British First Army in the north opened an assault from Djebel Abiod sector, smashing against German positions straddling the Tarbaca-Mateur road.

The Allied communique said "successful local advances were made and a considerable number of prisoners were taken."

William B. King, Associated Press correspondent with the army in the north, called the First Army action an offensive that followed an Allied withdrawal totaling twenty-five miles earlier in March.

Among Allied troops participating were the Goums, pigtailed warriors from northern Morocco, under French officers. They fought with guns and knives. A French communique said the Goums and Allied troops had captured 400 prisoners and cleaned out a large area.

Strong French reconnaissance patrols in the Ousseltia Valley farther south were said to have advanced toward Dorsai, encountering no determined opposition. Several dozen Germans were captured by one patrol.

The final assault that cracked the Mareth Line started during the afternoon of Friday, and Allied headquarters credited the flanking column which had swept around the line with generating the pressure that caused the fall.

Forced Enemy To Withdraw

The communique said:

"On the Eighth Army front the attack which was launched on the afternoon of March 26 on the enemy's strong position south of El Hamma has forced the enemy to withdraw from the Mareth area. This attack, with the powerful and very effective support of our air forces, caused the enemy heavy losses in tanks, guns, motor transport and men. Many Germans were taken prisoner.

"Fierce fighting continued in this area during March 27, with our troops making good progress. The whole of the strong organized defenses of the Mareth position are now in our hands and our troops on March 28 occupied Mareth, Toujane and Matmata. Prisoners taken by the Eighth Army since March 20 now total over 6,000."

Again Rommel's Nemesis

Thus the superb British team of generals, Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Sir Harold Alexander, again had proved to be the nemesis of Marshal Rommel whom they had chased over 1,600 miles of desert from El Alamein in Egypt. But now, they are operating under the supreme command of an American, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Rommel, as in previous retreats, left many pockets of resistance to delay the advance and the British methodically were wiping them out. He strewed mines and booby traps which the practiced sappers mopped up.

The El Hamma area had been defended by some of the best German troops, but even these elite fighters were thrown into confusion under the terrific Allied air attack of Friday afternoon. The bombing and strafing were so intense that the Germans broke under the strain and left behind large quantities of guns, tanks and undamaged vehicles.

Thousands of tons of bombs had been dropped on German concentrations in the Mareth line and behind it to Gabes by day and night.

Closely Coordinated Attack

From eighty to one hundred vehicles were destroyed near El Hamma Friday night in the attack so closely coordinated that bombs from one raid still were bursting when the next wave of Allied planes reached the target. The Germans then were subjected to artillery barrage and then to rifle and bayonet attack. There was little fight left in them when the final assault was launched.

The column that reached El Hamma had made a difficult 100-mine march through deserts and mountains while the main Eighth Army force was keeping the Mareth line under heat, particularly near the northern coastal anchor. There was no confirmation of an Algiers radio report that the Eighth Army was in El Hamma, but there was little reason to doubt it. Even yesterday, the British were reported in the outskirts of the village.

On the basis of latest official reports, the Germans still clung to Gabes tonight [illegible] British were pushing in on two sides and the port was considere dextremely vulnerable.

Americans Poised On Ridges

The collapse of the Mareth line brought the Eighth Army much nearer a junction with Patton's Americans poised on heights and ridges overlooking the coastal corridor through which Rommel must retreat.

"East of El Guetar, our troops made progress yesterday in difficult country," the Allied communique said, "in the Maknassy (twenty-eight miles from the coastal road) and Fondouk areas (fifty miles east of Sousse), our patrols were very active."

The American advance was maintained despite the bad weather and stout opposition.

The storming of the Mareth line eclipsed in violence the battle that broke the Axis defenses at El Alamein. It took Montgomery nine days to do the job in Egypt, and one day less to crack the much stronger positions in Tunisia.

Herculean Tasks Involved

Cracking the Mareth line involved such herculean tasks as constructing a road and bridging the Wadi Zigbaou under enemy fire. At points on the steep embankments of the enemys side of the gulch, British infantry scaled the wall with ladders.

Despite bad weather, Allied air forces continued their attack throughout Tunisia on both enemy formations and communications. They shot down four planes yesterday and lost two. The heaviest bombing was at Gabes.

On Saturday, American Marauders dropped a bomb onto an enemy barge near Sicily leaving it sinking. Spitfires, Lightnigs and Airacobras swept over the Gabes and Mezzouna areas yesterday strafing vehicles and gun positions. In the North, Spitfires made sweeps without opposition.

Kitty bombers from the western desert made three attacks on the road between Gabes and El Hamma and later attacked transport columns on the road north of Gabes. RAF Spitfires from the desert force shot down two Junkers-88's over Sfax. One Junkers-87 and a Messerschmitt were shot down as they were taking off from El Maou landing ground.

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Total Prisoners 10,000.

With the 6,000 prisoners captured in the Mareth area and others seized by the Americans and French in the center and the British in the north, the total Allied bag of captives since mid-March was estimated at 10,000.

Official detail was lacking on the weekend bombardment of the Gabes area. This supply port nearest the Mareth Line must be a sorry sight, since it has been attacked repeatedly by Allied air forces.

Just north of Gabes is a narrow, 15-mile strip of land between the sea and the marshy extremity of the Djebel Shott, known as the Gabes Gap. Dust storms in southern Tunisia and generally poor flying weather imposed severe restrictions on the Allied air forces at the time the retreating Axis army was most vulnerable. This was the only bit of really bad luck the Allies have experienced during the continuing offensive.

The Mareth Line fell to the tactics as well as smashing might of Montgomery's veteran desert army, which had risen from the ashes of Libyan defeat to stand firm and revitalized at El Alamein. The Mareth victory was reminiscent of the El Alamein classic, for again Montgomery used his army as a battering ram against the strongest Axis fortifications, pounding again and again until the steel and concrete gave away. The Mareth fighting surpassed in fury

anything at El Alamein.

Saturday's Assault.

The battle proper began Saturday night, March 20, with the heaviest air attacks and artillery fire ever laid down in Africa. The Mareth Line became untenable and Rommel started running. For two and a half hours, wave upon wave of American and British planes assaulted the Axis concentration at El Hamma until it broke.

While the desert column had been outflanking the Mareth Line, a frontal attack was unloosed in the coastal area around Zarat, between the main coastal road and the sea. This opening drive of the offensive eight days ago was a prodigious effort, because the enemy was solidly entrenched and the steep Wadi Zigzaou had to be bridged and crossed under artillery and machine gun fire.

By March 23 a bridgehead had been forced in the line, but the Germans counterattacked fiercely and drove the gallant attackers back across this "highway to hell."

The British fought every inch of the way back, and held part of their gains. Then they continued the battle with a terrific artillery shelling, and struck again and again at the front of the line in conjunction with the thrust at the rear in the El Hamma sector.

This time the entire Mareth Line collapsed under the blows.

Air Forces Helped

The greatest assistance the Eighth Army had in its Mareth triumph came from the American and British air forces, which gained undisputed air superiority and waged incessant and terrifying attacks with very large forces, not only on the enemy in the front areas but on shipping and rear communications as well. Thousands of tons of bombs were dropped.

North Africa has never seen an air war of such intensity. Flying Fortresses, Halifaxes, Wellingtons, Bisleys, Mitchells, Bostons, Marauders, Baltimores, Lightnings, Spitfires, Airacobras, Kittyhawks and Warhawks all were thrown into the fray, and their performance was a tribute to American and British factories. The pilots were on a record number of missions, operating a daily shuttle bombing service over the main targets.

The German air force, though inferior in both strength and spirit, appeared in considerable force, at times precipitating air combats in which enemy losses exceeded those of the Allies.

Nazi Elite Beaten.

The El Hamma area had been defended by some of the best German troops, but even these elite fighters were thrown into confusion under the terrific Allied air attack of Friday afternoon. The bombing and strafing were so intense the Germans broke under the strain and left behind large quantities of guns, tanks and undamaged vehicles.

From 80 to 100 vehicles were destroyed near El Hamma Friday night in an attack so closely coordinated that bombs from one raid still were bursting when the next wave of Allied [illegible] reached the target. The nervous Germans were then subjected to artillery barrage, and then to rifle and bayonet attack. There was little fight left in them when the final assault was launched.

On the basis of latest official reports, the Germans still clung to Gabes tonight, but the British were pushing in on two sides and the port was considered extremely vulnerable.

The collapse of the Mareth Line brought the Eighth Army much nearer a junction with Patton's Americans, poised on heights and ridges overlooking the coastal corridor through which Rommel must retreat if he is to save his skin.

The Allied offensive in Tunisia became general as the British First Army in the north opened an assault from the Djebel Abiod sector, smashing against German positions straddling the Tarbaca-Mateur road.

FLEET SHELLS FOE'S ESCAPE CORRIDOR

MAR 30 1943

Axis Defenses in South Tunisia Collapse Along 25-mile Front—Americans Strike to Head Off Retreating Nazis.

By Edward Kennedy

[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 29—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Mareth Line defenses have collapsed under the pounding of the British Eighth Army and his forces are retreating northward with heavy losses, it was announced today.

Scattered pockets of resistance were left behind, but Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's infantrymen were reported mopping them up, one by one, as Allied aerial squadrons joined ground forces in powerful attacks along the Axis escape corridor.

The Mareth Line broke on a twenty-five-mile front at three points, ranging from twenty to thirty miles from the Axis supply port of Gabes.

Beset by powerful forces forward and the desert-flanking column at El Hamma in his rear, Rommel yielded Mareth, Matmata and Toujane at the northern end of the Mareth fortifications yesterday, and dispatches said that every strong point of that forty-mile-long Little Maginot Line was now in Allied hands.

6,000 Prisoners Taken

They were wrested from the enemy in some of the fiercest combats of the war—combats in which more than 6,000 German and Italian soldiers were captured. Thousands of tons of bombs had been loosed upon the line by day and by night to supplement continual heavy artillery barrages.

Dispatches from Cairo said it was officially announced that Axis airfields protecting Gabes were being plowed up, which would be a sure sign that Rommel intended to abandon that area to the Allies.

(Since air protection would be necessary for a Dunkirk escape by Rommel's army through Gabes, any further withdrawal probably would mean he intended to attempt a fighting retreat for two hundred miles or more up the coast to a junction of his forces [estimated in London at 80,000 men] with the command of Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim in the Tunis-Bizerte region).

Three American Columns Poised

Threatening his escape corridor for a stretch of one hundred miles were the United States troops of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., pushing toward the coast from newly captured Fondouk, Maknassy and El Guetar.

Field dispatches said American infantrymen smashed forward before dawn yesterday in an attack from El Guetaria Pass toward the last important high ground between them and the Gulf of Gabes. First reports told of the capture of thirty prisoners and said the chief opposition was from Italian mortars.

"The attack which was launched on the afternoon of March 26 on the enemy's strong position south of El Hamma has forced the enemy to withdraw from the Mareth area," the communique said in opening its account of the victory.

The southern front developments were coupled with Allied gains both at the center and in the north.

Advances Southwest Of Bizerte

United States troops made progress yesterday through difficult country east of El Guetar in one movement of the push.

"In the Maknassy and Fondouk areas (to the north) our patrols were very active," the communique announced.

"In the north in the Djebel Abiod area (some fifty miles southwest of Bizerte) local advances were made and a considerable number of prisoners were taken."

The collapse came on the ninth day of Montgomery's offensive against the mountainous Mareth Line positions. It was the same time that Montgomery's men, artillery and bombers needed to break through Rommel's first line at El Alamein, 1,500 miles farther east.

British Use El Hamma Airport

(Although the communique did not claim El Hamma had actually fallen, an Algiers radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London before issuance of the official bulletin said it had just been announced that "Montgomery's troops were in El Hamma.")

Allied squadrons hammered the withdrawing Germans and Italians heavily, operating from some fields captured undamaged, including one at El Hamma.

British ground forces in the El Hamma area moved up after a terrific air attack Friday afternoon. The attack was so intense that even Elite German troops were thrown into confusion and broke under the strain.

Bombs of one rading formation were still bursting as the planes of the succeeding formation arrived over the targets. From eighty to one hundred Axis vehicles were destroyed.

The aerial bombardment was followed up by an artillery shelling and finally by a rifle-and-bayonet attack.

Some Battled To The End

There was little fight in many Germans when the final ground assault was made, though some, in well-protected areas, battled to the end. It was the hour which the British desert fighters had been awaiting since Montgomery dispatched them around the southern end of the Mareth Line.

The desert fighters were reported only fifteen miles short of closing the Gabes gap when Rommel gave way.

His position at Gabes is certainly vulnerable.

Collapse of the Mareth Line also brought the Eighth Army still closer to a junction with Patton's Americans, who are installed on the ridges and in the passes leading to the narrow coastal shelf, which has no good natural defenses and along which the enemy must pass in any move northward.

Infantrymen Use Ladders

Military commentators said the Mareth offensive eclipsed the storming of the El Alamein line. It involved a hard, forced march around the line's end and construction of a road under heavy fire to let vehicles get across a great gulch known as the Wadi Zigzaou for the initial frontal assault.

At points the steep embankments on the enemy's side of the Wadi were scaled by infantrymen with ladders.

As usual, Rommell left many rear-guard parties to cover his withdrawal and to delay the Eighth Army by planting mines and booby traps and demolishing communication facilities.

Pigtailed Goums Aid British

In northern Tunisia, fighting was reported mainly east and northeast of Djebel Abiod.

Fighting beside British troops of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's First Army were pigtailed Goums, northern Morrocan warriors, who went at the enemy with guns and knives under the direction of French officers.

Allied planes were still hunting Axis transports in the Mediterranean. It was announced that an American Marauder sent a bomb through a barge near Sicily, leaving it sinking.

The ever-tightening Allied ring now has firm bulges toward the sea, leaving only the flat coastal shelf to the enemy.

First Army Ready

Farther north, the British First Army has punched out bulges in the Djebel Mansour and Medjez el Bab areas and is poised to acquaint the Germans with the furies of a last stand on the Bizerte beaches such as the First Army experienced at Dunkirk in 1940.

In addition to putting on the heaviest offensive yet on the enemy's front areas, the Allied air forces in the past week also have inflicted the heaviest damage yet achieved in a similar period to the enemy's shipping and vital supply lines.

Nine Ships Sunk, 60 Damaged

Nine ships were sunk and sixty others damaged and harbor installations were bombed at Palermo in Sicily, Bizerte, Ferryville and Sousse.

The American surprise attack on

Fondouk was launched by an infantry force which marched almost twenty miles Saturday through light enemy gunfire.

Kairouan In Its Path

On the route to the sea, this northern American column must overcome Axis defenses at Kairouan about twenty miles away. The Germans have installed one of their most important air bases there. Thirty-two miles beyond Kairouan lies Sousse, the important supply port.

French patrols, north of the Americans, reached the heights east of the Ouesseltia plain northwest of Kairouan without any serious opposition from the enemy. French communique said

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 29 (AP). The Gabes area, toward which Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is retreating, has been subjected to a heavy naval bombardment, it was announced today.

'Impossible' Waste Crossed By British Flanking Column

By DON WHITEHEAD

MAR 30 1943

Associated Press Correspondent

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, West of Gabès, March 28 (Delayed)—In his biggest gamble of the entire African campaign General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has outfoxed the "Fox of the Desert" by one of the boldest and most daring manoeuvres accomplished by the British Eighth Army in its campaign to drive Field Marshal Erwin Rommel out of North Africa.

Strong elements of British troops outflanked the Mareth Line through a wild, sandy, dust-blown fringe of the Sahara across country that seemed impossible for an army to move over. I have just come across this waterless wasteland, which Marshal Rommel apparently thought could never be crossed by armor. Never in the almost 2,000 miles of advance from El Alamein, Egypt, have I seen country that punishes men and machines more than this land does. But the Eighth Army accomplished the final phase of the move in a spectacular dash at almost unbelievable speed.

It was not a case of playing safe and taking no chances—not this move. It was the greatest gamble that Gen. Montgomery had taken—a cool, calculated gamble that forced Marshal Rommel to divide his army into two parts in Southern Tunisia.

Three weeks ago a force went around the Matmata hills and then toward Gabès, pioneering the wasteland. When the Germans repulsed the break-through in the Mareth Line on March 23 General Montgomery made a quick decision.

Part of the armor and infantry was ordered to move swiftly from the Mareth positions. The move began at night on March 23 so that enemy observers in the Matmata hills could not see the columns of transports, tanks and guns swarming south toward Foum Tatahouîne and around the flank of the mountains forming part of the Mareth Line.

On March 26, when the armor arrived here, the battle plan had already been made. The tanks were sent in to attack the Germans and Italians holding Melab Gap, twenty miles south of El Hamma and thirty miles from the sea.

After having crossed some 200 miles of the desert along the trail of the ancient camel caravans, the armor went into the attack. Within forty-eight hours it had taken at least 3,000 prisoners. The sudden move threatened to cut Marshal Rommel's army in half and isolate the enemy forces holding the Mareth Line from those around Gabès.

With two British correspondents and one Australian, I arrived at this front amazed that an army could travel so swiftly across the desert. The trip took us three hard, jolting days of rough riding that ended with our battered car being towed into advance headquarters and the four of us wondering whether we should have to follow the rest of this campaign at the end of a tow-rope.

Village Has Biblical Air

We left Medenine three days ago and drove south through Foum Tatahouine, a picturesque little Arab-French village hugging the hills. The village was like something out of a Biblical scene, with caravans of camels plodding down the roads, heavily laden donkeys trotting in processions and robed Arabs coming out of the hills to market. At night the British armor moved during a curfew enforced in the village so that inquisitive eyes could not watch the columns.

South of Medenine we turned into the desert along the caravan route. On either side rose curiously shaped barren hills, some looking like inverted wash basins, others like a giant table-top hewn by hand.

Then the khamsin began to blow—steady, monotonous, nerve-rasping winds that fog the air with sand and fill one's eyes, nostrils, ears and hair with fine powdered dust. We knew that water would be one of the most difficult problems, so water was rationed strictly, with three mugs of tea daily, and half a mug for shaving and washing. With half a mug one could at least get the worst of the sand from one's face and get a illusion of cleanliness—if one did not look in a mirror.

We camped in a gulch the first night, with the wind still blowing. By morning, fine sand had sifted over the beds and our faces, and the khamsin had not slackened. Sand gritted in one's teeth with every bite of food and rasped the eyeballs each time one blinked.

Again we set out in the brown dust clouds that swirled across the Army's tracks and blotted out the horizon—an endless, jolting, bouncing, looking into nothingness.

We began passing trucks loaded with Italian and German prisoners. During the day I counted seventy-one trucks with at least twenty prisoners each.

In a sandstorm we lost the truck carrying our food, water and bedding. Immediately we developed a burning thirst, made worse when we had to get out and push our car, which had bogged down in the soft sand.

But late in the day we caught up with the truck. It was a beautiful sight.

An Old Friend Met

Beside the truck we saw a youth in the flying suit of an American airman, a blond pilot whose face was familiar.

"Hello," he said. "Remember me?"

"Sure," I said. He was Daler Deniston of Akron, Ohio, whom I had met a few weeks ago when visiting American fighter squadrons operating in Southern Tunisia. "What are you doing out here?"

"I just got shot down," he replied calmly.

He had set out earlier in the day, leading a flight of Americans on a bombing-strafing mission near Gabès. While he was strafing enemy gun positions, anti-aircraft had riddled the wings of his plane and damaged the fuselage and controls. Denny had belly-landed the plane behind British lines and jumped out without so much as a bruise.

"I am hitch-hiking back to my landing-ground to rejoin my squadron," he said.

We gave him blankets for the night and after breakfast the next morning he started the long trip back.

The khamsin was still blowing as we resumed our trip. Then we stripped the gears on our car, trying to pull out of the soft sand. We were taken in tow. But at least we managed to catch up with the army.

The way the troops and armor moved across that punishing route was so fast as to be almost unbelievable. It was one of the finest pieces of desert manoeuvring in this war.

Prisoners Taken In N. Tunisia

MAR 30 1943

By William B. King

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Beja, Northern Tunisia, March 29—The Allied offensive in northern Tunisia opened yesterday in the Djebel Abiod sector with British and French troops smashing against German positions straddling the Tabarca-Mateur road.

The first day's fighting resulted in the capture of a considerable number of Italians and some Germans and the occupation of positions the Axis troops took up after they pushed the Allies back twenty-four miles along the road earlier in the month.

Night-Long Barrage

A night-long barrage from a concentration of British artillery prefaced the attacks and field guns continued to support the advance throughout the day.

High explosives were poured on the enemy position just ahead of the advancing Allied troops with shattering results. Artillery fire on the enemy's scattered batteries si-

lenced most of them.

A picked unit of Nazis launched a counter-attack during the afternoon against the spearhead of the Allied drive, but its effect was not immediately known.

'Old-Fashioned Battle'

MAR 30 1943

By Harold V. Boyle

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces in Southern Tunisia, March 28 (Delayed)—American doughboys in an old-fashioned drive of the type remembered by veterans of the World War drove ten miles through mountain goat country today, seeking to win the last Axis-held heights between El Guetar and the Mediterranean.

The push was made across barren crags and in a thick, whirling spring duststorm which choked and blinded and gave them something to swear at besides the enemy.

Buddies Are Relieved

After penetrating a certain distance, they swung to the right to help some of their buddies pinned on the slopes leading to the Djebel Chemsi heights, bordering the Gabes road, by Axis artillery entrenched on Chemsi.

Even more to the right, the Americans ran into tougher opposition from mortars while trying to rout dug-in Italian and German infantry from Djebel Berda, one of the great key hill masses.

"We are running up against lots of barbed wire, machine-gun fire and mortars," one officer said.

"This is getting more and more to be an old-fashioned World War battle."

FRENCH SAID TO AGREE ON MANY POINTS

Catroux Expected To Report Today On Terms Settled With Giraud

De Gaulle Negotiator May Head Overseas Government

DE CUCE

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, March 29—Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Georges Catroux already have agreed on numerous points for political rebuilding of the French Empire overseas, de Gaullist circles here said tonight.

General Catroux, Fighting French liaison officer between Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, scheduled a press conference tomorrow afternoon, when he may disclose how far his conferences with General Giraud have progressed.

Expect De Gaulle Visit Soon

Sources close to Catroux, however, said a complete groundwork for French unity would be laid within the next eight or ten days, after which de Gaulle himself would come to Algiers to give his approval.

A tentative plan discussed by Catroux and Giraud, it was said, would place Catroux as head of the revamped French Government overseas while Giraud, who is now "French civil and military commander in chief," would be commander of the French military forces.

De Gaulle Status Vague

De Gaulle's eventual position was as yet vaguely defined, but sources here said he was due to be recognized by Giraud as the leader of French interests in continental France—a position which would be of paramount importance in case of Allied landings on French soil.

They expressed belief that Giraud would be elevated to the rank of marshal in the near future.

Some 50,000 French troops have been engaged in the Tunisian campaign and it has been estimated that, with the arrival of additional equipment, Giraud will have a well-armed force of 300,000 men in North Africa available for the fight to liberate France.

Axis Asserts Allies Fail At Encirclement

MAR 30 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 29—The German high command announced today that while Allied attempts to encircle Axis troops in southern Tunisia had been frustrated "German and Italian formations systematically moved into new positions in this front sector." This is the phraseology usually employed when German forces are withdrawing.

"Enemy forces were repulsed everywhere and heavy losses were inflicted on them," said the communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded here.

It told of "energetic counter-attacks" by German troops.

Counter-Blow Reported

Meanwhile, the Rome radio, also heard here, said that the Italian high command announced the evacuation of several strong points in Tunisia.

"Under the pressure of overwhelming enemy forces some strong points have been evacuated," said the communique.

The Italians reported that in the southern sector of the Tunisian front Axis forces had made violent counter-attacks and had "effectively hindered the enemy's action."

Two Planes Claimed

The communique did not say what "enemy action" their counter-attacks were designed to hinder, nor did it specify the locale of the fighting, but the implication was that it was in the Mareth Line area.

Italian and German planes were reported thrown into the action and the Italians said two Allied planes were shot down by German fighters.

CHINESE TANK ACE IN CAIR

General Hoo to Study Trainin of Americans and British

CAIRO, March 29 (AP)—Maj Gen. Hoo Hsien-chung, whose tanl inflicted the first defeat in ope battle in this war on the Japanes at Taierhchwang in Kiangsu Pro ince in 1937, has come to Nor Africa to see American tanks action and if possible to thumb ride on one.

The 38-year-old soldier, who the youngest general of Gener issimo Chiang Kai-shek's armi heads a mission to the Middle Ea

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sian and the American forces General Dwight D. Eisenhower the other.

"I am eager to see United State tanks in battle at close range General Hoo said. "As a tank com mander in China it was easy fo me to squeeze myself into a tan with the men and thus get a bette view of the fighting, but I don know whether they will permit m to do this here.

"But whether I am in a tank standing on my own two feet, intend to see as much action possible."

Bergeret at Dakar As Air Commander

Algiers, March 29 (AP).—Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former deputy in French North Africa, was reported today to have reached Dakar to take command of the air force in French West Africa, replacing Gen. Gama, who will assume command of the French air force in Tunisia.

Gen. Bergeret resigned as Gen. Henri Giraud's deputy March 16.

Continuing to shuffle his government, Giraud today appointed Lon Muscatelli as prefect of Algiers to replace Emanuel Temple, who was elevated to inspector general of the administration in Algiers.

Bergeret Will Command West Africa Air Force

London, March 29 (AP)—An Algiers radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said today that Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, whose resignation as Gen. Henri Giraud's deputy in command of civilian affairs in French North Africa was announced March 16, had been appointed commander of the forces in French West Africa.

General Bergeret has already arrived in Dakar to take over the command, the broadcast said. He formerly was the Vichy Government's Secretary of Aviation.

Criticisms from the Fighting French of his background with the Petain-Laval regime preceded his resignation as Giraud's deputy.

Moscow, March 29—Red army troops battling toward the great German base at Smolensk, now only thirty-two miles from the closest Soviet columns, have captured four more villages, and on the southern front have repulsed two German attempts to break the defensive line on the upper Donets, the Russians reported today.

Fighting over the long fronts appeared to be mainly local engagements, and there were "no material changes," the midday communique declared.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting

One of the villages in the Smolensk sector was taken after hand-to-hand fighting by a column pushing westward from Vyasma, and more than a hundred Germans were killed in this battle, the communique said.

The other three localities were enveloped by troops forging southward from Bely, eighty-five miles northeast of Smolensk, and German counter-attacks in this area seeking to regain territory lost earlier were reported repulsed, with 150 Nazis killed.

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Mud bogged down the fighting over much of the front.

Nazi Wedge Erased

Along the Donets, the Germans drove a wedge into Soviet lines in one sector in the middle reaches of the river, the Russians said, but a Russian counter-attack encircled these troops and killed more than two hundred of them.

A second Nazi effort to plunge across the river in another area likewise was reported beaten back. These German thrusts stemmed from the Donets basin where railways and highways are highly developed, and permit quick transport of troops.

The Soviets also reported killing 130 enemy troops in the Belgorod district northeast of Kharkov, scene of bitter fighting for days.

Reds Report New Gain In Drive On Smolensk

Capture Four More Villages—Two Nazi Attempts To Break Donets Line Are Repulsed

[By the Associated Press] GILMORE

Red Army Repulses Two Nazi Attempts To Crack Donets Line

Slow Drive Toward Smolensk Continues; Battle Tempo Eases

MAR 30 1943

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, March 29.—The Red Army fought on in the mud during the night, breaking up two German efforts to crack its line along the Upper Donets River and capturing four more villages in the slow drive toward Smolensk, the Russians said today, but the once flaming battle line apparently had subsided temporarily to a series of local and inconclusive engagements.

The mid-day communique reported there were "no material changes on the fronts" and was devoted almost exclusively to isolated engagements involving relatively small forces.

(The German communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said that only local engagements were fought in the central and southern sectors of the Russian front yesterday, but that the Russians renewed their attacks south of Lake Ilmen and near Lake Ladoga. The fighting lasted all day, the communique said, and the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses.)

In the push toward Smolensk, which had carried to within 32 miles of the great German base, the Russians reported one village was taken by the column which has been driving westward from Vyazma and three more by the column which for weeks has been moving southward from Bely, about 85 miles to the northeast of Smolensk.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

The single village captured was taken during a night attack and success came after the Russians had engaged the Germans with bayonets and hand grenades, the communique said. More than 100 Germans were reported killed and a small quantity of equipment was seized.

In a neighboring sector a Russian scouting party slipped behind the German lines and attacked a German infantry column moving up to the front, killing 70 Germans with machine gun and rifle fire, it was announced.

The Germans attempted to storm back into positions they had lost in earlier fighting south of Bely, but the Russians said the attack was frustrated and the Germans forced back to their original positions minus 150 of their comrades, who lay dead on the battlefield.

(There was no mention in the communique of fighting near Sevsk, a town 170 miles northeast of Kharkov which the Germans claimed yesterday to have captured. The Germans said the town was taken after a bitter three-day fight.)

200 Germans Killed.

The Russian successes on the Donets River line were achived after the Germans had succeeded in forcing back the Russian line in one sector in the middle reaches of the river, it was reported. The Russians encircled the Germans and killed more than 200 of them, the communique said. The Germans attacked in another sector in an effort to cross the river, but this attack was frustrated as well.

In the Belgorod district northeast of Kharkov, where bitter fighting had raged for days, the Russians reported killing 130 Germans and taking a number of prisoners.

It was the second day of miserable weather along the entire 1,600-mile front. Thickening mud and swelling streams were a terrific burden because the transportation of both armies depends greatly on heavy trucks and caterpillars to pull supplies through the thawing snows of spring.

The few sharp clashes which occurred were mostly for local prizes such as a settlement on a main road, a hill commanding a stretch of communication lines or an obscure village which might serve as a springboard for future attacks.

The German efforts to cross the Donets were launched from the high developed Donets basin where excellent railways and highways are available to gather forces and rush them into action.

AIR BLOWS 'HEAVY'

Nazi Submarine Station in France Smolders From Bomb Hits

ROTTERDAM IS RAIDED

British Daylight Attack Blasts Dutch Factories —Offensive Goes On

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 29—Smoke coiled 15,000 feet high over the great Nazi submarine base at St. Nazaire today mushrooming from fires estimated to cover a quarter of the city, as the result of a new battering by many squadrons of the Royal Air Force's big bombers last night.

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As St. Nazaire smoldered, fresh relays of Allied day bombers shuttled across the Channel toward occupied France in a booming continuation of the new all-out offensive against Hitler's Europe.

Radio stations in Germany and Denmark went off the air long before midnight tonight, indicating that Allied bombers again were on the attack, keeping up the round-the-clock operations.

The Air Ministry, in describing last night's forty-sixth raid on St. Nazaire as "heavy and concentrated," indicated that the attack probably was as destructive as that of Feb. 28, when 1,000 tons of Britain's heaviest bombs shattered and burned the same target.

Night Is Clear for Bombing

Visibility for the Sunday night assault on the big U-boat nest was excellent, and R. A. F. crewmen said their bombs struck squarely on the docks and left large fires raging which were visible long after they left the target.

"There were seven large fires merging together," one pilot related. "They seemed to be bubbling and seething. The whole attack was remarkably concentrated."

Many crews described a huge explosion at the southern end of the docks, accompanied by a burst of orange flame and clouds of black smoke, indicating that a bomb had found its mark on a torpedo depot or ammunition dump.

The fifth bombing attack there this month fell on the first anniversary of the daring British Commando raid on the port of St. Nazaire, in which an important drydock capable of accommodating a battleship was rendered useless to the Nazis.

Two British bombers failed to return from the St. Nazaire raid, bringing to sixteen the number of Allied planes lost during a busy week end in which Berlin was dealt probably its heaviest blow of the war and Duisberg, Rotterdam and Rouen were hammered with explosives.

Heavy fog had given the Nazis a moderate respite during the previous two weeks, but it looked as though the British and Americans were now embarked on another day-and-night offensive such as rocked the Axis in February.

Venturas on Daylight Raids

Venturas of the R. A. F. Bomber Command made attacks by day on enemy shipping at Rotterdam, industrial objectives in the Netherlands and railway yards at Abbeville, France, the Air Ministry announced. The bombers had fighter escorts, and all planes in the daylight operations returned.

Hit-and-run German raiders struck at a town on the south coast of England during the day and made a direct hit on a school clinic, killing at least nine persons—three children and six adults—and injuring a number of expectant mothers who were attending the clinic. One of the enemy raiders was reported shot down. The German radio identified the town as Brighton, popular pre-war beach resort.

The German broadcast also asserted that Nazi bombers made a concentrated twenty-minute raid last night on the industrial city of Norwich.

Only scattered enemy raids, causing "little damage" and a small number of casualties, during the night were reported in a British communiqué. Two Nazi night raiders were destroyed.

The great electrical engineering plant of Siemens and Halske and other big industrial establishments were among targets badly demaged in the RAF raid on Nuernberg on the night of March 8, he Air Ministry news service disclosed.

Main Plant Badly Hit

In detailing damage done, the report said the main plant of Siemens, which is now making Diesel engines, was "badly hit." Other workshops and miscellaneous factory buildings were largely destroyed by bomb blasts or burned out.

Photographs showed "a great deal of damage" to important communications facilities in the city.

"Workshops and large areas among sidings and goods (freight) yards were devastated, mainly by fire," the announcement said.

MUNICH DAMAGE SHOW

March 9 Raid That Hit Brown House, Devastated Factories

LONDON, Tuesday, March 30 (AP)—British bombers, which blasted the Brown House, headquarters of the Nazi party, during the concentrated attack on Munich the night of March 9, devastated about fifty blocks of commercial buildings and caused extensive damage to military establishments in the Bavarian city, the Air Ministry announced today.

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Photographs taken by R. A. F. reconnaissance planes forty-eight hours after the raid, in which hundreds of tons of bombs were cascaded on the Nazi shrine city, showed fires still blazing.

The Air Ministry said the top floor of the Brown House, where Adolf Hitler had a small office containing busts of Napoleon and Mussolini and where the Nazi assembly hall was located, was burned out.

The announcement listed these Munich factories among those damaged in the heavy R. A. F. attack:

The Bayerische Motorenwerke, makers of airplane engines, where a direct hit devastated one and a half acres of the main machine works.

The Motorworke Mannheim, manufacturers of submarine engines, where five large buildings covering several acres were "severely damaged by fire and high explosives."

The J. Rathgeber Company, manufacturers of railway cars and trailers, where twelve buildings covering sixteen acres were gutted.

In addition, four and a half acres of material in a storage yard and three storage sheds belonging to Rathgeber and a building owned by the Krauss company were destroyed by fire.

At a military equipment center storage huts over a ten-acre area were destroyed and nearly all of a military clothing warehouse covering six acres was burned out.

Sixteen hundred square yards of an army food depot were destroyed and four blocks of the Maxmilian Barracks damaged. Other military establishments hit included the Oberweisenfeld airport, pioneer barracks and offices in the Dachauerstrasse.

Raid Follows Major Attack on Berlin

U. S. Heavy Bombers

Smash at Roue... Railway Yards

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 29. — RAF bombers resumed their assaults on German submarine bases last night, after the greatest raid of the war on Berlin Saturday night, by blasting the base at St. Nazaire with a "concentrated attack," the Air Ministry announced today.

Two bombers did not return from the St. Nazaire raid, which was carried out in considerable strength and added new damage to a U-boat haven which has been attacked often and heavily in the past.

Squadrons of bombers, escorted by fighters, crossed and recrossed the southeast coast this morning, hinting at a continuation of the intensive blows directed at Germany and her satellites on the continent during the week end.

Meanwhile, the German radio announced that German bombers, retaliating for the Saturday night RAF raid on Berlin and a daylight raid yesterday by American Flying Fortresses and Liberators on the railroad yards at Rouen, France, smashed at Norwich, England, during the night.

Londoners Expect Reprisals.

Londoners were elated at news of the raid on Berlin, but most of them expected quick reprisals by German air raiders and made preparations accordingly.

Many workers were observed carrying steel helmets as they started for work this morning—something that few have done for two years or more.

Hit-and-run German raiders appeared over the south coast this morning and made a direct hit on a school clinic in a coast town.

Rescue workers began digging in the wreckage for members of the staff and any pupils who might have been trapped there.

Authorities said two enemy aircraft were destroyed during night raids on Britain.

900 Tons of Bombs Dropped.

The great load of almost 900 tons of bombs hurled down on Berlin Saturday night was almost double the heaviest total of explosives and incendiaries the German air force dropped on London in its heaviest attack.

(The German high command communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press said Allied air attacks against occupied western territory caused "heavy losses" among the population.

(The communique claimed destruction of 18 planes there and over the Norwegian coast, an area that the Allies did not mention.)

Last night's RAF attack on St. Nazaire was the 46th of the war and the fifth of the year. The base was hit by the RAF last Monday night and by the United States Army Air Force in daylight February 16 and March 1.

Reuters heard a broadcast by the German-controlled Paris radio reporting "considerable" damage to private homes in yesterday's raid by United States planes on Rouen. This report said 80 bodies had been recovered.

Rotterdam Attacked.

Last night's raid completed a week end of vigorous day and night blows by American and British aircraft. Besides the terrific plastering of Berlin, operations in the last 36 hours included attacks on Rotterdam, Duisberg and Axis communications in Holland and Germany. During the previous two weeks heavy fog had given the enemy a brief respite.

A force of several hundred Lancasters, Halifaxes and Stirlings took part in the raid on Berlin. It was the German capital's sixth raid this year and the 59th of the war. The 900 tons of bombs showered down on Berlin included many two and four ton block busters. Fires were visible 120 miles away, returning pilots reported.

(Dispatches from Berlin to the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet said the raid, carried out in the face of furious anti-aircraft fire, was concentrated principally on the industrial outskirts of the city and left Central Berlin virtually undamaged.)

The raid cost the RAF nine big bombers. A bomber and four fighters were missing following the daylight stroke at Rouen. German fighters pursued the returning Americans to within sight of the English coast, but several German planes were shot down.

Rail Junctions Attacked.

Main railway junctions, serving Northern France and Germany, were successfully attacked in the Rouen raid, the sixth by the Allies this year. Bombing results were officially described as "good."

Maj. Sidney S. Bartlett, United States Air Force observer who acted as bombardier in one of the British planes attacking Berlin, described the city as "one hell's brew of solid flame."

The intensity of the 30-minute bombing, during which explosives were dropped at the rate of 30 tons a minute, exceeded even that of the severe battering handed the capital March 1, hitherto the heaviest of the war.

German shipyards at the Netherlands North Sea port of Rotterdam and industrial targets at Liege, Belgium, also came in for week-end punishment.

American-built Venturas hit the shipbuilding targets and ships in harbor at the Dutch port with "excellent" results yesterday and speedy Mosquito bombers of the RAF struck Belgian factories making munitions for Germany in a raid at dusk yesterday from which two bombers failed to return. A fighter plane participating in an offensive patrol during the day also failed to return, it was announced.

The great load of almost 900 tons of bombs hurled down on Berlin Saturday night was almost double the heaviest total of explosives and incendiaries the German air force dropped on London in its heaviest attack.

BRITISH EXPECT NAZI REPRISALS

London, March 29 (A. P.).—Londoners were elated today at news of the R. A. F.'s smashing raid on Berlin Saturday night, but most of them expected quick reprisals by German air raiders and made preparations accordingly.

Many workers were observed carrying their steel helmets as they started off for work this morning—something that few have done for two years or more.

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RAAF Ace Is Believed To Have Been Killed

London, March 29 (AP)—Squadron Leader Keith (Bluey) Truscott, ace Royal Australian Air Force fighter pilot, is missing and believed killed in the Southwest Pacific, a message fram Australia said today.

Truscott shot down eleven planes while flying from bases in England. He returned to Australia early in 1942.

In May, 1942, a wealthy Melbourne sportsman, John Wren, asked Truscott to accept and share with his friend, Paddy Finucane, £1,000 as a token of "personal appreciation and gratitude," but military regulations debarred him him from accepting the gift. Finucane was killed last July 14.

AMERICAN IN R. A. F. KILLED

Son of London Embassy Attache Loses Life in Action

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Flying Officer Warren Whitewright Duncan Pearl, 22-year-old son of Colonel and Mrs. Warren Pearl of the United States Embassy in London, has been killed while flying with the Royal Air Force.

Colonel Pearl, a physician in the United States Public Health Service, and Mrs. Pearl have two sons in the United States armed services, one in the Army and one in th Navy, Colonel and Mrs. Pearl were on the Lusitania when the ship was torpedoed during the first World War.

CHANNEL BOATS CLASH

London, March 29 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced a sharp Channel action in the darkness before dawn today in which British Navy light coastal forces either sank or damaged at least four German E-boats. Night destroyers on patrol in the same area also engaged several E-boats, it was announced, and scored a number of hits.

The British suffered no casualties and reported that the only damage was to a gunboat which rammed one E-boat, breaking away the enemy vessel's stern.

Emergency Declared In Thailand, Paris Says

London, March 29 (AP)—The Paris radio reported today a dispatch from Bangkok that a state of emergnecy had been declared throughout Japanese-occupied Thailand.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, gave no explanation.

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Archbishop Spellman Guest Of U. S. Official

London, March 29 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, taking a brief respite from an inspection of United States Army centers as Catholic military vicar, was guest of honor at a luncheon given in London by H. Freeman Matthews, counselor of the United States Embassy.

Guests included Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of United States forces in the European theater, Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent under secretary of the British Foreign Office, and Viscount de Mamblas, counselor of the Spanish Embassy.

'Italian Navy Put Under Nazis'

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 29.— The diplomatic correspondent of *Reynolds News* asserted flatly today that Germany had "taken over" the Italian navy following conferences in Rome between Admiral Karl Doenitz, supreme commander of the German navy, and Admiral Arture Riccardi, commander of the Italian fleet.

Doenitz, the correspondent declared, has been placed in command of the two navies.

While authoritative British sources said they had no confirmation of this report observers saw some significance in an announcement by DNB, official German news agency, that the two admirals had "reached complete agreement on the role of the Axis navies for the coming months."

Italians Man Ships

Such a statement, it was felt in some quarters, might well be camouflage to hide a German assumption of command.

If the Germans have taken over Premier Mussolini's fleet as reported, it was believed here they would probably let the Italians continue to man the ships but would place high German naval officers in the Italian admiralty to tell them what to do.

The Reynolds News correspondent declared that Doenitz, in his conferences with Riccardi, had "insisted that the Duce's fleet must be used partly as an anti-invasion force and partly as a striking weapon."

Riccardi, the writer said, was "most reluctant to expose his navy to attack and urged that it be employed only to meet a direct assault on Italy or Sicily.

The matter was referred to Mussolini, who, faced with a direct threat from Berlin, accepted Hitler's proposal, the correspondent said. He did not indicate the sources on which he based his statements.

Fifty Reported Executed for Anti-Nazi Plot

British Broadcast to Reich Says High Officials Died for Action Against Hitler

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting "absolutely reliable neutral sources," broadcast to Germany tonight reports of a plot against the Hitler regime which, it said, had been smashed by the execution of fifty persons, including a high German military officer, a Foreign Office official and an official of the Economic Ministry.

The broadcast said that among those executed was a Hans von Schelicha, of the Foreign Office, who was described as a close friend of Dr. Hans Adolf von Moltke, German Ambassador to Spain, who died last week in Madrid.

State Of Siege Reported

London, March 29 (AP)—The Moscow radio, as recorded here by the Soviet monitor, has broadcast a Tass dispatch saying Heinrich Himmler, head of the German police, has ordered a state of siege inside Germany and directed to military courts many cases formerly referred to the people's court.

All streets traffic after 11 P. M. was reported prohibited. The Berlin radio announced March 18 that an 11 P. M. curfew had been imposed on restaurants and public houses in Germany.

The Tass dispatch added that "according to well-informed sources, Himmler's orders were due to the growth of wrecking activities in Germany and numerous violations of air-raid precaution regulations."

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Ban on Nazi Education In Germany Suggested

Assembly in London Calls for Post-War Controls

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—The joint commission of the London International Assembly and the Council for Education in World Citizenship recommended today the appointment of a high commissioner for education in Germany after the war.

The commission's report declared such a commissioner should eradicate Nazi and militarist influences in education and supervise German re-education.

Proposed as immediate post-war measures were dissolution of Hitler youth schools and Nazi party schools and scrutiny of staffs in educational institutions.

The report recommended appointment of a United Nations bureau for educational reconstruction, establishment of funds for training scientific university and other higher teaching personnel, hospitality by democracies for children of occupied countries and provision for school equipment.

Copies of the report were sent to governments of all the United Nations.

The London International Assembly was established in September, 1941, in consultation with the League of Nations union. The president is Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.

Marriage Age Fixed By Nazis In Poland

London, March 29 (AP)—The Polish telegraph agency said today German occupation authorities in Poland had forbidden men under 25 years of age and women under 22 to marry.

Special German permits are required for marriage of persons above those ages, the agency reported.

NORWEGIAN SABOTAGE SINKS A GERMAN SHIP

Trondheim Also Reports That Students Fight Nazi Police

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—The Norwegian Government reported today that a German troopship had been sunk at Trondheim, Norway, during widespread sabotage. There have been numerous reports recently of increasing resistance to the Germans throughout Norway.

The Moscow radio, quoting a Stockholm dispatch to Tass, Russian news agency, said 1,200 German soldiers had deserted from the Narvik garrison in the past three months and were forming an armed band in the mountains. The dispatch, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said the deserters had clashed recently with German troops guarding a provision train and had killed the escort and seized the provisions.

Gunners on Bombers Told To Shoot at Long Range

Famous U. S. Military Slogan a Handicap Over Reich

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—One of the oldest of American military slogans—"Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes"—has become a handicap for one section of the modern United States Army, and tacticians are trying to put it in mothballs.

Gunners on American bombers have been told to forget it, but just being told wasn't enough. An officer said today a campaign has begun to re-educate the gunners away from the idea of letting German fighters get in close before popping them off.

The bombers' main mission, he explained, is to reach and hit their target. The gunners' job is to keep enemy fighters from interfering. Therefore, they should open fire at the longest possible range.

"But the boys are always hellbent on knocking down German fighters, so they have been holding their fire and practically begging them to come close," it was said.

To discourage the practice, Air Force officers at one time considered a proposal to award no more medals for shooting down Axis planes. This was abandoned, however, in favor of a plan to give an additional award to bomber groups with the best operational records.

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Vichy Lists Air Raid Dead

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—The German radio quoted today Fernand de Brion, representative at Paris of Pierre Laval's Vichy government, as saying that 4,000 persons had been killed d 7,000 injured by British and American air raids on France during the last eighteen months.

British Have Plan For Post-War Trade

MAR 30 1943

London, March 29 (AP)—The British Government will unveil a proposed scheme for post-war international trade, possibly embodying some form of international currency and a world clearing house, in a White Paper to be published soon, it was disclosed today.

The British Treasury and Finance Ministers of the Allied European governments have been conferring for some time on a plan drawn up by John Maynard Keynes, economist and adviser to the British Exchequer. Representatives of the United States, Russia and China sat in on the discussions.

The London *Times* complained that the secrecy of the meetings fostered uneasiness, "especially among those who look for assurance that financial authorities have really mastered the lessons of the disastrous mistakes made after the last war."

U. S.-BRITISH LEGION

London, March 29 (A. P.).—American and British soldiers have formed an "Anglo-American Legion" in London and other chapters will be organized in Britain wherever Tommies and Americans congregate, it was announced today from headquarters of the European Theater of Operations of the United States Army.

The legion's aim is to "bring together enlisted men of the United States Army and Great Britain and so create a feeling of camaraderie that will endure through the present war and the peace that will follow."

Representing the Americans on the organization's executive committee are Private George (Rex) Kerr of Chicago, and Sergts. Richard Griffith of Norfolk, Va., and Lionel Lane of Brooklyn.

British General Up in Court

Laurie, Provost Marshal, Accused of Using Two Ration Books

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—Major General Sir Percy Robert Laurie, Provost Marshal of Great Britain and former assistant commissioner of London Metropolitan Police, was charged in Bow Street Court today with food and ration book offenses.

The Food Ministry charged that he obtained and used a civilian ration book as well as the military book to which he was entitled as a soldier.

The case was later set for a hearing Saturday.

Sees Lend-Lease Perplexities

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Leslie Gamage, president of the Institute of Export, said today he failed to understand why the lend-lease agreement between Great Britain and the United States had been continued after the United States entered the war. He said it raised "a series of complications of unpredictable nature so far as our export trade is concerned."

Mr. Gamage continued:

"I should have thought that we and all the United Nations would have put everything into a common pool, asking no payment, either now or hereafter."

Japanese Mission in Italy

LONDON, March 29 (CP).—Exchange Telegraph said today the German-controlled Paris radio reported a Japanese military mission had arrived at Bari, Italy.

Correspondent Is Taught To Splice The Main Brace

American Writer With British Home Fleet Is Glad He Learned On 1943, Not 1743, Warship

By ALFRED E. WALL

[United States Naval Correspondent with British Home Fleet]

With the British Home Fleet, March 29 (AP)—Officers and men around the fleet are telling me I'm the only American war correspondent ever to splice the main brace with them and after diligent research I'm glad I did it in 1943 instead of, say, 1743.

Today splicing the main brace is a pleasure—a fine drink of choice navy rum on his Majesty. In the days of the square-rigged men-o-war it was a tough job.

To begin at the beginning, my job of splicing began around midday on the windy bridge of the trim cruiser Scylla where, with King George VI aboard, we hoisted the famous signal.

Three Hip-Hip-Hurrays

Then we raced at a smart twenty-eight knots over a smooth sea for a time, deposited the King safely near the place where his train waited, gave him three hip-hip-hurrays as he went over the side—and before long I was back in my base ship.

Promptly at 6 P. M., the bos'n's mate let out a terrific blast on his pipe and bawled down to mess decks twice as loud as usual, "Slice the main brace." Cheers went up from the seamen.

Presently I went up to the wardroom where the steward, without even asking, handed me a tot of rum and carefully checked by name off the list of accredited officers. The amount had been carefully measured beforehand. There was no chance for a second tot. That's all there was.

Officers' One Free Drink

This happy occasion is the only time a commissioned officer gets a free drink. Enlisted men get that rum ration every day—mixed with tw oparts water so it won't keep. Petty officers may take it straight. When "splice the main brace" is signaled, every rating and petty officer gets an extra tot.

My tot, I figured, was slightly more than two jiggers in United States bar measurement.

Boy, it is mellow stuff. Very dark—and strong. I had to transfer it to a larger glass and dilute it twice with water before I could drink it without my eyes watering.

But, ah . . . the effect.

Story Behind The Order

Here's the story behind "splicing the main brace."

In sailing days the main brace was the most important rope on the ship because it held the yard of the biggest sail on the mainmast.

If the main brace became frayed it had to be spliced with a new rope. Since this was the toughest rope job on the ship it was customary for the captain to dole out an extra tot of rum to the men who did the job.

Nowadays the signal is given only by the King at the conclusion of an official visit or by a squadron commander after a successful engagement.

Latvian Guerrillas Hanged

77 Killed by Nazis After Raids on Lines to Russian Front

STOCKHOLM, March 29 (AP).—Latvian guerrillas in the Province of Latgale in southern Latvia have been staging destructive raids since the German occupation, the newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" said today, and Germany has sent several expeditions into the area in unsuccesful attempts to halt their depredations.

This report said the guerrillas, led by Russians, attacked munition trains and transports on railways feeding the Leningrad and Lake Ilmen fronts. It said thirty men were hanged in one village and forty-seven men and women were executed in another section for hiding Russians.

GERMANY RUSHES BALKAN DEFENSES

MAR 30 1943

Ankara Reports Nazi Troops Are Arriving At Belgrade

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, March 29—Extensive battles between Yugoslav patriots and German forces and the arrival of fresh German troops in Belgrade were reported today in well-informed Balkan quarters.

In northern Serbia, guerrillas were said to have destroyed a railway bridge near Kracougevatch. In southern Serbia, patriots were reported battling along a thirty-five-mile line between Nish and Pirot against both German and Bulgarian resistance.

Spring Campaign Indicted

Balkan observers interpreted the arrival of new German forces in Belgrade as an indication that the Germans are preparing a large-scale spring campaign against guerrillas in Serbia. The size of German forces as yet is unknown.

These sources said German Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein, recently reported named chief of army headquarters in a reorganization of the Nazi high command, had issued orders that "in view of the probable events in the Mediterranean area, it is absolutely necessary that the German interior should be tranquil."

Defenses Being Rushed

These sources reported other indications of German nervousness over what may transpire soon in the Mediterranean area. Many civilian trains in Hungary were said to have been abolished to make way for German military movements, possibly in the direction of the Balkans.

From Salonika to the mountainous Yougoslav and Bulgarian frontiers, Bulgarian military construction crews are reported hastily improving and constructing military roads.

Gestapo agents are said to have arrived in the Greek isles in considerable number and to have deported all suspect Greeks to the Greek mainland. Salonika fortifications have been heavily reinforced, it is said.

Britain Doubles Ratio Of Home-Raised Meals

Darlington, England, March 29 (AP)—Tom Williams, joint Parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, reported today that Great Britain now is producing from her own soil 170 tons of food for every 100 tons produced before the war.

"Instead of importing two out of every three meals we eat, we are now producing two out of three and tmporting one," he told a public meeting.

Franco Says He Held Off From Destroying Madrid

By The Associated Press.

MADRID, Spain, March 29—Asserting that a deadlock of "the greatest armies of Europe" before the walls or inside of cities in the current war had virtually leveled many metropolitan centers, Generalissimo Francisco Franco said today that time has proved him right in not taking Madrid by destroying it.

General Franco addressed the Council of the city of Madrid, which awarded him its gold medal during celebration of the fourth anniversary of the nationalist entry into the capital at the end of the civil war.

When his forces reached the gates of Madrid in November, 1936, he said, "we could have taken Madrid, but we could have taken her by destroying her."

"Our aim, which we achieved, was to destroy the enemy and to win the war without destroying the city," he added. "Time has given value to this decision."

U. S. Flyers Wipe Out Japs At Burma Bridge

MAR 30 1943

By Thoburn Wiant

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Medium Bombers Over the Mandalay Area, March 18 (Delayed)—Japanese stubbornly defending Myitnge bridge got the surprise of their lives today, but few, if any, of them probably are living now to tell about it.

The largest formation of United States medium bombers ever assembled over a single target in Burma wiped out ack-ack batteries surrounding the bridge, six miles south of Mandalay, then followed through with several direct hits on the span and near-by installations.

It was the greatest exhibition of mass bombing I have witnessed during the past six months. It climaxed a dramatic two-day series of raids on this repeatedly bombed bridge, one of the most important targets in Burma because it is on the vital railway connecting Rangoon, Mandalay and Lashio.

Defenses Knocked Out

Explosives left so much smoke and flame I couldn't see the exact damage to the bridge, but I knew most if not all the defenses were knocked out. Not even one ack-ack burst came at us as we half circled the area after the attack. All our planes and crews returned safely.

Our total damage: two small ack-ack holes in one plane.

"We blew the living hell out of them," declared Major James Philpott, 30, of Kansas City, a former TWA test pilot, who led our formations yesterday and today.

"It was a perfect day for bombing and our bombardiers didn't miss a chance."

Philpott, who was born at Bucyrus, Ohio, was educated at Pomona, Cal. He heads the "Skulls and Wings," the roughest, toughest, fightingest guys I ever saw.

"Skulls And Wings"

Most members of "Skulls and Wings" are former pursuit pilots, and they fly bombers like pursuits. Some of them helped make the longest mass non-combat flight in history last July when they ferried planes from California to China.

They wear white skulls and wings on their flying jackets and have the same insignia on their planes. The Japanese already have good cause to fear that insignia, but the worst is yet to come.

"These guys aren't afraid of any damned thing," Major Philpott said. "They'll fight at the drop of the hat any time of the day or night."

I can vouch for that, after flying, eating, sleeping and fighting with them for two days.

We had a brisk warm-up session yesterday. I was in a bomber manned by Lieut. Austin Russell, 23, of Thomasville, N. C., the pilot; Lieut. Paul Green, 24, of Decatur, Ill., the copilot; Lieut. Chester Severin, 25, of Cleveland, Ohio, the navigator and bombardier; Staff Sergeant Horace Staples, 21, of Belfast, Maine, radioman and gunner, and Technical Sergeant Samuel Sackett, 23, of Endicott, N. Y., engineer and gunner.

Enemy Smoke Screen

The Japanese started a smoke screen as we approached, but it was woefully ineffective. We dropped larger-caliber bombs which barely missed the bridge but hit the approaches. One blew an anti-aircraft battery to bits.

The bridge is a bombardier's nightmare. It is less than fifteen feet wide and resembles a toothpick from the air.

As we swung from the target acres of ack-ack appeared behind and beneath us, rocking our plane as gently as a mother does the cradle. More black puffs appeared. Some seemed as big as airplanes.

But the big show occurred today, when several bombers augmented "Skulls and Wings."

Bombing Is Faultless

I rode in the lead plane with

Major Philpott, who has been flying since he was 15 years old. His crewmen were Sergt. Hugh Roper, 21, of Baltimore, the copilot (one of the few flying officers holding that rank but due for promotion soon); Lieut. W. X. Zeidler, 27, of Chicago, navigator; Staff Sergt. W. W. Henry, 25, of Oklahoma City, Okla., engineer-gunner; Sergt. H. W. Rawlings, of Hopewell, Va., radioman-gunner, and Lieut. H. L. Ryder, 25, of Alexandria, Va., the bombardier.

"That ack-ack yesterday made us mad," Philpott said. "We'll fix 'em today."

I looked back. Our formation was so perfect the planes seemed to be held together by invisible cables. The bombing a few seconds later also was faultless.

The Japanese apparently got no warning. They barely started ack-acking us when tons of high explosives poured from the bellies of our planes like dimes from jackpotted slot machines. Smoke, covering every inch of the huge target area, shot to the sky in gigantic mushroom shapes. Then more waves of bombers came, loaded with big stuff which they disgorged quickly.

I hurried from window to window. There was no ack-ack or enemy aircraft anywhere in the sky.

Philpott yelled as we headed homeward:

"I told you so!"

Chinese Retake Hupeh Town

Chungking, March 29 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese forces in Hupeh province had recaptured a town on the south bank of the Yangtze river and encircled Japanese troops at a number of other points in a series of successes which once more exposed Japanese communications to the base of Ichang to Chinese attacks.

The danger of attacks against those communications is cited by the Chinese as the principal reason for the eight-column Japanese drive launched March 8 southward across the Yangtze.

The high command said the recaptured south bank town, which was not identified, fell last night.

Several hundred casualties were inflicted on the Japanese near Kwajung, Hunan town forming the anchor of the Japanese left wing, it was added.

The war bulletin also said that severe fighting was going on in southwest China, near the Yunnan Province-Burma border.

Moslem Premier of Bengal Submits His Resignation

By the Associated Press.

CALCUTTA, March 29.—Abdul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Moslem Premier of Bengal, submitted his resignation today to Gov. Sir John Arthur Herbert, who announced its acceptance.

The resignation was taken by observers to indicate the growing power of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League. Fazlul Huq's popularity has waned steadily and he was regarded by the Moslems in Bengal as lukewarm toward Jinnah and under the influence of the Hindus.

Jinnah's political program does not countenance compromise with the Hindus. He demands the partition of India into separate, autonomous Moslem and Hindu states.

(Several months ago, in a statement issued to American correspondents, Fazlul Huq expressed his belief that if "the United States were to take the lead and intervene between the British government and the Indian people, the solution of India's problems would be the easiest thing possible.")

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British Bombs Start Fires

NEW DELHI, India, March 29 (AP).—British bombers started fires in the Japanese-occupied village of Htizwe, in the Arakan district of Burma, yesterday, and fighter planes machine-gunned enemy positions on the Mayu Peninsula, a British communique said today.

Other Allied bombers raided Naba Junction, in the Katha district, and bombs were seen to burst on the railway station, it was announced. Fighter planes damaged two railway engines.

Last night the Meiktila airdrome and Akyab, Bay of Bengal port, were bombed, the communique said. No planes were lost in these operations.

Htizwe is about eight miles north of Rathedaung, scene of recent land fighting between British and Japanese forces, and about thirty-five miles northwest of Akyab.

25 Jap Planes Shot Out Of New Guinea Raid

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, March 29—The Japanese struck at Oro Bay, New Guinea, with forty fighter-escorted bombers yesterday in their greatest display of aerial strength in this theater and Allied airmen met the challenge by shooting twenty-five of the raiders out of action, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

No fewer than thirteen of the enemy planes were destroyed definitely, a communique said, while twelve more were listed as probably shot down.

Allied air losses were described officially as "extremely light." The bulletin acknowledged that the Japanese had sunk one small merchant vessel and damaged another, but said the number of casualties aboard the vessels was small.

Strike Before Noon

The Japanese raiders, flying in precise V formations, struck just before noon at the Allied base, which is situated on the eastern Papuan coast a short distance south of Buna. Twenty-five medium bombers and fifteen dive bombers were in the enemy group, in addition to a strong escort of fighters.

Although the Allied communique did not disclose the size of the enemy fighter escort, advices from Oro Bay indicated the Allied planes had been outnumbered.

Interception Praised

General MacArthur's headquarters credited Allied fighter pilots with a "series of brilliant interceptions" which broke up the enemy formation and prevented greater damage from the attack.

Dispatches from the front said that P-40 pilots definitely had destroyed five enemy Zero fighters and two dive-bombers, and probably destroyed six Zeros and four dive-bombers.

P-38 fighters were said definitely to have shot down six Zeros and probably destroyed two others.

Medium Bombers High

Apparently the enemy medium bombers attacked from a very high altitude, which accounted for the fact that none of these was included in the list of planes reported destroyed.

Allied warplanes, meanwhile, continued to lash out at enemy bases yesterday, bombing the airdromes at Gasmata and Cape Gloucester in New Britain and carrying out a low-level attack on the wharf area at Dobo in the Aroe Islands, the communique said.

Heavy bombers also struck at Japanese bases at Madang and Finschafen on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

Japs Return to Raid Allied Oro Bay Base

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Allied Headquarters in Australia, Tuesday, March 30 (AP).—Six Japanese bombers slashed at the Allied base of Oro Bay on New Guinea yesterday (Monday), the Allied High Command reported today, staging their second attack in two days.

The bombers attacked at night, causing "slight damage and no casualties," said the noon communication.

In the Sunday attack, the Japanese sent 40 planes at the port, definitely losing 13, and probably 12 others, to Allied defenders.

Fires Seen 15 Miles.

In the Kai Islands, 500 miles north of Darwin, Allied bombers pounded the Japanese-occupied town of Toeal.

"Our medium units executed a low-level bombing and strafing attack, starting fires that were visible 15 miles," the noon communication said.

"Returning to base, our planes strafed the enemy-occupied villages of Langgoer and Wabsek."

Jap Airdromes Raided.

The Japanese airdromes at Gasmata and Cape Gloucester again were raided by Allied bombers, while other warplanes bombed the harbor at Madang, 300 miles up the coast from Buna.

Other targets attacked by Allied planes yesterday and last night included villages in the Saidor area, Lae.

In the Dododura area, Allied fighters intercepted and destroyed a Japanese bomber.

Japs' Version Of Sea Fight

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 29—A Japanese communique broadcast by the Tokyo radio declared today that Japanese naval units had fought an engagement with "enemy" warships off the Aleutian Islands on March 23, damaging two cruisers and a destroyer while suffering only slight losses.

(The Tokyo broadcast followed an official Washington announcement saying that United States light naval forces had fought a long-range engagement with two Japanese heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and four destroyers convoying two large cargo ships toward the Aleutians last Friday.

Japs Head Back West

(The Japanese forces were observed heading back to the west when the engagement was broken off, said the announcement, which made no mention of losses by either side.)

Following the engagement, the communique said, "the enemy retreated eastward in disorderly flight."

Fortresses Hit Buin, Kahili

Washington, March 29 (AP)—American bombers attacking Japanese positions at Buin and Kahili scored hits on a runway and protected dispersal areas, the navy said today, then returned safely to their base.

The text of the navy's communique, No. 328, telling of raids against the two enemy positions on Bougainville Island, 300 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, follows:

"South Pacific (all dates are east longitude):

"1: On March 29:

"(a) During the morning army Flying Fortresses attacked Japanese positions at Buin and Kahili, in the Shortland Island area. Hits were scored on revetments and a runway.

"(b) All United States planes returned."

2 U.S. Officers in Brisbane Crash

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 29 (AP)—The government announced today that two United States Army officers were among twenty-three persons killed in the crash of a Royal Australian Air Force transport plane near Brisbane Saturday. The other victims were seventeen members of the Australian Air Force, one Australian Army officer and three members of the Women's Australian Auxiliary Air Force. The plane crashed into heavy timber soon after the take-off and was completely destroyed.

Heroic Pilot Chafes At Bit To Return To Battle

MAR 30 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, March 29—Major Jack Randolph Cram, who received the Navy Cross for piloting a Catalina PBY patrol bomber through Japanese anti-aircraft fire and Zero fighters to torpedo an enemy transport, feels "thousands of miles away from war" in peaceful-appearing Honolulu—and he doesn't like it.

"I want to be where there is something going on," said the veteran of six months of the war's toughest fighting in the Solomons. "I would rather be on Guadalcanal than in Honolulu. It's rather quiet there, too—but it's within striking distance of Japanese bases. I'm glad I'm not staying long."

Is Studying New Plane

Major Cram, of Seattle, is a bachelor in his mid-thirties. He came here to familiarize himself with the new Ventura PV-1.

"It is a honey of a ship," he said. "I'd like to have a squadron of those PVs. They are many times as fast as the PBY I've been flying and have longer range and more fire power."

The major is a bright-eyed, slender little fellow who won't tell his age "for fear they would put me on the staff and never let me fly again."

Believed 35 Or 36

He was graduated from the University of Washington in 1929, which will give you an idea. Thirty-five or thirty-six wouldn't be a bad guess as to his age.

He never has been shot down, although he has flown all over the Solomons and admits that "one night I really got scared" when Japanese anti-aircraft fire "tore the controls out of my hand and bounced the ship around."

His Closest Call

Cram's closest call came October 15, 1942, the day he won the Navy Cross.

Six Japanese transports were landing troops and supplies on Guadalcanal. No torpedo planes were available.

Cram rigged two torpedoes onto the comparatively slow PBY and sank one transport. His own plane was damaged by anti-aircraft fire. Five Zeros chased him fifteen miles back to Henderson Field. One attacked as the PBY glided in for a landing. Just as it seemed certain that the Zero would get Cram's already-riddled plane, Marine Lieutenant Roger Haberman shot down the enemy craft.

Does Job Landing

"Haberman already had the wheels down for landing," Major Cram related. "His engines were badly damaged and trailing smoke. But with the wheels still down he turned and shot down that Jap with one burst. Then, without straightening from that turn, he landed. It was the most beautiful piece of work I ever saw."

It is action like that that Major Cram craves.

He went to Guadalcanal in mid-September as pilot and aide for Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, 58-year-old fighting-flying commander of air operations on Guadalcanal.

2,600 Jap-Americans Enlist In Hawaii

By Charles McMurtry

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Honolulu, March 29—Honolulu bade more than 2,600 Japanese American soldiers a typical Chamber of Commerce *Aloha* yesterday before probably the largest crowd in the city's history.

It was estimated that nearly 20,000 jammed the grounds of the military governor's mansion, formerly the royal palace. The crowd was composed almost entirely of Japanese-Americans, a few in tears, bidding relatives farewell on the eve of their departure for a training camp at Shelby, Miss.

Parade In Discomfort

The volunteers, all wearing leis, paraded in obvious discomfort more than a mile from the railway station to the palace and stood through two hours of music and speeches.

Then they marched back.

Many accustomed only to wearing sandals had some difficulty

marching over the uneven pavement in shiny new army shoes. Hundreds of sailors and soldiers looked on silently.

Traffic Halted

The streets were lined with Japanese-Americans as the parade, led by a veteran army band, halted traffic in one of the city's busiest thoroughfares.

The formal program was a cosmopolitan affair featuring Maj. Gen. Bryan H. Wells, retired former commanding general in the Hawaiian territory; Ernest Kai, Hawaiian-Chinese, secretary to Territorial Governor Ingram Stanback; Ansai, who quit as manager of one of the island's largest dairies to enlist, and Robert Horton, special representative of Interior Secretary Ickes.

Not once through the eight scheduled speeches was any reference made to Japan or Japanese until Mr. Horton, declaring he was so impressed that he wanted to speak, shouted:

"I don't worry much about the Japanese. Democracy is a form of government where a man can be a man. There are no mitsubishis or kawanishis here. You can stand shoulder to shoulder with your fellow-man without interference from any mitsubishis.

"Go out and fight for it (democracy). Kill them and make this thing work."

Aleutian Islands on March 23, damaging two cruisers and a destroyer while suffering only slight losses.

[Following the engagement, the communique said, "the enemy retreated eastward in disorderly flight. The "enemy" forces were said to consist of one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser and several destroyers.]

The battle—fought at a distance of five to seven miles—began after a light force of United States patrol craft located the enemy west of Attu, 200 miles west of Kiska. There was a possibility that the Japanese turned about to avoid close-range shelling in which the cargo vessels, apparently carrying desperately-needed supplies for the Kiska base might have been damaged or sunk.

American bombers attacking Japanese positions at Buin and Kahili on Bougainville Island scored hits on a runway and protected dispersal areas, the Navy said today, then returned safely to their base.

Quonset Hut Dwellers In Aleutians Try to Make Place Homey

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that opens at the end of a dark hole in the ground. Ice has made the steps tilt a bit, so it isn't a bad idea to brace yourself against the mud walls as you scoot down to the entrance.

There is no particular effort to mask the light from the door—this is somewhere close to where Japs might be, and blackout restrictions are not as rigid as they are in Jersey City or Seattle. That's one of the little peculiarities of war.

So here, although there are few stationary lights outside, nobody worries much about what light may show for a few minutes or what flashlights may be used by people trying to stay on the dimly marked paths and out of the craters left by stalled trucks and churning tractors.

Stand Around Heater.

Beyond the light, in the half-subterranean hut, long, metal-walled and low, the boys are usually standing around the circulating oil heater when off duty. There's Capt. John D. Barrow of St. Joseph, Mo., and First Lt. Richard S. Gray, jr., of Tulsa—he writes long letters to a girl in Independence, Mo., about his wound. His wound, say the boys, was a cut toe received when he stepped on the edge of one of the bomb-casing ash stands. Those two represent the rank in the hut.

The rest—Al and Stanley Cook, from Denver; Robert Rochelau, Penacook, N. H.; Earl Bross, Reading, Pa.; James Fulton, Alexandria, Mo., and Donald Dickerson, Nutley, N. J.—are second lieutenants, all singularly unimpressed by the fact. More impressive to them is the feat of the Cook brothers in receiving some 20 letters in a single day. That, in this country where the mail comes only once in a while, sets a man apart from his fellows.

Phonograph Is Popular.

It's like owning the phonograph. The phonograph sits between the beds occupied by Lts. Bross and Rochelau. They argue, on the nights when the boys feel particularly sentimental, about which one will have to stay awake to stop the machine after the last record is played. The others just listen and think about a lot of things a long way from the Aleutian Islands. Sometimes they hum the tunes. They know them well, because there aren't many.

Decoration in the hut isn't much. There's the inevitable girl from a magazine page. There are a couple of photographs on the desks made from packing boxes and the tables created from scrap lumber. But mostly, the monotony of pressed-wood inner walls is broken only by a pair of boots hanging above the stove and personal laundry strung from wires above the bunks.

Food Is Plentiful.

Food at this season is plentiful. The Christmas boxes were late but large. Each one contained candy and at least a little cheese. That the boys lack crackers to go with the cheese is one of the minor problems.

There isn't any whisky and there has been none for quite a while. But at least one empty bottle is being saved, partly as a base for a candle when the lights go out, partly so the owner won't forget what it looks like.

The only water is in a heavy iron can on top of the stove, where it never gets hot, but does get warm enough to make a shave bearable. There is a leak in the roof at one corner, and sometimes the snow blows in the ventilation slits. The building shakes a little in occasional earth shocks, shakes more—remember it is mostly underground, with high earth walls all around—when heavy oil drums are dropped anywhere nearby. The wind is always leaning against it on one side or the other, and the ground outside is alternately snowy and muddy the year 'round.

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Proud of Headquarters.

Definitely, it is not pretty. Mud has stained the floor and sleeping bags make untidy bunks. There is no natural light and it's a long way from the mess hall. But, perversely, the boys are proud of it, of the nightly poker game—Capt. Barrow takes off his shoes if he's losing—of the comradeship that makes one man read his letter to his girl to the guy in the next bank before he sends it to her; of the sign under the eaves which says, "Gentlemen! After all, this is our sun porch!"

They're proud of the headquarters jobs they hold—supply officer, transportation officer, mess officer and a half dozen others with quite a lot of work and not much glory.

They're hospitable, too, but they do think that something should be written to commemorate good old Quonset 32.

Perhaps they're right.

Japs Flee Aleutian Sea Battle

Light U. S. Force Turns Back Heavy Enemy Squadron in Skirmish West of Attu.

Washington, March 29 (A. P.).—American patrol ships have turned back a Japanese naval force headed for the Aleutians in the first surface battle off the mist-shrouded islands since the enemy set up a base on Kiska last summer.

When the long-range engagement Friday was broken off, the Navy said in a communique yesterday, the Japanese detachment of two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo vessels was seen heading westward.

[A Japanese communique broadcast by the Tokio radio and recorded by the Associated Press in London declared today that Japanese naval units had fought an engagement with "enemy" warships off the

Poker Game, Phonograph Feature Lonely Life at Outpost Near Japs

By WILLIAM WORDEN,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

AN ALEUTIAN AIRBASE.—The boys in Quonset 32 think something ought to be writen about it.

The boys think Quonset 32 is something to write about, the poker games and the way the wind blows and the ash stands made out of bomb casings.

Well, Quonset 32, when you find it in the dark, is a blob of light

Wallace Cites Need For Common Welfare Basis in Americas

Chileans Enthusiastic In Reception of Vice President

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 29.—The complete solidarity which the countries of the Americas must maintain in the postwar world depends on their finding the basis for a common welfare and progress, Vice President Wallace said last night in an address to high Chilean officials following a day in which he received one of the most striking receptions ever accorded a visiting foreign official here.

Mr. Wallace made this assertion in replying to a toast by President Juan Antonio Rios, in which the President assured him of the Chilean people's, "most loyal affection and most cordial sympathy for the immense sacrifices which your people has taken upon itself, and which the Chilean people wish to share."

Heard by 100,000.

The Vice President said one of the objects of his tour of Latin-American countries was to try to find the common basis of welfare and progress to which he referred.

He added that "tomorrow's peace" must be based on the four freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

The banquet for Mr. Wallace followed a huge demonstration in Santiago's National Stadium during which more than 100,000 Chilean men, women and children jammed every inch of space to hear him declare his belief that the dream of brotherhood among nations is about to come true in the Americas.

Speaks in Spanish.

Mr. Wallace spoke in Spanish and was greeted with thunderous applause and cheers. United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers enthusiastically described the reception as "the greatest demonstration I ever saw."

"And I've seen some great meetings," Mr. Bowers added.

Mr. Wallace was guest of honor at the Santiago race track Saturday, with the "Henry Wallace Stakes" the featured race, and other events named for famous United States tracks, such as Santa Anita, Saratoga and Churchill Downs.

Will Meet Labor Heads

Before leaving today for Concepcion, Valparaiso and northern Chile, where he will conclude his official visit Friday and go on to Colombia, Wallace planned meetings with Chilean labor leaders and attendance at a reception by the National Agricultural Society, at which he will be presented with a gold medal.

United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers enthusiastically described Wallace's reception in the Santiago stadium yesterday as "the greatest demonstration I ever saw."

"And I've seen some great meetings," Bowers added.

Wallace Talks With Political Leaders in Chile

Gets Views of Rightists and Leftists, Sees Business, Farm and Labor Chiefs

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 29 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace received today at first hand the views of Chilean Leftists and Rightists in a series of conferences with labor, political, business and agricultural leaders as southern Chile prepared to accord him a tremendous welcome at Concepcion tomorrow.

Mr. Wallace had insisted on holding conferences with worker and farmer groups to get a personal picture of their problems. His first interview was with Bernardo Ibanez, president of the Chilean Labor Confederation, the nation's largest organization of workers. He also talked with Salvador Ocampo, vice-president of the body.

Ibanez returned recently from a visit to the United States, whe he was the guest of the America Federation of Labor. Other mem bers of the confederation and rep resentatives of workers in variou industries were interviewed by Mr Wallace.

Afterward Mr. Wallace receive Conservative party leaders Fernando Aldunate, Joaquin Prieto and Horacio Walker, as well as Gustavo Ross Santamaria, wealthy financier who was a nearly successful candidate for President of Chile in 1938, and Cristobal Saenz, greatest Chilean wheat grower.

MAR 30 1943

U. S. Dollar in Argentina Reaches a Four-Year Low

BUENOS AIRES, March 29 (AP).—The United States dollar has weakened sharply in terms of Argentine pesos, foreign exchange figures showed today, dropping to 415 pesos per $100, compared with last month's average of 423.

The current quotation, banking circles said, was the lowest since October of 1938.

The decline in demand for dollars, these sources said, was attributable to the drastic shrinkage of imports from the United States because of war conditions, and to an increase in the supply of dollars in the hands of neighboring nations which buy goods in Argentina.

SEA CAPTAIN CALLS RUSSIANS GRATEFUL

A. W. Pearson Is Back From Murmansk With Praise of 'Tough but Friendly' Folk

168 BOMBINGS IN 38 DAYS

Even Dogs and Chickens Go to Shelters—Soldiers Use Furlough at Dock Work

MAR 30 1943

WASHINGTON, March 29—The Office of War Information has made public a report of Captain Axel W. Pearson, who represented the War Shipping Administration in two Russian ports for four months during the last year.

Captain Pearson was born in Sweden in 1886 and became an American citizen in 1912. He has spent most of his life at sea and was a chief officer and master for the Moore-McCormack line when he accepted an assignment to Murmansk from the WSA.

After his return, Captain Pearson was appointed captain of the port at San Pedro, Calif., for the War Shipping Administration. He is a lieutenant commander in the naval reserve.

Of his experiences and his accomplishments during the assignment to Russia, he made detailed reports, most of which are confidential. The following report, however, was cleared for publication:

Convoy Attacked Thrice

"I went to Murmansk to represent the United States Government. With me went H. R. Weinstein, as my assistant. Between Iceland and Murmansk our convoy was attacked three times by air and submarine. We escaped the first two attacks.

"On May 3 we got the third. I had just retired when there was a flash. Everything seemed to go under. I first thought we had been hit by a bomb, but I later found it was an aerial torpedo.

"When I came to I was down in a hole with water up to my knees. My boots were gone. I began pushing doors and debris to get out. It seemed that the more I pushed the more lumber came down. I finally climbed up where I could see out. I could see the whole cargo through a big hole in the ship.

"I climbed out somehow and rushed to midships. The deck was flooded with about six inches of water. I made for the first engi-

neer's room because he was an old man. He was not in his room. I went back on deck and saw that the lifeboats were in the water, full of men.

"I went up to the bridge. From there I saw the third mate lowering a boat. There were two British fliers and an oiler with him. I went down to them. The captain came up with the boatswain over his shoulder. The boatswain's face was bleeding badly. I asked him if he was all right. He said, 'Yes.'

"I asked the captain if he had a pair of boots I could have. He told me to forget about the boots and try to get off before we were blown up. So we started to lower away.

Ship Dumps Tanks, Sinks

"The water was already coming up over the ship. Then came the explosions, one after another. Down went the skylight, then the guns, then the smokestack, and then the bridge. All of a sudden there was a loud roaring. All the tanks and all the heavy machinery were rushing out the stern of the ship. The ship lightened, and reared itself out of the water and then plunged to the bottom.

"We worked hard to pull away. I put my bare feet in the snow and pulled and pulled.

"The convoy went by us. Then a trawler came by and picked us up.

"After I got the chill off, I went midships to see the captain. He had a bottle of Scotch and asked me to have a drink. I warmed up inside.

"I tried to get some rest, but could not, as I kept thinking about my partner [Weinstein] who had been killed.

"A storm struck up and that storm saved the trawler. It was snowing and the enemy couldn't find us. The storm carried on until we reached Murmansk.

"Mr. J. A. McInnis, who was doing the same job for the British as I was to do for the United States, met me as we docked.

"The first man we met going out was I. Papanin, the hero of the Arctic. He is the mainstay of Northern Russia, the only man in that part of the country who can talk by phone to Stalin direct.

"Mr. McInnis brought me some clothes and then I had two cups of tea. I heated up and then asked how things were going.

"'You are lucky,' he said, 'everything will be all right. Take it easy for a while. You need a rest.'

Fourteen Air Raids in Day

"I never got that rest. We got bombs morning, noon and night. We had fourteen raids in one day. I kept a count for thirty-eight days. We were bombed 168 times. The building we were in shook every time the city was bombed. Every day you could look out of the window and see the bombers coming, one big one and four little ones. About the time they got as big as your hand, people would rush to the shelter. Even dogs and chickens went to the shelters.

"The anti-aircraft would start popping. There was plenty of anti-aircraft there. Make no mistake about it. The bombers would come out of the clouds and would be scattered by the anti-aircraft. Many never got back home.

"The Russians hate the Nazi fliers. Planes mean interruption of their work. The stevedores work right up until the fires start. Unskilled laborers work until the smoke from the bombs is so thick they can't see.

"'My God, what kind of people are these Russians,' I said every day. They are tough but friendly. They are kind and happy. They seem absolutely sure of winning the war. The soldiers you see working on the wharves are men on furlough from the front. Instead of taking leave they come to work on the wharves. The women, strong, big, tough women, do a man's work on eleven-hour shifts. Everybody thrives on black bread and soup. Never a complaint. I like the Russians. They know what they're fighting for.

Most of the American seamen like the Russians.

"I was talking with an American boy. He said:

"'These Russians sure give you a big hand, don't they? Almost before we get the ships in they flock around the wharves like sea gulls, pointing at the planes and tanks which we carry on deck. If the people of America could see how much these Russians appreciate the goods we send them they would feel better about the whole thing.'

"After all I've been 'hrough this is the most important thing I have to report:

"I never saw such courage as our seamen have. Nothing stops them. They talk about bombings and torpedoings as I talk about food. They've got the same spirit those Russians have."

MAR 30 1943

SEES U. S. ROLE TOWARD USSR AS PEACE KEY

Des Moines Publisher, OWI Aide, Deplores Deep Prejudice Here

Says America Doesn't Have To Turn Communist To Play Ball

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 29—A worthwhile peace is possible only if Americans try to understand the Soviet and its "place in the scheme of things to follow the war," Gardner Cowles, Jr., of the Office of War Information, said tonight, adding:

"We don't have to turn Communist to play ball with Russia in the field of international politics. It isn't the American 'pinks' whom the Russians admire. They admire the businessmen and technicians who have made America industrially strong."

Went With Willkie

Cowles, a member of the Des Moines publishing family, went to Russia last October with Wendell Willkie. Now serving as director of OWI's domestic division, he prepared his remarks for a United Nations lecture series here.

"Too many Americans rather secretly regret that we must fight side by side with Russia as allies in this war," he said. "They'd rather not think about our relations.

Sees Peace At Stake

"If Americans don't make an effort to understand Russia and the Russian place in the scheme of things to follow this war, I fail to see how we can possibly hope to build a worthwhile peace.

Prejudice and distrust of Russia by Americans runs high, it seems to me, for three reasons—Russia is thought still to be stamping out religion, still to want to impose Communism on the rest of the world, still to be killing the idea of private property. . . .

"So long as the church remains clearly out of politics in Russia, I think the violent persecutions are a thing of the past. Stalin feels the survival and development of the Soviet Union no longer depend upon world revolution. On the question of private property, Americans are much confused about Russia. Workers may acquire any amount of consumer goods, one or more houses, any amount of furniture, an auto, etc., for their own use. The distinction from our economy is that in Russia an individual may not own income-producing property.

May Be Dominent

"Russia wants to be treated by us for what she is—a very strong, first-rate power, perhaps even the dominant power of the coming century so far as keeping the peace of the world is concerned.

"After visiting Russia at war, much of the problem seems to me to be here at home, not over there. We have learned the United States cannot isolate herself and have military safety. We have yet to learn that we cannot isolate ourselves economically and politically and have prosperity and freedom."

One Third Of U.S. Doctors In Services, OWI Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 29—About one third of the nation's doctors in full-time practice are now in the armed services, the Office of War Information said today in a warning that the medical situation "as a whole is not now out of control, but unless remedial steps are taken soon it will grow progressively worse."

The OWI said in too many cases physicians were recruited for the armed services without sufficient regard for the welfare of the civilian population. It added:

"There are, however, enough doctors remaining in private practice to give adequate care to the civilian population, provided they can be properly distributed and according to special abilities."

Over 40,000 In Service

The OWI said doctors now in the armed services total between 40,000 and 45,000 and as the additional physicians are called to military services "doctors in critical areas—many of them elderly—may succumb to exhaustion from overwork."

The OWI also made these observations:

"In some communities local medical groups have resisted attempts to relocate outside doctors in their locality. In a number of instances (there was) disinclination of medical groups to allow a physician paid by the Public Health Service to practice medicine in a particular community.

Many Against Refugees

"A number of doctors questioned were against allowing refugee physicians to practice in their communities despite the obvious need for additional medical care.

"The system in use at present to apportion doctors between the armed forces and the civilian population is inadequate.

"In certain cases pressure was applied to doctors who were reluctant to enter the service. A quota was set in each State for the recruiting of doctors and the States were not supposed to go beyond those quotas. In many cases they did."

Scope Of Report Explained

Explaining the scope of its report, the OWI said:

"OWI representatives traveled through the South, the mid-West, the West, the Eastern seaboard—in three distinct types of communities: farming regions, where health problems existing for years have been intensified by war: small, quiet towns that have mushroomed over night into close-packed centers around war industry and military encampments; large cities where ordinary congestion has been aggravated by war activity.

"Although there are areas critically in need of doctors because of withdrawals for the armed forces—a need frequently increased by expansion of the population for war industry—so far the health of the nation as a whole has not been seriously impaired by the doctor shortage. Doctors these days are not only working overtime; they are—most of them—working practically all the time and in total disregard of their own health.

Vital Areas Need Doctors

"The number of communities critically in need of doctors is not great compared with the total number of communities in the United States. Those in need are, however, among those most vital to our war program.

"The voluntary relocation of physicians from communities where there is an abundance of doctors to areas in acute need of doctors has proved extremely difficult, and has not resulted in a solution to the problem.

"Luxury medicine, to which some Americans have become accustomed, is out for the duration. We can no longer afford to call doctors for imaginary ailments, and we must make the best and most efficient use of the medical facilities we have.

War Not Only Cause

"Medical shortages are not due in all cases to the war although frequently the war has intensified them. For instance, many rural areas have never had a sufficient number of doctors."

Emphasizing the difficulties of relocating doctors to areas in need, the OWI said doctors who already had gone to war sometimes "and quite understandably, show a definite antipathy to permitting outside doctors to come into their home communities and take over their practice."

This antipathy, the OWI said, was illustrated by a petition from members of a county medical society in a Southern State who now are in the armed forces.

New Pacific Drives Mapped

MAR 30 1943

High Ranking U. S. Army and Navy Officers Complete Conferences in Washington.

Washington, March 29 (A. P.).—A group of high-ranking American Army and Navy officers from Pacific theaters of war has just completed a series of conferences in Washington on plans for future campaigns against the Japanese.

In making this announcement today the War Department said the joint Chiefs of Staff called the meetings to acquaint commanding officers in the Pacific combat zones with the strategy approved at the Casablanca conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in January. None of the decisions was disclosed.

Emmons and Kenney in Group.

Heading the group of fifteen officers were Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding Army forces in Hawaii; Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific, and Lieut.-Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding Army forces in the South Pacific.

The announcement said the officers would be returning to their overseas stations in the near future.

Representing Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, were Gen. Emmons, Rear Admiral R. A. Spruance, Brig.-Gen. L. R. Boyd, U. S. A.; Capt. F. P. Sherman, U. S. N., and Capt. E. G. Small, U. S. N.

Other Officers at Conferences.

Representing Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding general in the Southwest Pacific, were Gen. Kenney, Major-Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, chief of staff to Gen. MacArthur; Brig.-Gen. S. J. Chamberlin, U. S. A., and Capt. H. J. Ray, U. S. N.

Gen. Harmon was here as a representative of Admiral William F. Halsey, commander in the South Pacific. Others from this command were Major-Gen. N. F. Twining, U. S. A., air force commander; Brig.-Gen. DeWitt Peck of the Marine Corps; Capt. Miles R. Browning, U. S. N.; Col. T. D. Roberts, U. S. A., and Commander W. H. Ashforth Jr., U. S. N.

"The meetings were arranged by the joint chiefs of staff to acquaint the commanders in the Pacific with the policies and plans decided upon at the recent Casablanca conference which concern the future nations in which their theaters will be involved," the announcement said. "At the same time the chiefs of staff were able to obtain first-hand knowledge of developments in the Pacific and to learn the views of the commanders in the field."

The presence of Gen. Kenney and Gen. Sutherland in Washington was disclosed several weeks ago, but the arrival of the others had been kept secret until the conferences were completed."

CASABLANCA PLAN IS GIVEN PACIFIC CHIEFS

Allied Strategists' Program For Jap Defeat Discussed In Detail

30.24-2463

30.24-2463

Extraordinary Army-Navy Conference Is Held At Washington

MAR 30 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 29 — The plans of Allied strategists for ultimate destruction of Japanese military power have been discussed in detail at an extraordinary conference of the army-navy command with fifteen high ranking officers from Pacific war zones.

The War Department disclosed today the meeting, which was held in Washington, began three weeks ago at the call of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was called to "acquaint the commanders in the Pacific with the policies and plans decided upon at the recent Casablanca conference which concern the future actions in which their theaters will be involved."

Among Attendants

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, author of the air victory which sank all twenty-two ships of a Japanese convoy i nthe battle of the Bismarck Sea, attended. So did Major Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of tSaff to General Douglas MacArthur, Allied commander in the southwest Pacific.

The army's announcement listed these conferees:

Representing Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding army forces in Hawaii; Rear Admiral R. A. Spruance, Brig. Gen. L. R. Boyd and naval captains Forrest P. Sherman, formerly commander of the aircraft carrier Wasp, and E. G. Small.

Representing MacArthur — Kenney, Sutherland, Brig. Gen. S. J. Chamberlin, of MacArthur's staff, and Capt. H. J. Ray, USN.

Halsey's Aides

Representing Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commanding the South Pacific area—Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of army forces in the South Pacific; Maj. Gen. N. F. Twining, Harmon's air commander; Brig. Gen. De Witt Peck, Marine Corps, assistant chief of staff to Halsey; Miles R. Browning, USN; Col. T. D. Roberts and Commander W. H. Ashford, Jr.

The arrival of Kenney and Sutherland in Washington become known two weeks ago and was followed by widespread speculation that MacArthur sent them to renew requests for more warplanes to step up his aerial offensive against the Japanese. With today's announcement, however, it became evident that much broader plans were discussed, in cluding the coordination of operations in Burma and China with those of the forces in Hawaii, the South Pacific and the Southwest Pacific.

No Hint Of Plans

No hint of the nature of plans fo ran offensive was contained in the brief announcement, but it was recalled that the decision of the Casablanca conference already had been reported to commanders in China and India by Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the Army Air Forces, and Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British member of the combined chiefs of staff in Washington.

Following their meeting at Casa- Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by their military and naval advisers, announced they had reached strategic decision for coordinated operations in 1943 aimed at forcing "unconditional surrender" of the Axis forces.

Chiang Informed

Dill and Arnold carried a report of these decisions to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and returned to New Delhi for discussions with Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, commander in India. Announcing "complete accord" for operations against Japan, the New Delhi conferees added Wavell and MacArthur would confer to achieve close coordination of future moves against the enemy.

Although the guarded statements of various Allied leaders have indicated the Casablanca conference set a victory in Europe as the first United Nations objective, the Allies now hold the initiative in the Pacific and there has been no indication they intend to let the Japanese rest.

A likely plan would call for limited offensives for such island conquests as those of Guadalcanal and eastern New Guinea, which have been extremely costly to the enemy, although in no sense decisive.

Gauss Reports to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss reported to President Roosevelt today on conditions in China and told reporters afterward that the Chinese are resisting and that he had "every confidence they will continue to resist." We must not expect too much of them; they are giving all they can, he said.

Eden And Hull Resume Parley

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arranged another conference today prior to a formal dinner given by Hull for the visitor.

Eden lunched at the White House, where he had been President Roosevelt's week-end guest since Saturday Tomorrow he is due in Canada for a series of conferences with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and other Canadian leaders. He plans to spend most of the week in Canada.

Roosevelt Picks Son of Daniels As Personal Aid

MAR 30 1943

Like Father, Former Navy Secretary, He Is Lawyer And Veteran Journalist

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—President Roosevelt has filled out his corps of a half dozen White House administrative assistants by selection of Jonathan Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Daniels, who is forty-one years old, is the son of Mr. Roosevelt's own former chief in the Navy Department, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson administration and later Ambassador to Mexico.

The appointment, announced today by Stephen T. Early, Presidential secretary, re-emphasizes Mr. Roosevelt's leaning toward men of newspaper training for specialized duty in the executive office. Like his father, Jonathan Daniels is a veteran in journalism and also a member of the bar. He was with "The Louisville Times" and with "Fortune" magazine and more recently was editor of "The Raleigh News and Observer," resigning that post to enter government war service as assistant director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The precise duties of his new assignment as an administrative assistant to the President are not stated. Mr. Early said his mission would be to serve in a "fact-finding capacity" for the President by specific direction of Mr. Roosevelt himself. He has done similar confidential work at the President's request since resigned from the O. C. D. some months ago.

JAPANESE HOLD 192

Washington, March 29 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today names of 192 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by the Japanese. Among them were these with next of kin in New York and New Jersey:

NEW YORK.

BRUCE, JAMES GRAHAM, captain; wife, Mrs. James G. Bruce, 24 Hooker avenue, Poughkeepsie.
BULLEN, JOHN L., private; mother, Mrs. Frances Bullen, 56 Eldridge avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island.
COLGAN, JOSEPH T., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Colgan, 2736 West 35th street, Bungalow 14, Brooklyn.
HUMES, DONALD T., private; mother, Mrs. Opal Humes, 311 51st street, Brooklyn.
LOFTUS, FRANCIS E., private; father, Francis Loftus, 16 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

MILLER, STANLEY J., private; father, Joseph Miller, 951 Adams avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

Navy Adds Two Dead, 6 Missing to Casualties

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—The Navy announced today eight casualties in Navy forces, including two dead, and six missing.

In addition twenty-five names are listed whose status has changed from missing to dead and one whose status was changed from wounded to dead.

This brings to 24,584 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,974 dead, 4,645 wounded and 12,965 missing.

NEW YORK

BAILEY, WILLIAM CHARLES, LIEUTENANT (j. g.), dead, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bailey, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York.
FUCHS, WARREN HENRY, Coast Guard, dead (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for Feb. 1, 1943.). Father, Henry A. Fuchs, 323 Newman Avenue, the Bronx.
ROBERTS, GEORGE C., marine, missing. Mother, Mrs. Lillian A. DeLosh, North Lawrence.
WHITE, NORMAN, Coast Guard, dead (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for Feb. 3, 1943.). Father, Leroy White, 70 East 101st Street, New York.

NEW JERSEY

BENASH, CHESTER, Coast Guard, dead (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for Feb. 3, 1943.). Father, John Benash, Sewell.
RICHARDS, LOUIS ANTHONY, Coast Guard, dead (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for Feb. 3, 1943.). Wife, Mrs. Evelyn H. Richards, 323 West Burk Avenue, Wildwood.

CONNECTICUT

LA FARGE, THOMAS, SERGEANT, LIEUTENANT (j. g.), Coast Guard, dead (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for Feb. 4, 1943.). Wife, Mrs. Marie I. LeFarge, Cornwall.
MATTSON, RAY EMMANUEL, Coast Guard, dead (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for Feb. 3, 1943.). Wife, Mrs. Ann C. Mattson, 28 Pacific Street, New London.

Mme. Chiang Asks For Unity in Labor

MAR 30 1943

San Francisco, March 29 (AP).—At a mass meeting here tonight, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek called upon labor to cooperate within its own group and increase production to win the war.

Speaking at a joint meeting of the AFL, CIO, Maritime Union and Railroad Brotherhoods, the First Lady of China declared her message for American labor was "unity is strength."

She spoke in impassioned tones, virtually shouting at times, calling the union men her "fellow workers."

"Let all labor cooperate and increase production," she shouted. "Production must increase." There must be no dissension, no differences of opinion among us."

Deafening cheers were the workers' response.

Chilean Army Head Leaves U. S. for Tropics

Miami, Fla., March 29 (A. P.).—Gen. Oscar Escudero, Commander in Chief of the Chilean Army, and Col. Milciades Contreras, Chief of Staff, left today by Pan American Clipper for South America, after an official visit with Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States Army Staff.

The Chilean Army chief arrived in this country on March 10 to discuss lend-lease agreements with Army heads.

He is the first high Chilean official to visit the United States since Chile broke relations with the Axis.

La Guardia Silent On Army Plans in Radio Broadcast

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Mayor La Guardia, in his weekly radio address yesterday, tantalized listeners who hoped to hear definite confirmation of reports that he will be commissioned a brigadier general and possibly serve in an administrative post in North Africa or Italy when that country is occupied.

The Mayor urged public support of a baseball doubleheader in Yankee Stadium April 14 and added:

"Gee, I hope I'm here to go to it."

Amboina, Japs' Indies Nerve Center

MAR 30 1943

By John Grover

[Associated Press Staff Writer]

New York, March 29—The increasing frequency of Allied air attacks on Amboina Bay and the installations at Amboina indicate the growing importance of that military stronghold, center of Japanese defenses in the East Indies.

Nature made Amboina Bay a stronghold. It has an excellent deep-water bay, fifteen miles long. At its upper end, a narrow 400-yard channel leads into a sheltered inner harbor roughly three by 1½ miles, ideal for ship repair and seaplane facilities.

The long, narrow bay is guarded by mountains on each shore. These promontories are excellent natural emplacements for anti-aircraft batteries.

They force ombers to come in high and largely prevent the mast-high "ship bombing" found so effective in the southwest Pacific.

The harbor is smooth and quiet except for a very few weeks during the year, when it is disturbed by light swells. The coast is regular, with good sand beeches and an occasional patch of light brush growing down to the water's edge.

Repeated invasion practiced by Dutch troops before the war indicated that landing operations would be comparatively easy as far as the terrain is concerned, comparatively difficult in the face of coastal batteries and defense troops on heights overlooking the shore.

Cloud, Fog Blankets

Amboina has more than its fair share of precipitation, according to a Netherlands naval officer who served on the island. Rain is frequent and low clouds and fog hang over Amboina when all surrounding sea and land enjoy clear weather.

In peacetime this threw the Dutch commercial flying boats off schedule, in wartime is grounds Japanese defense planes, but at the same time prevents Allied aviators from carrying out their bombing missions.

The Dutch had a subsidiary naval base at Amboina. When it became necessary to abandon the base to concentrate all available United Nations naval units in the defense of Java, the Dutch destroyed all their installations.

Natural Possibilities

The Japanese were quick to seize on Amboina's natural possibilities. The level areas around the bay were quickly transformed into fighter airdromes. The main Dutch military airport across from Amboina was rehabilitated. The Amboina harbor area was rebuilt.

With the Japanese ferverishly fortifying all outposts to protect their conquest of the Indies against expected Allied offensives, Amboina assumes major importance.

It is the geographical hub of the Jap defense network in the Indies. And it has the best natural harbor. Consequently, it has become the central supply base "feeding" the other outposts in the area.

Out Of Light-Craft Range

It is perfectly located for a repair base for ships and planes. Some 700-800 miles from Allied bases, it is out of range of the lighter aircraft.

The regular, heavy hammering of Amboina Bay by heavy United Nations aircraft indicates that Gen. Douglas MacArthur is acutely aware of its importance as the Japanese nerve center in the Indies and the northwest approaches to Australia.

Biddle Is Named To Receive Four Fredoms Award

New York, March 29 (AP)—United States Attorney General Biddle will be the first recipient of a Four Freedoms Award to be given annually by the Italian-American Labor Council, Luigi Antonini, president, announced today.

Biddle will be presented with a gold medal and plaque at a mass-meeting April 13 at Carnegie Hall, commemorating the two hundredth

birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson. Antonini said speakers would be Associate Justice Douglas, of the Supreme Court, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Biddle was selected, Antonini said, for "recognition and appreciation of his lifting the stigma of enemy aliens from nearly 600,000 Italian-speaking folk loyal to America and devoted and industrious in their effort to assure and speed the victory of the United Nations over the Hitler-Mussolini-Hirohito Axis."

Pope Drives His Car In Vatican Gardens

New York, March 29 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, who has been recovering from a recent illness, ordered his car yesterday without the knowledge of his entourage and went for a fifteen-minute dirve through the Vatican gardens, the Berlin radio said today, quoting a Vatican City dispatch.

After his return, the Pontiff went immediately to bed, but he showed no signs of special fatigue from the outing ,the broadcast said. It was recorded by the Associated Press.

The Pope received Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, in private audience today, another dispatch said.

Nazis Report Aukland Mined

The Berlin radio broadcast yesterday that a Nazi auxiliary cruiser traveled undisturbed several thousand miles through the Pacific and laid mines before the Harbor of Auckland, N. Z.

JAPAN WIDENS TRAINING

Boys of 15 Will Be Admitted to Courses in Aviation

A Tokyo dispatch broadcast yesterday by the Berlin radio reported that Japanese boys from 15 to 17 years of age would be included in a broadened program of military aviation training.

The new program, to start April 1, was described in a broadcast by The Associated Press. It provides for the establishment of new aviation schools.

END-WAR' SLOGANS APPEAR IN REICH

Three Munich Students Reported Executed For Anti-Nazi Campaign

[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 29—Three students of Munich University have been executed for distributing leaflets and anti-Nazi slogans, the British radio said in a German-language broadcast recorded here by CBS.

The slogans appeared on walls and fences in Berlin, Munich and Hamburg, the broadcast said, including:

"Hitler to the gallows," and "end the war."

Germany Sets Clocks Up

New Schedule Is Six Hours Ahead of Eastern War Time

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Germany and the territory she dominates went on summer time yesterday, advancing clocks an hour to make the time difference six hours ahead of Eastern War Time. As Italy made the change clocks in Vatican City also were advanced, according to The Associated Press."

Meanwhile, "down under" in Australia where summer is past, clocks were set back to normal time. This means that such cities as Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane are fourteen hours ahead of Eastern War Time, Adelaide is thirteen and one-half hours ahead and Perth is twelve hours ahead.

The Berlin ra[illegible] broadcast a claim th[illegible] auxiliary cruiser tra[illegible]sturbed several thousa[illegible]hrough the Pacific and la[illegible] before the harbor of Auckla[illegible], New Zealand.

The story, attributed to a war correspondent, Wilhelm Wirtz, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said the vessel entered Australian territorial waters unnoticed by defending planes or surface craft and carried out her mission in the peaceful waters of the Hauraki Gulf.

THIRD LEAD BRITISH AERIAL

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE RAF RETURNED TO THE ASSAULT ON THE CONTINENT AGAIN LAST NIGHT AFTER SUBJECTING BERLIN TO AN ASSAULT SATURDAY NIGHT WHICH WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS TWICE AS HEAVY ANY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE EVER HAD INFLICTED UPON LONDON.

UNITED STATES AIRMEN FILLED IN THE GAP BETWEEN THE TWO NIGHT RAIDS BY CARRYING OUT A HEAVY DAYLIGHT ASSAULT YESTERDAY ON THE FRENCH RAIL CENTER OF ROUEN.

LAST NIGHT'S RAF RAID WAS DIRECTED AGAINST TARGETS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY, A BRIEF BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BUT GAVE NO INDICATION OF THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

A GREAT FORCE X X X 2ND GRAF (MAKING TIME ELEMENT IN PVS CONFORM TO MONDAY DATE).

PRECEDE MOSCOW

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LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 30-(AP)-VIOLENT FIGHTING RAGES ON THE MUDDY APPROACHES TO SMOLENSK, WITH THE RUSSIANS MAKING SLOW BUT STUBBORN NEW ADVANCES TOWARD THAT POWERFUL GERMAN STRONGHOLD, WHILE SOVIET LINES ALONG THE DONETS TO THE SOUTH ARE HOLDING FIRM UNDER MINOR GERMAN ATTACK, MOSCOW REPORTED EARLY TODAY.

THE RED ARMY THRUSTS ON THE WESTERN FRONT BURST INTO A NUMBER OF NAZI STRONGPOINTS, WITH PARTICULARLY FEROCIOUS FIGHTING AT A STRONGLY-FORTIFIED GERMAN CENTER OF RESISTANCE SOUTH OF BELY ON ONE OF THE MAIN DIRECTIONAL ROADS TO SMOLENSK, THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE AS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR DECLARED.

MEANWHILE ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, ANOTHER GERMAN PLUNGE TO CROSS THE DONETS RIVER BELOW KHARKOV WAS SMASHED BACK, WITH 200 GERMANS

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KILLED BY "FIRE FROM ALL TYPES OF ARMS," THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

THIS WAS THE THIRD UNSUCCESSFUL NAZI ASSAULT REPORTED IN 24 HOURS IN THIS SECTOR OF THE MIDDLE REACHES OF THE DONETS, WHERE RUSSIAN LINES APPARENTLY HAVE STIFFENED AGAINST THE GERMAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

THE COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING IN THE SMOLENSK AREA AS LARGELY OPERATIONS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE, AND GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE STUBBORNNESS OF THE BATTLE:

RED ARMY TROOPS ATTACKING ONE STRONGPOINT SOUTH OF BELY, ABOUT 85 MILES NORTHEAST OF SMOLENSK, DROVE A WEDGE INTO THE GERMAN DEFENSES, AND ANOTHER SOVIET DETACHMENT, SWINGING AROUND BEHIND THE NAZIS, MADE A SURPRISE ATTACK.

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"AFTER A BRIEF ENGAGEMENT A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE GERMAN GARRISON WAS WIPED OUT. IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THE POSITION, THE GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACKED BUT WERE FLUNG BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES TO THEM. HAVING EXHAUSTED THE ENEMY, OUR DETACHMENTS ADVANCED AND CAPTURED THREE POPULATED PLACES."

SOVIET TANK CREWS WERE ACTIVE IN THE SMOLENSK SECTOR, LUNGING AGAINST ENEMY TANKS, BLOCKHOUSES, GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND MACHINEGUN NESTS TO BREAK DOWN THE POWERFUL GERMAN DEFENSIVE SYSTEM, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED. GUERRILLAS ALSO WERE ACTIVE IN THIS REGION.

IN THE BELGOROD AREA, BETWEEN KHARKOV AND KURSK, RUSSIAN AUTOMATIC RIFLEMEN IN A SURPRISE ATTACK ROUTED A BATTALION OF ENEMY INFANTRY, KILLING ABOUT 100 GERMANS, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

WHILE MUD SLOWED OPERATIONS ON THE GROUND, SOVIET AIRCRAFT WAS ACTIVE OVER THE TREMENDOUS FRONTU, AND ON SUNDAY, RUSSIAN AIR UNITS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED ABOUT 100 TRUCKS LOADED WITH TROOPS AND SUP-

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PLIES, AND SILENCED SIX ENEMY GUN BATTERIES.

IN THE BLACK SEA, AN AXIS TRANSPORT OF 4,000 TONS WAS SUNK BY AIR ATTACK.

EDITORS

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 4TH GRAF RUSSIAN XXX COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED THAT THE ICE ON THE DONETS HAD BROKEN AND COULD NO LONGER BE CROSSED BY INFANTRY. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

THE COMMUNIQUE XXX 5TH GRAF

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LONDON, MARCH 29-(AP)-DUTCH CLERGYMEN AND PRIESTS HAVE SENT A LETTER TO ARTHUR SEYSZ-INQUART, GERMAN COMMISSIONER IN THE NETHERLANDS, DENOUNCING "THE INJUSTICES OF GERMAN RULE," DUTCH SOURCES IN LONDON SAID TODAY.

SIMILAR PROTESTS IN THE FORM OF A PASTORAL LETTER BY CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND A DECLARATION BY THE NETHERLANDS REFORMED CHURCH WERE READ FROM PULPITS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, THESE SOURCES SAID.

THE LETTER TO SEYSZ-INQUART, IT WAS REPORTED, SAID THAT TO THE OTHER NAZI ACTS OF INJUSTICES HAS NOW BEEN ADDED "A SLAVE HUNT OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE ROUNDED UP AND CARRIED OFF IN THOUSANDS."

"THE CHURCHES WOULD STAND GUILTY," THE LETTER ADDED, "IF THEY FAILED TO POINT OUT TO THOSE IN AUTHORITY THE SINS THEY HAVE COMMITTED IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR POWERS AND WARN THEM OF GOD'S JUDGMENT."

THE LONDON SOURCES SAID THAT THE PASTORAL LETTER, IN COMMENTING "BITTERLY" ON LABOR CONSCRIPTION AND PERSECUTION OF JEWS, TOLD THE DUTCH PEOPLE "WE DECLARE EMPHATICALLY THAT COOPERATION IN SUCH

MEASURES IS IN CONSCIENCE FORBIDDEN.

"SHOULD REFUSAL TO COOPERATE DEMAND SACRIFICE FROM YOU WE EXHORT YOU TO BE STRONG AND FIRM IN THE KNOWLEDGE YOU ARE DOING YOUR DUTY BEFORE GOD AND MAN."

SIMILAR ADVICE WAS GIVEN BY THE PROTESTANT CHURCH, THE SOURCES HERE SAID.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE TRAMP IS A WARTIME CASUALTY IN BRITAIN.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPORTED TODAY THAT THE NUMBER OF GUESTS IN HOUSES FOR VAGRANTS LAST NIGHT TOTALLED 629, THE LOWEST NUMBER IN A CENTURY OF LONDON RECORDS.

THE PEAK, 16,911, WAS REACHED MAY 27, 1932 AT THE HEIGHT OF THE DEPRESSION WHILE THE NIGHTLY AVERAGE IN 1933-34 WAS 14,319. EVEN TWO MONTHS AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR THE NIGHTLY NUMBER AVERAGE AROUND 5,000.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 30-(AP)-REUTERS SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH DATELINED "INSIDE EUROPE" THAT IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE HEAD OFFICES OF THE FAMOUS I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE, GERMANY'S GREAT DYE AND CHEMICAL TRUST, OCCUPYING AN ENTIRE BLOCK HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN THE RAF'S RAID ON BERLIN LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.

LONDON, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED TODAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT "IT HAS JUST BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT GEN. SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS ARE IN EL HAMMA.

IT WAS NOT BROUGHT OUT IMMEDIATELY WHETHER THE TOWN, AN AXIS BASE 20 MILES WEST OF GABES, HAD FALLEN, OR THE BATTLE HAD DEVELOPED INTO STREET FIGHTING.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT WHILE ALLIED ATTEMPTS TO ENCIRCLE AXIS TROOPS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA HAD BEEN FRUSTRATED "GERMAN AND ITALIAN FORMATIONS SYSTEMATICALLY MOVED INTO NEW POSITIONS IN THIS FRONT SECTOR." THIS IS THE PHRASEOLOGY USUALLY EMPLOYED WHEN GERMAN FORCES ARE WITHDRAWING.

"ENEMY FORCES WERE REPULSED EVERYWHERE AND HEAVY LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON THEM," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

IT TOLD OF "ENERGETIC COUNTERATTACKS" BY GERMAN TROOPS.

KEYNES EXPLAINED THE PLAN AT THE FIRST MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS. THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE APPROVED IT IN PRINCIPLE BUT RESERVED THE RIGHT TO FURTHER DISCUSSION.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES SAID THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN UNITED STATES REACTION TO THE PLAN BECAUSE OF RECOGNITION THAT ANY POST-WAR MONETARY SYSTEM WAS MEANINGLESS WITHOUT AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

LONDON--FOURTH ADD BRITISH AERIAL. X X X BRIEF RESPITE.

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ONE CANADIAN RAF FLIER WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID ON ST. NAZAIRE SAID THE SUBMARINE BASE WAS "SUCH AN INFERNO, I WAS GUIDED IN BY FLAMES I COULD SEE FROM 100 MILES AWAY."

ANOTHER, SGT. STAN ASPINALL OF STRATFORD, ONT., SAIDS "I THINK I'M BEING CONSERVATIVE IN SAYING THE FIRES

COVERED A QUARTER OF St. NAZAIRE."

CLEARING WEATHER X X X PICKING UP AS BEFORE IN BJT.

LONDON-4NSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF FIRST LEAD BRITISH AERIAL BEGINNING "THE GERMAN RADIO" X X X DURING THE NIGHT.

A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID 100 FRENCHMEN WERE KILLED IN THE AMERICAN RAID ON ROUEN.

"MOST OF THE BOMBS HIT RESIDENTIAL SUBURBS ON THE EDGE OF THE CITY," IT SAID.

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HIT AND RUN ETC X X X FIFTH GRAF.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 29-(AP)-A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE BASEL NATIONAL ZEITUNG SAID TODAY THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAD BEEN WARNED THAT USE OF COUNTERFEIT FOOD CARDS DROPPED BY RAF BOMBERS WOULD BE PUNISHED SEVERELY, PERHAPS BY THE DEATH PENALTY.

THE DISPATCH SAID DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES CAUSED BY THE BRITISH BOMBER RAID SATURDAY NIGHT ON BERLIN WAS LESS THAN THAT OF MARCH 1, DUE TO INCREASED WATCHFULNESS, QUICKER DISCOVERY OF FIRE BOMBS AND STRENGTHENED AIR DEFENSES.

FOLLOW LONDON AERIAL

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 29-(AP)-GERMAN OFFICIALS ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY TO THE BERLIN FOREIGN PRESS ANNOUNCING THAT NO DETAILS OF ANY KIND WOULD BE RELEASED ON THE RAF'S SATURDAY NIGHT BLASTING OF BERLIN, AND THIS WAS INTERPRETED BY SOME OBSERVERS HERE AS INDICATING THE

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NAZIS WERE STUNNED BY THE WEIGHT OF THE ATTACK.

"THE ENGLISH OBVIOUSLY THINK EXTENSIVE DAMAGE WAS DONE," THE SWEDISH PRESS QUOTED A GERMAN SPOKESMAN. "WE CAN LET THEM BELIEVE IT RATHER THAN GIVE A HINT WHERE DAMAGE OCCURRED."

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 29-(AP)-A WAVE OF SABOTAGE DIRECTED AGAINST GERMANS OR AGAINST DANISH PLANTS WORKING FOR GERMANS WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE SWEEPING THROUGH COPENHAGEN AND AARHUS.

THREE BOMBS RUINED AN IMPORTANT APPARATUS IN A MACHINE SHOP FACTORY IN COPENHAGEN MARCH 10, AND THE FACTORY'S WATCHDOG WAS FOUND POISONED, REPORTS REACHING STOCKHOLM SAID, AND THESE OTHER ACTS ALSO WERE LISTED:

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A HUGE TAILORING PLANT IN COPENHAGEN WHICH MANUFACTURES GERMAN UNIFORMS WAS SET AFIRE MARCH 21 BY FIVE MEN, TWO OF WHOM WERE DRESSED IN POLICE UNIFORMS TAKEN FROM OFFICERS THEY OVERPOWERED.

ON THE SAME NIGHT EIGHT MEN FORCED THEIR WAY INTO AN ELECTRIC POWER STATION OF THE VALBI MACHINE SHOP IN COPENHAGEN, SETTING OFF THREE EXPLOSIONS WHICH PARTLY RUINED THE POWER PLANT AND PUT THE FACTORY OUT OF PRODUCTION FOR FOUR DAYS.

THREE GERMANS WERE WOUNDED MARCH 22 WHEN A BLAST OCCURRED IN THE GERMAN BARRACKS AT AARHUS. THE SPORTS ARENA AT AARHUS WENT UP IN FLAMES MARCH 27, SOON AFTER 500 BEDS HAD BEEN SET UP FOR USE AS GERMAN QUARTERS.

BECAUSE OF THE SABOTAGE, AARHUS AUTHORITIES FORBADE ALL PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT AND REDUCED STREET TRAFFIC TO A MINIMUM.

WE1015PEW

AT A SCOTTISH PORT, MARCH 29--(AP)---SURVIVORS OF A UNITED STATES FREIGHTER TORPEDOED IN THE ATLANTIC SAID TODAY SHE WENT DOWN WITH THE AMERICAN FLAG FLYING, THE CAPTAIN LEAVING THE SINKING VESSEL ONLY AFTER HE HAD HOISTED THE EMBLEM.

A BRITISH CORVETTE LANDED THE 19 MEN OF THE CREW.

CREWMEN SAID THE CAPTAIN, BRYON W. MILLER OF HOUSTON, TEX., DECLINED A PLACE IN THE LAST LIFEBOAT TO LEAVE THE SHIP, SAYING HE WISHED TO MAKE DOUBLY SURE THAT NO ONE WAS LEFT ABOARD.

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CAPTAIN MILLER TOURED THE SHIP, THROUGH OVERBOARD DOUGHNUT RAFTS AND HATCH COVERS FOR HIS MEN TO CLING TO IF THEIR BOATS CAPSIZED AND THEN HOISTED THE STARS AND STRIPES ON RIGGING NORMALLY BARREN OF COLOR IN THE WAR ZONE.

MEANWHILE CHIEF ENGINEER JAMES CARBONI OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., HAD REFUSED TO ABANDON A CAPSIZED LIFEBOAT WHICH WAS SNARLED IN A LIFE NET. BORROWING A KNIFE, HE FINALLY FREED THE BOAT AND HE AND MILLER ESCAPED IN IT.

BOTH ARE AMONG THE SURVIVORS HERE.

Another survivor, Seaman Howard Stevens of Boston, Mass., said he clung to a floating bomb casing until rescued. He declared that salt water and fuel oil had cured his mumps. He said he was in bed with mumps when the ship was torpedoed but that by the time the corvette picked him up all traces of his illness had disappeared.

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WITH ALLIED TROOPS IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, MARCH 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-EIGHT AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE HELD PRISONER BY THE GERMANS FOR A SHORT TIME OWED THEIR RELEASE TODAY TO ACCURATE AMERICAN ARTILLERY SHOOTING WHICH LANDED A HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL RIGHT ON THE NOSE OF THE VEHICLE IN WHICH THEY WERE RIDING WITH THEIR CAPTORS.

FOUR OF THEM, MEMBERS OF A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT WHO WERE RIDING TOGETHER IN A JEEP, TOLD THE STORY. THEY ARE PRIVATES CHARLES JONES AND RALPH KERR, BOTH OF PHILADELPHIA, GEORGE BROWNFIELD OF CRESCO, IA., AND THOMAS A.WATSON OF BIRMINGHAM,ALA.

A STRING OF JEEPS FOLLOWED BY A SCOUT CAR WAS ON RECONNAISSANCE ON THE ROAD TOWARD HADJEB AL AIOUN MARCH 21. ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM THE TOWN, WHICH LATER WAS CAPTURED BY U.S. TROOPS, GERMAN MACHINEGUNS OPENED UP ON THE COLUMN AND AN EIGHT-WHEELED NAZI ARMORED CAR STARTED IN PURSUIT.

"WE WERE HIGHTAILING IT AWAY FROM THE ARMORED CAR WHEN WE HIT A BUMP AND KERR BOUNCED OFF," JONES RELATED. "WE STOPPED TO LET HIM GET UP BUT WHEN WE DID THE SHELLS STARTED FALLING SO THICK AND

FAST WE HAD TO FLATTEN OURSELVES ON THE GROUND."

BEFORE THE GROUP COULD REMOUNT THE VEHICLE THE GERMAN TRUCK CAME ABREAST. THE GERMANS ALREADY HAD THE OCCUPANTS OF ANOTHER JEEP AND ORDERED THE FOUR TO CLIMB ON BEHIND.

"LOOKS LIKE THE WAR IS OVER FOR YOU BOYS," AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING NAZI OFFICER SAID.

"MAYBE," ONE OF THE AMERICANS ANSWERED.

WITH THEIR PRISONERS ABOARD THE GERMAN CAR ADVANCED AHEAD OF THE COLUMN, APPARENTLY IN AN EFFORT TO PICK UP MORE PRISONERS. THE MEN BEHIND SAT IN STONY SILENCE BECAUSE THEY KNEW THE GERMANS WERE HEADED TOWARD A RISE IN THE GROUND WHERE SELF-PROPELLED 75 MILLIMETER GUNS WERE CONCEALED. NOT KNOWING THEY WERE ENDANGERING SOME OF THEIR OWN MEN, THE GUNS BLAZED AWAY. ONE OF THE FIRST SHELLS HIT THE GERMAN CAR PLUMB ON THE NOSE.

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"WHEN THAT HAPPENED," SAID WATSON, "WE SCATTERED AND SO DID THE GERMANS. WE LAY IN THE HIGH GRASS BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD FOR ABOUT 30 MINUTES AND THEN WE MADE OUR WAY BACK TO OUR PLATOON LEADER (LIEUT.DARREL F.CHANDLER OF BEAUMONT, TEX.)"

MEANWHILE THE OCCUPANTS OF THE OTHER JEEP WERE LYING IN THE FIELD DODGING SHELLS AND TRYING TO AVOID BEING SEEN BY THE GERMANS. THEY WERE SERGT.GEORGE RYDER OF LONG ISLAND, N.Y., PRIVATE J.R.WHITING JR., OF TUCSON, ARIZ., PRIVATE VIRGIL WILLIAMS OF CHICAGO AND PRIVATE PETE PETERSON OF THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

"WE GOT OUT WHEN THE FIRST SHOTS WERE FIRED AND THEN LAY ON THE GROUND WHILE ALL HELL BECAME UNBUCKLED," SAID WHITING.

IN THE SCOUT CAR AT THE END OF THE COLUMN WERE LIEUTENANT CHANDLER,

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SERGT.FORREST BARK OF DES MOINES,IA., PRIVATE ADRIAN MCMAHON OF CLINTON,IA., PRIVATE EDWARD HOLLING OF DAVENPORT,IA., AND PRIVATE EDWARD HOLLING OF DAVENPORT,IA., AND PRIVATE EDWARD CONWAY OF MINNESOTA.

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JACK LAYTON OF DURHAM, N.C., WAS ON ONE OF THE JEEPS WHICH SUCCEEDED IN DRAWING SO FAR AWAY THE ENEMY DID NOT SEE THEM.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE CENTRAL TUNISIAN FRONT, MARCH 28 (DELAYED)-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF MOTORS MUST HUM AND THOUSANDS OF WHEELS MUST TURN WHEN LARGE ARMY MOVES ARE ORDERED, AND TO KEEP THEM HUMMING AND TURNING, WRECKING AND REPAIR UNITS MUST ALSO RIDE INTO BATTLE.

THE CREW OF A HUGE DERRICK-CARRYING TRUCK, WHICH FOLLOWED A COLUMN OF MOTORIZED TROOPS TO THE POINT WHERE THEY DISEMBARKED ALONG THE MADJEB EL AIOUN-KAIROUAN ROAD, WERE TYPICAL OF THE WORK OF THIS UNIT.

"WE'VE BEEN UP ALL NIGHT HELPING OTHERS ON THAT ROAD THAT GOT INTO TROUBLE," SAID TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE EARL FICKEN OF SHERBURN, MINN. "WE PICKED UP A TRUCK THAT HAD TURNED OVER IN A DITCH WITH 35 FELLOWS ABOARD. NO ONE OF THEM WAS SCRATCHED AND WE PULLED THE TRUCK OUT. IT WAS READY TO GO AGAIN."

WHEN THE OCCUPANTS OF ONE CAR THANKED THE CREW FOR PULLING THEM THROUGH THE SAND-MUCK, STAFF SERGT.DAVID PEDERSON OF APPLETON, MINN., SAID:

"THAT'S ALRIGHT. THAT'S OUR JOB."

TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE WILLIAM JOHNSON OF DAKOTA, MINN., WAS THE DRIVER OF THE TROUBLE-SHOOTING WAGON.

NW1243AEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, MARCH 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BETWEEN SHELLING DUELS AS AMERICAN INFANTRY DROVE FROM HADJEB EL AIOUN TOWARD KAIROUAN TODAY, ARTILLERY SERGT.LUKE KRMPOTICH, (CORRECT) 22, OF 726 FIFTH AVE., EAST DULUTH, MINN., PUT IN HIS TIME SHOOTING AT SPARROWS WITH A SLINGSHOT, USING ROADSIDE PEBBLES AS MISSILES.

"IT'S WONDERFUL PRACTICE," HE SAID, ARCHING A SHOT AT A BIRD UNDER A TREE.

"DID YOU EVER HIT A GERMAN WITH THAT THING?" HE WAS ASKED.

"NO, BUT I ALMOST GOT A PIGEON ON THE WING YESTERDAY," HE REPLIED.

"TIME FOR US TO GET GOING," SAID LIEUT.PAUL BLOMMEN, 24, OF DU BOIS, PA., ARTILLERY OBSERVER. WITH BLOMMEN, KRMPOTICH AND THE RUBBER-POWERED SLINGSHOT AS THEY SPED OFF IN A JEEP TO BATTLE WAS "PFE" (CORRECT) MERLE LARSON, 22, OF 1006 N.CENTRAL AVE., DULUTH, MINN., THE DRIVER.

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"PFE STANDS FOR 'PRIVATE FOREVER'" SAID LARSON.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, MARCH 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOXHOLES ARE SO IMPORTANT NOW THAT SOLDIER OWNERS ARE LETTERING THEM WITH THEIR OWN NAMES TO INSURE THE PRIORITY OF THEIR USE IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY.

PFC BURTON LARSON, 25, OF WASECA, MINN., STUCK UP A SIGN WITH HIS NAME BY A DELUXE FOXHOLE WITH A WOODEN FLOOR, EXPLAINING THAT "I HAD TO DO SOMETHING TO LET THE OTHER GUYS KNOW I GOT PROPERTY RIGHTS ON THIS FOXHOLE."

"EVERYBODY HAS BEEN TRYING TO JUMP INTO IT EVERY TIME A PLANE COMES BY," HE CONTINUED. "I THOUGHT IT WAS SIMPLER TO PUT UP THIS SIGN THAN TRAFFIC LIGHTS."

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE CENTRAL TUNISIAN BATTLEFRONT, MARCH 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRIVATE PAT BELLINGHAM OF DULUTH, MINN., HAS A REAL GRUDGE AGAINST THE GERMANS NOW. THEY STOLE A PHOTOGRAPH OF HIS BEST GIRL AND A SHAVING KIT SHE SENT HIM FOR CHRISTMAS.

"NOW I'M REALLY MAD," SAID BELLINGHAM AS HE UNFOLDED HIS TALE OF WOE.

BELLINGHAM, WITH CORP. EDWARD BIGLER OF CARLISLE, PA., AND PRIVATE LEO PETERSON OF ALBERT LEA, MINN., WERE IN THE FRONT JEEP OF A RECONNAISSANCE COLUMN INVESTIGATING ENEMY ACTIVITY NEAR HADJEB EL AIOUN MARCH 21. BELLINGHAM'S PRIZED POSSESSIONS--THE PHOTOGRAPH OF MISS PHYLLIS RUBERTUCCI OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE KIT--WERE IN HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS IN THE JEEP.

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"WE HAD THE MISSION TO KEEP CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY AND WE DID," HE SAID. "THEY OPENED UP ON US FROM A HILL WITH 20 MILLIMETER CANNON AND MACHINE GUNS. WE DIVED TO THE GROUND AND I HAD MY TOMMY-GUN WITH ME. I LAY DOWN AND FIRED AT WHAT I THOUGHT WAS A GOOD TARGET BUT IT TURNED OUT TO BE THE JERRY CANNON AND IT STARTED FIRING BACK AT ME. I DUG A PRETTY DEEP SLIT TRENCH WITH MY POCKETKNIFE AND BARE HANDS."

AS BELLINGHAM AND HIS COMRADES LAY THERE, GERMAN ARMORED CARS DROVE DOWN THE ROAD WITH AN OFFICER ON TOP OF ONE OF THEM SHOUTING, "GEEVE UP, GEEVE UP." THEY LAY STILL, HOWEVER, AND WERE NOT DISCOVERED.

"I JUST HAD ONE CLIP LEFT FOR MY TOMMY-GUN WHEN SOMEBODY CLIMBED OUT OF THE GERMAN CAR AND BEGAN DRIVING OUR JEEP OFF. I BLAZED AWAY AT HIM BUT HE SCOOTED OFF TOWARD THE GERMAN LINE, TAKING PHYLLIS' PICTURE WITH HIM."

"WHEN IT BEGAN TO GET DARK," BELLINGHAM SAID, "I STUCK MY HEAD UP AND SHOUTED TO CORPORAL BIGLER, 'LET'S GO.' 'WHAT DO YOU THINK?'

HE SHOUTED BACK. 'LET'S GO,' I REPEATED."

THEN THEY CAUTIOUSLY MADE THEIR WAY BACK TO THE FORWARD AMERICAN POSITIONS.

"I'M GLAD YOU'RE GOING TO WRITE THIS STORY," BELLINGHAM CONCLUDED, "IF I TRIED TO TELL PHYLLIS HOW I LOST THE PICTURE SHE WOULD NEVER BELIEVE ME."

BY WILLIAM B.KING

WITH THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY IN NORTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 29-(AP)-TWO COUNTERATTACKS BY THE BEST TROOPS THE AXIS COULD MUSTER WERE BEATEN BACK YESTERDAY IN THE DJEBEL ABIOD SECTOR BY AN ALLIED OFFENSIVE WHICH CONTINUED TODAY.

PICKED NAZI UNITS ATTACKED ADVANCING BRITISH TROOPS TWICE YESTERDAY, INFLICTING SOME CASUALTIES IN BITTER FIGHTING BUT FAILING TO HALT A PENETRATION OF THE AXIS DEFENSE POSITIONS.

with the british first army in northern tunisia-- firs

add ~~amount~~ offensive x (by king) x x x defense positions MAR 30 1943

fierce,turbaned moroccan goums drove right through the

italian positions, disrupting ~~the~~ one whole enemy unit, and today began

to exploit the ~~open~~ flank to the left in a thick growth near the sea.

on the other ~~left~~ flank, both the goums andbritish units

began turning in just short of sedjenane, encircling all the axis troo

forward of that point.

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NIGHT LEAD

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 28-(DELAYED) -(AP)-SINCE SEIZING EL GUETAR A WEEK AGO, AMERICAN FORCES HAVE BROKEN UP A LARGE SCALE AXIS COUNTERATTACK, TAKEN MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS, AND NOW AGAIN ARE PUSHING THE ENEMY BACK INTO THE NARROWING GABES BOTTLENECK.

THE AMERICANS DROVE 10 MILES THROUGH MOUNTAIN GOAT TERRITORY TODAY IN THEIR PUSH TOWARD THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ADVANCING ACROSS BARREN CRAGS FOR SOME MILES, THEY THEN SWUNG TO THE RIGHT TO HELP OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS PINNED ON SLOPES OF THE DJEBAL CHEMSI HEIGHTS BY AXIS ARTILLERY. MAR 30 1943

CAPT. LEONARD T.PETERS, 27, (14 STATE STREET,) BOSTON, THE HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT, SAID AFTER A TOUR OF ADVANCE POSITIONS THAT 88 AND 155 MM. ARTILLERY WAS SHELLING THE ROAD SOUTH OF THE ARAB VILLAGE OF BOU HAMRAN, BUT "WE ARE STILL MOVING FORWARD."

"THOSE 88'S WERE REALLY LAYING IT IN THOUGH," HE SAID. "NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. THEY'RE DARN GOOD. SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO HAND TO HAND COMBAT, BUT WE HAVE TAKEN SOME 60 OR 70 PRISONERS (IN TODAY'S ACTION.)

"THE PROGRESS WE HAVE BEEN MAKING IS ENTIRELY DUE TO THE FINE COOPERATION OF ALL UNITS. THOSE HILLS ARE SO BARE THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE DOESN'T ENTER IN.

"OUR CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN PRETTY LOW BECAUSE OUR BOYS KNOW WHAT ARTILLERY IS NOW. THEY KNOW WHEN TO STAY IN FOXHOLES AND WHEN THEY CAN MOVE. OUR OUTFIT IS GOOD AND GETTING BETTER EVERY DAY THEY SPEND IN THESE HILLS."

ALGIERS--FIRST ADD FRENCH POLITICAL XXX LIBERATE FRANCE.

A THOROUGH HOUSECLEANING OF ALL LUKEWARM NORTH AFRICAN OFFICE HOLDERS AND THEIR REPLACEMENT BY STAUNCHLY PRO-ALLY FRENCHMEN, MANY OF WHOM WOULD BE VETERAN DE GAULLISTS, WAS SEEN AS THE NEXT STEP AFTER A GIRAUD-DEGAULLE ACCORD IS REACHED.

GIRAUD RECENTLY SWEPT OUT SEVERAL OF HIS MOST IMPORTANT AIDES, INCLUDING JEAN RIGAUD, POLITICAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY. GEN.AUGUSTE NOGUES, COMMANDER IN FRENCH MOROCCO, AND PIERRE BOISSON, MEMBER OF GIRAUD'S WAR COMMITTEE, ALSO HAVE BEEN TICKETED BY THE DE GAULLISTS FOR DISMISSAL.

THE NOGUES REGIME IN FRENCH MOROCCO STILL IS REGARDED AS OBSTRUCTIONIST BY OBSERVERS. APPLICATION OF GIRAUD'S DECREES RESTORING DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS HAVE LAGGED THERE FAR BEHIND OTHER PARTS OF NORTH AFRICA.

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A NUMBER OF NOGUES' LIEUTENANTS HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF CONTINUING TO DISSEMINATE ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA AND TRYING TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ALLIES. BESIDES, ANTI-SEMITISM IS SAID STILL TO BE ACTIVE THERE IN THE FORM OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS.

BOISSON, WHOSE CONTROL OF DAKAR IN EFFECT ALREADY HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES WHO ARE ENGAGED IN BUILDING A FORMIDABLE NAVAL AND TRANSPORT BASE THERE, HAS BEEN BLACKLISTED BY THE DE GAULLISTS EVER SINCE THEIR ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO SEIZE DAKAR EARLY IN THE WAR.

NON-DEGAULLISTS, ON THE OTHER HAND, CLAIM THAT BOISSON'S RECORD AS AN EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATOR IS NOT EXCEEDED BY THAT OF ANY OTHER OFFICIAL IN NORTH AFRICA.

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Cairo (Add HOO)

General Hoo and his mission, which is composed of two generals, a colonel and a major, plan to work their way in leisurely fashion to the front, inspecting installations along the way.

"I am trying to arrange it so I will be there when Marshall Rommel is pushed into the sea," said the young general.

Hoo said he was looking forward to making a close study of American landings in North Africa, which caused enormous interest throughout China.

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He thinks the situation in China now is as good as can be expected. The fronts are relatively quiet at the moment, but serious fighting is likely to break out at on one or all three at any time.

"In the north," he said, "the chinese and japanese are facing each other along the

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, MARCH 29-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN. ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER TODAY AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN TO SERGT. DUDLEY BRICE, OF EAU CLAIRE, WIS.; CORPORALS WILLIAN JACOBS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AND ROBERT TAPPEN, MENOMINEE, MICH., AND PVT. WILLIAM JURGAN OF 4914 NORTH AUSTIN AVE., CHICAGO.

BRICE WAS WOUNDED NEAR CAPE ENDAIADERE NOV. 26, HAD HIS WOUND DRESSED, AND RETURNED IMMEDIATELY TO THE FRONT TO LEAD HIS PLATOON IN ACTION. HE WAS AGAIN WOUNDED THREE DAYS LATER, THE CITATION SAID.

THE OTHER THREE MEN GAINED THEIR DECORATIONS FOR ACTION NEAR BUNA.

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AFTER A NIGHT IN ENEMY TERRITORY AS A VOLUNTARY MEMBER OF A PATROL AGAINST SNIPERS, JACOBS ON DEC. 8 STOOD UP AND FIRED HIS WEAPON INTO A JAPANESE PILLBOX. HE WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEFT FOREARM BUT CONTINUED TO FIRE UNTIL A SECOND BULLET INJURED HIS LEFT HAND. BY THIS TIME THE OTHER TWO MEN IN HIS PATROL HAD BEEN KILLED, SO JACOBS CRAWLED BACK TO HIS OWN FRONT LINES.

TAPPEN WAS A MEMBER OF A SQUAD CUT OFF FROM A PLATOON BY ENEMY FIRE NOV. 19. HE VOLUNTEERED TO TRY TO GET INTO CONTACT WITH HIS OUTFIT AND TOOK ALONG A SERIOUSLY WOUNDED SOLDIER FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT. HE ACCOMPLISHED HIS MISSION UNDER HEAVY FIRE, THEN RETURNED TO THE SQUAD AND DIRECTED IT TO SAFETY.

JURGAN, AFTER TREATMENT FOR A WOUND DEC. 15, RETURNED TO HIS ORGANIZATION WITH THE CONSENT OF MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AND ENTERED HIS SQUAD'S LINE UNDER ENEMY OBSERVATION. WHILE CREEPING FORWARD TO A BETTER FIELD OF FIRE HE WAS WOUNDED AGAIN. HIS UNHESITATING

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RETURN TO THE FIRING LINE RAISED THE MORALE OF HIS ORGANIZATION, THE CITATION SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MARCH 29)

JO HANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, MARCH 29--(AP)---

AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THEY BELIEVED AN ANTI-WAR ORGANIZATION WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE THEFT OF MORE THAN $100,000 IN DAYLIGHT [redacted] HOLDUPS AND VARIOUS EXPLOSIVES RECENTLY.

TEN MASKED GUNMEN WEARING MILITARY UNIFORMS ROBBED TWO

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RAILWAY CLERKS AT THE JOHANNESBURG STATION YESTERDAY OF £12,000 ($48,000) IN THE LATEST OF THE SERIES OF ROBBERIES.

BY HENRY BAGLEY

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29-(AP)-EFFORTS OF AN ALLEGED SPY TO VISIT UNITED STATES ARMS PLANTS UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHES IN RIO DE JANEIRO--A TRIP THAT WAS FRUSTRATED BY THE INTERCEPTION OF A SECRET RADIO MESSAGE--WERE DESCRIBED IN A LONG POLICE REPORT ISSUED TONIGHT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRANSMISSION OF MILITARY INFORMATION TO THE ARGENTINE ALSO WAS GIVEN IN THE POLICE DOCUMENT, TURNED OVER TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY TRIBUNAL.

THE PRINCIPAL FIGURE IN THE REPORT WAS BRAZILIAN ARTILLERY CAPTAIN TULIO REGIS DO NASCIMENTO. THE REPORT SAID HE ADMITTED DIRECTING AN INFORMATION SERVICE FOR THE GERMAN EMBASSY ON MARITIME MOVEMENTS HERE AND SENDING AGENTS TO NORTHERN BRAZIL TO GET FACTS ON MILITARY

BASES USED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE POLICE REPORT SAID NASCIMENTO ALSO ADMITTED THAT "HE RECEIVED LETTERS FROM ARGENTINA IN DISAPPEARING INK RELATING TO THE SPY SERVICE."

THE INVISIBLE INK LETTERS, THE REPORT ADDED, WERE SENT "THROUGH VARIOUS ADDRESSES FURNISHED" BY A MAN NAMED WALTER BECKER, WHOSE NAME WAS SAID TO APPEAR FREQUENTLY IN THE POLICE INVESTIGATION AS THE MAN WHO DIRECTED SPY GROUPS FOR THE NAZI EMBASSY IN BRAZIL.

NASCIMENTO'S ACTIVITIES FIRST WERE BROUGHT TO PUBLIC NOTICE LAST SATURDAY. THE POLICE, ANNOUNCING THEY HAD FORWARDED THEIR REPORT TO THE SECURITY TRIBUNAL, SAID THEN THAT NASCIMENTO HAD PLANNED TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES TO OBTAIN MILITARY INFORMATION FOR THE AXIS.

THE PROPOSED TRIP WAS CANCELLED WHEN THE U.S.EMBASSY PICKED UP A MESSAGE DIRECTED TO GERMANY REQUESTING $3,000 FOR NASCIMENTO'S EXPENSES.

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TODAY'S FULL REPORT SAID NASCIMENTO ALSO ADMITTED SENDING TWO MEN, IDENTIFIED AS GERARD MARGELA MELO MOURAO AND DOCTOR OSWALDO RIFEL FRANCA, "TO BUENOS AIRES AS CARRIERS OF SECRET MESSAGES."

THE AUTHORITIES SAID FURTHER THAT THE CAPTAIN ADMITTED THAT HE "RECEIVED FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY, THROUGH BECKER, THE SUMS NECESSARY TO KEEP UP ALL THE SERVICES UNDER HIS CHARGE" AND RECEIVED "ABOUT 170,000 CURZEIROS (ABOUT $8,500)."

CONTINUING, THE REPORT QUOTED NASCIMENTO TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR, KURT PRUFER, INTENDED TO PUT NASCIMENTO IN CHARGE OF GERMAN INFORMATION SERVICES IN BRAZIL, TURNING OVER TO HIM CODES AND INKS FOR SECRET CORRESPONDENCE, AS WELL AS THE NAMES AND ADDRESS OF AGENTS AT ALL POINTS IN BRAZIL.

NASCIMENTO, THE AUTHORITIES SAID, ADMITTED THAT HE "DAILY SAW PRUFER FROM HIS HOUSE IN SANTA TEREZA GOING IN A SMALL TOURING

PLANE TOWARD THE HIGH SEAS IN OBSERVATION OF CONVOYS."

THE 16,000-TON GERMAN VESSEL WINDHUK, SABOTAGED BY ITS CREW IN A BRAZILIAN PORT, WAS DAMAGED BY A "TIME BOMB," THE REPORT SAID. THIS VESSEL LATER WAS TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

SANTIAGO,CHILE, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR CARLOS GUIRALDES, VISITED VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE AT THE LATTER'S TEMPORARY RESIDENCE HERE AND LATER TOLD NEWSMEN IT WAS SIMPLY A COURTESY CALL.

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(ARGENTINA IS THE ONLY NATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WHICH STILL MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS. IT IS NOT ON WALLACE'S SOUTH AMERICAN ITINERARY).

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, MARCH 29-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. OSCAR ESCUDERO, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHILEAN ARMY, ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE TODAY FROM MIAMI, FLA., FOR A THREE-DAY VISIT WITH LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE H. BRETT, COMMANDER OF THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND, WHO GREETED HIM AT ALBROOK FIELD.

GENERAL ESCUDERO WAS TAKEN ON A BRIEF TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE COMMAND POST AND QUARRY HEIGHTS AND WAS THE GUEST AT A COCKTAIL SUPPER THIS EVENING IN GENERAL BRETT'S QUARTERS.

TOMORROW HE WILL BE RECEIVED OFFICIALLY AT THE HEADQUARTERS

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OF THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT AND WILL BE GIVEN A 17-GUN SALUTE AND A GUARD OF HONOR. LATER HE WILL GO ON A PLANE TRIP

SANTIAGO--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD WALLACE XXX TO COLOMBIA.

RESPONDING TO AN ADDRESS BY DEFENSE MINISTER ALFREDO DUHALDE AT A LUNCHEON ATTENDED BY CABINET MINISTERS AND HIGH MILITARY OFFICIALS, WALLACE SAID:

"AFTER WATCHING A PARADE OF YOUR GARRISON I UNDERSTAND THE CHILEANS' PRIDE IN THEIR ARMY. THE CHILEAN ARMY IS DISCIPLINED AND STRONG AND INSPIRES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE."

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DUHALDE SAID CHILE IS "ESSENTIALLY DEMOCRATIC AND ASPIRES WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS TO HELP BUILD A NEW WORLD IN WHICH HUMAN SLAVERY WILL BE FOREVER ABOLISHED."

DUHALDE CALLED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND WALLACE THE LEADERS OF THIS IDEAL.

TO THE PLAUDITS OF THOUSANDS WHO ENLIVENED A COLORFUL COUNTRYSIDE PAGEANT AT THE HACIENDA LA MAJADA, 25 MILES FROM SANTIAGO, WALLACE THREW OVER HIS SHOULDERS A "CHAMANTO"--A HEAVY WOOL BLANKET--PRESENTED HIM BY RAMON RAMIREZ, FAMED COWBOY HORSEMAN, WHO APPROACHED SINGING A SONG COMPOSED FOR THE OCCASION.

THE REFRAIN OF THE SONG WAS AN EXPRESSION OF FONDNESS OF THE CHILEANS FOR THEIR NORTH AMERICAN GUEST.

VALDES FONTECILLA, PRESIDENT OF THE CHILEAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, CONFERRED AN HONORARY MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIETY ON WALLACE. THE VICE PRESIDENT, MAKING AN EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEECH OF THANKS, BROKE OFF WITH "I CANNOT GO ON. I AM DEEPLY TOUCHED."

ACCOMPANIED BY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FERNANDO MOLLER AND U.S. AMBASSADOR CLAUDE BOWERS, WALLACE ENTRAINED TONIGHT FOR CONCEPCION.

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 29-(AP)-THE PRICES BOARD ANNOUNCED TODAY A CHANGE IN CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY ARRANGEMENTS COVERING IMPORTATION OF FLORIDA ORANGES TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH UNITED STATES PRICE CEILING REGULATIONS.

SINCE DEC. 16, 1942, IMPORT SUBSIDIES HAVE BEEN PAYABLE ON ORANGES FROM FLORIDA, BASED ON THE DIFFERENCE IN PRICE IN CANADIAN DOLLARS BETWEEN THE F.O.B. FLORIDA PRICE AND $3.25 (U.S.) A BOX.

IN THE FUTURE, TE PICES BOAR

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IN THE FUTURE, THE PRICES BOARD HAS RULED, THIS SUBSIDY WILL BE PAYABLE ONLY ON THE EXCESS OF THE FLORIDA F.O.B. PRICE OVER $3.25 (U.S.) UP TO THE LEGAL PRICE CEILING AT POINT OF SHIPMENT. BROKERAGE CHARGES UP TO THE AMOUNT FIXED BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED ON ORANGES BOUGHT THROUGH A BROKER.

OTTAWA, MARCH 29-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS HAD ITS MOST PROFITABLE YEAR'S OPERATION DURING 1942 AND WAS ABLE TO TURN OVER $25,063,268 TO THE GOVERNMENT AFTER PAYMENT OF TAXES AND INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WHEN THE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT WAS TABLED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY TRANSPORT MINISTER J.E.MICHAUD.

GROSS REVENUES REACHED $375,654,543, AN ALL-TIME HIGH. THE REPORT SAID THAT THE C.N.R. TRAFFIC THIS YEAR, ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT INDICATIONS, WILL BE GREATER STILL.

NET OPERATING REVENUE, AFTER THE PAYMENT OF ALL OPERATING EXPENSES, WAS $86,655,868, AN INCREASE OF $20,047,527 OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

THE CASH SURPLUS, AFTER PAYMENT OF TAXES, INTEREST PAID TO THE PUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, WAS $25,063,268, AN INCREASE OF $21,046,941 OVER 1941.

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OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 29-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE GOVERNMENT HAS INSTRUCTED THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD TO PERMIT THE MARKETING OF ALL DURUM WHEAT PRODUCED IN THE WEST N 1942, TRA

DURUM WHEAT PRODUCED IN THE WEST IN 1942, TRADE MINISTER JAMES MACKINNON ANNOUNCED TODAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MACKINNON ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE WHEAT BOARD HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO PERMIT THE DELIVERY OF THE BALANCE OF THE QORW CROP BELONGING TO 1942 PERMIT HOLDERS WHO HAVE JOINED THE ARMED FORCES SINCE THE CROP YEAR BEGAN, LAST AUG. 1.

EXPLAINING THE DECISION TO PERMIT HE MARKET

EXPLAINING THE DECISION TO PERMIT THE MARKETING OF ALL DURUM PRODUCTION, THE MINISTER SAID THAT DUE TO THE SHORTAGE OF THIS VARIETY THE WHEAT BOARD HAD PERMITTED THE MARKETING OF 14 ??'£3)'

THE WHEAT BOARD HAD PERMITTED THE MARKETING OF 14 BUSHELS PER AUTHORIZED ACRE SINCE EARLY IN THE CROP YEAR.

UNDER THIS LIMITATION MORE THAN 2,000,000 BUSHELS OF DURUM HAD BEEN MARKETED BUT THIS HAD NOT BEEN SUFFICIENT TO MEET NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

"BY REMOVING THE RESTRICTION ON THE MARKETING OF DURUM WHEAT FOR THE BALANCE OF THE PRESENT CROP YEAR, IT IS EXPECTED THAT AN ADDITIONAL 2,000,000 BUSHELS WILL BE DELIVERED IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN," THE MINISTER SAID.

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(UNDER FEDERAL LEGISLATION, MARKETINGS OF WHEAT IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES IN THE CROP YEAR 1942-43, ARE RESTRICTED TO 280,000,000 BUSHELS, WHICH WORKS OUT AT ABOUT 14 BUSHELS AN AUTHORIZED ACRE FOR ALL VARIETIES).

MACKINNON SAID DURUM WHEAT IS USED PRINCIPALLY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MACARONI, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF ITS VALUE AS A FOOD PRODUCT BUT BECAUSE IN ITS USE IT BECOMES A SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT."

"I MIGHT ADD THAT DURUM WHEAT IS NOT A BREAD WHEAT, AND THEREFORE, IS IN FACT A DIFFERENT PRODUCT FROM THE BULK OF WHEAT PRODUCED IN THE WEST," MACKINNON SAID.

RELAXATION OF MARKETING RESTRICTION ON DURUM IS FOR THE BALANCE OF THE CROP YEAR ONLY, AND RESTRICTIONS ON WHEAT MARKETINGS ANNOUNCED FOR THE CROP YEAR 1943-44 WILL APPLY TO DURUM WHEAT AS WELL AS TO OTHER VARIETIES ON AND AFTER AUG. 1.

"OTHER DECISIONS IN REGARD TO GRAIN ARE BEING FORMULATED AND WILL BE ANNOUNCED T THE HOUSE AT A

BE ANNOUNCED TO THE HOUSE AT A VERY EARLY DATE," HE ADDED.

NEW YORK, MARCH 29 -- (AP) -- THE OWI TODAY REPORTED A BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO THAT HANS VOLKER, DESCRIBED AS CHIEF OF THE NAZI ELITE TROOP DETACHMENTS ON THE

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT WAS KILLED,

THE [redacted] REPORTED WAS CONTAINED IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST BEAMED OVERSEAS AND HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

UNDATED SWEDISH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ROME [redacted] RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY [redacted] AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SINKING OF THE [redacted] 1,600-TON SWEDISH CARGO SHIP INDUSTRIA WHILE PLAYING BETWEEN NORTH AMERICA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

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THE CAUSE OF THE SINKING WAS N O T GIVEN. THE BROADCAST SAID THE CREW WAS SAFE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN LONDON HAD RECEIVED A REPORT THAT A GERMAN TROOP SHIP HAD BEEN BLOWN UP BY A TIME BOMB IN THE TRONDHEIM FJORD OF NORWAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE BY CBS, SAID THERE WAS "ALSO NEWS OF ATTEMPTS TO DYNAMITE AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD IN TWO PLACES NEAR TRONDHEIM."

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NEW YORK, MARCH 29-(AP)-A BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO THAT HANS VOLKER, DESCRIBED AS CHIEF OF THE NAZI ELITE TROOP DETACHMENTS ON THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT, HAD BEEN KILLED WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

UNDATED SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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LOSS OF FIVE CARGO SHIPS, ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK AS SUNK BY AXIS SUBMARINES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC, RAISED TO 639 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TABULATION OF THE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TOLL OF ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT VESSELS IN THOSE WATERS SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

THE FIVE LOSSES REPRESENTED FOUR LESS THAN THE AVERAGE ANNOUNCED WEEKLY SINKINGS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC DURING THE 67 WEEKS OF THE WAR. TWENTY-TWO VESSELS HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED AS LOST IN MARCH THUS FAR.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THREE OF THE FIVE SHIPS WERE MEDIUM-SIZE UNITED STATES MERCHANT VESSELS. THE OTHERS WERE A SMALL NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER AND THE 7,659-TON NETHERLANDS SHIP MARISO, FROM WHICH A MATE AND RADIO OPERATOR WERE TAKEN PRISONERS BY A U-BOAT. A TOTAL OF 142 WERE RESCUED FROM THE FOREIGN VESSELS.

A TOTAL OF 51 MEN ON THE UNITED STATES MERCHANTMEN WERE REPORTED MISSING AND 13 WERE KILLED. TWO OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPS WERE SUNK IN THE CARIBBEAN.

BY ADD AUXIL. CRUISER) x ~ N.Z.

THE STORY, ATTRIBUTED TO A WAR CORRESPONDENT, WILHELM WIRTZ, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE GERMAN CRUISER ENTERED AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS UNNOTICED ~~DEFENDING~~ PLANES OR SURFACE CRAFT AND CARRIED OUT ITS MIS-

BY --

SION IN THE PEACEFUL WATERS OF THE HAURAKI GULF.

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY GLENN BABB

ROMMEL HAS BEGUN THE LAST LEG OF HIS LONG FLIGHT FROM EGYPT. THE MAIN QUESTION NOW IS WHETHER IT EVER WILL BRING HIM TO THE TUNIS-BIZERTE AREA FOR WHICH HE IS HEADING OR WILL COME TO AN EARLIER, BLOODY END SOMEWHERE ALONG THE 200-MILE COASTAL CORRIDOR ABOVE HIS ABANDONED MARETH LINE.

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THE GERMAN CHIEFTAIN FACED CERTAIN DESTRUCTION IF HE TARRIED A DAY LONGER IN THE STRONGPOINTS WHICH WERE CRUMBLING UNDER THE UNRELENTING, GRINDING ASSAULT OF HIS OLD NEMESIS, MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE COURSE HE HAS CHOSEN OFFERS ANY BETTER HOPE FOR SURVIVAL. IN ANY CASE IT IS HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT ANY CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE 80,000 MEN HE ARRAYED AGAINST MONTGOMERY'S ATTACK NINE DAYS AGO WILL COMPLETE THAT 200-MILE JOURNEY THROUGH HELL TO JOIN VON ARNIM'S FORCES IN THE NORTH. IF ROMMEL DOES ACHIEVE THAT EPHEMERAL SUCCESS IT WILL ENFORCE HIS CLAIM TO RANK AS ONE OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF THIS WAR.

BUT HIS TROUBLES ARE ONLY BEGINNING. WHEN HE FLED FROM HIS LAST PITCHED BATTLE WITH MONTGOMERY, AT EL ALAMEIN FIVE MONTHS AGO, HE HAD MOST OF NORTH AFRICA IN WHICH TO MANEUVER. NOW HE MUST KEEP CLOSE TO THE COAST AND BATTLE ALL THE WAY TO PREVENT THE THREE STRONG AMERICAN COLUMNS POISED ON HIS LEFT FLANK FROM PLUNGING DOWN FROM THE HILLS AND DRIVING HIS HARRIED COLUMNS INTO THE SEA. DOUBTLESS HE HAS ASSIGNED ALL THE TANKS AND STUKAS HE CAN SPARE TO TRY TO HOLD PATTON'S HARD-HITTING AMERICANS IN CHECK BUT IF ANY OF THESE HOLDING FORCES BREAKS IT PROBABLY WILL BE THE END FOR THE FAMED AFRICA CORPS.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ALREADY HE HAS PASSED THE BULK OF HIS COMMAND THROUGH THE GABES BOTTLENECK, ALTHOUGH THAT IS NOT ASSURED. HE OBVIOUSLY CHOSE TO RUN TO ESCAPE MONTGOMERY'S BRILLIANT MANEUVER OF SENDING A POWERFUL FLANKING COLUMN 150 MILES AROUND THE MARETH FORTIFICATIONS TO STRIKE WEST OF GABES AND THE FORCES LEFT FACING THE MAIN BODY OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AT THE END APPARENTLY WERE LITTLE MORE THAN A REARGUARD.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS ALREADY HAVE GIVEN THE GABES AREA A PUNISHING GOING OVER AND YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTS THE BOMBING OF ENEMY UNITS ON THE ROAD NORTH OF GABES. TO COMPLETE THE DESPERATION OF THE AXIS POSITION AN ALLIED FLEET HAS THRUST INTO THE GULF OF GABES TO BRING THE WAY OF ESCAPE UNDER BOMBARDMENT. ROMMEL'S RETREAT MUST BE MADE UNDER CONDITIONS SELDOM PARALLELED.

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MEANWHILE GENERALS EISENHOWER AND ALEXANDER SHOW NO DISPOSITION TO LET VON ARNIM WAIT UNMOLESTED FOR THE JUNCTION OF AXIS FORCES WHICH MAY NEVER BE ACHIEVED. GENERAL ANDERSON'S FIRST ARMY ALREADY IS SLASHING BACK AFTER WEEKS OF HOLDING OPERATIONS AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE LINE. THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN FOR BRINGING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN TO AN EARLY CLOSE IS BEING PUT INTO

OPERATION.
AS ROMMEL STRUGGLES NORTHWARD THE ALLIES WILL BE ABLE TO BRING AN EVER MORE CONCENTRATED AIR AND SEA ASSAULT ON THE AXIS SUPPLY AND REINFORCEMENT LINES AS THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF GABES, SFAX AND SOUSSE ARE LOST. ALLIED COMMAND OF THE SEA AND AIR WILL BECOME MORE COMPLETE. THE WAY MAY BE CLEARED FOR THE NEXT, POST-TUNISIAN PHASE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN BEFORE SPRING IS MUCH FURTHER ADVANCED.
BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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THE CRACKING OF THE MARETH LINE BY GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S GREAT EIGHTH ARMY--ONE OF THE SENSATIONAL FEATS OF THE WAR--HAS PLACED MARSHAL ROMMEL AND THE ENTIRE AXIS FORCE IN TUNISIA IN DIRE PERIL FROM WHICH THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE NO ESCAPE.

THE BREAK HAS COME ON A TWENTY-FIVE MILE FRONT ON THE POWERFUL COASTAL END OF THE LINE, AND DISPATCHES INDICATE THAT THE NAZI MARSHAL IS MAKING A RUN FOR THE NORTH IN AN EFFORT TO JOIN UP WITH GENERAL VON ARNIM BEFORE HE CAN BE CUT OFF. HIS CHANCES OF ESCAPING THE TRAP WHICH THE ALLIES LAID FOR HIM DIDN'T SEEM GOOD, FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES WERE NORTHWEST OF HIM AND DRIVING HARD FOR THE COAST IN AN EFFORT TO CLOSE THE TRAP.

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OUR YOUNG FIGHTERS UNDER GENERAL TWO-GUN PATTON HAD BEEN DOING A WORKMANLIKE JOB OVER THE WEEK-END. PATTON NOT ONLY HELD STEADY THE WEDGE WHICH HE IS TRYING TO DRIVE TO THE COAST IN THE SOUSSE-SFAX SECTOR, BUT EVEN ADVANCED IT SOME ON ITS NORTHERN EDGE BY CAPTURING FONDOUK IN A SURPRISE ATTACK.

MEANTIME THE FLYING COLUMN WHICH MONTGOMERY GOT ROUND THE SOUTHERN END OF THE MARETH LINE HAD MADE A SENSATIONAL ADVANCE TO EL HAMMA, ABOUT TWENTY MILES WEST OF THE IMPORTANT PORT OF GABES. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH HE WERE STRAINING TO CAPTURE GABES, WHICH IS ROMMEL'S NEAREST COASTAL BASE. IF MONTGOMERY COULD REACH GABES BEFORE ROMMEL'S MAIN FORCE RACED NORTHWARD, THE MARSHAL'S PREDICAMENT WOULD BECOME INCREASINGLY GRAVE.

DURING THE WEEK-END ALL THE ALLIED FORCES, FROM FAR NORTH TO EXTREME SOUTH, HAVE BEEN BATTERING THE AXIS. THUS THERE HAS BEEN A COORDINATED EFFORT WHICH HAS PUT THE MAXIMUM PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY LINE, AND PREVENTED THE HITLERITES FROM CONCENTRATING AGAINST ANY ONE OF THE ALLIES. THIS GRAND PARTNERSHIP IS THE FOUNDATION FOR TODAY'S SUCCESS.

THE MAIN DRAMA, OF COURSE, HAS BEEN DOWN ON THE MARETH LINE. THERE MONTGOMERY HAS CONTINUED THE TACTICS HE EMPLOYED AT EL ALAMEIN, EGYPT, WHEN HE FIRST ROUTED ROMMEL. HAVING STRUCK A STONE-WALL DEFENSE IN THE FORTIFICATIONS CLOSE TO THE COAST, THE BRITISH LEADER MADE A LIGHTNING STAB AT ANOTHER STRONG POINT A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, JUST BELOW THE MARETH HIGHWAY.

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DETAILS ARE LACKING, BUT IT SEEMS APPARENT THAT, HAVING MADE A DENT, HE THEN EMPLOYED THE DIFFICULT AND BLOODY TACTICS OF LEVERING HIS WAY FORWARD UNTIL HE FINALLY BROKE THROUGH TO THE REAR AND TURNED THE ENEMY'S LINE ON BOTH FLANKS OF THE HOLE. THAT'S THE WAY HE WENT THROUGH AT EL ALAMEIN.

IF PATTON REACHES THE COAST BEFORE ROMMEL CAN RACE THROUGH THE OPEN ROAD ALONG THE COAST, THE AXIS IS LIKELY TO BE DIVIDED AND NEATLY COOPED UP IN TWO COMPARTMENTS, READY FOR THE FINALE. IT ISN'T GOING TO BE AS EASY IN THE DOING AS IN THE SAYING, HOWEVER, FOR BOTH ROMMEL AND HIS COLLEAGUE IN THENORTH, MAY BE EXPECTED TO PUT UP A TERRIFIC FIGHT. WE SHALL HAVE TO PAY HEAVILY FOR THE VICTORY WHICH WILL BE OURS.

G927AEW

NEW ZEALANDERS SEIZE EL HAMMA AND LEAD IN CHASING ROMMEL ARMY

Montgomery's Forces Within 40 Miles Of Juncture With Americans—Bag Of Axis Prisoners In Campaign Increased To Nearly 13,000

MAR 31 1943

New York, March 30 (AP)—The Algiers radio in a broadcast recorded by CBS today said "the British navy has landed at Sfax," on the route of Marshal Rommel's northward retreat in Tunisia.

MAR 31 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 30—Gabes and El Hamma fell to the triumphant British Eighth Army beating swiftly up the Tunisian east coast tonight in contact with the rear guard of the mauled and enfeebled Axis army which was imperiled on its flank as well by American columns driving toward the sea against the escape corridor.

New Zealanders were in the vanguard of the British pursuit of Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel and their advance through Gabes from the captured Mareth Line amounted to a gain of more than twenty miles in a day and night.

Bag Of Prisoners Swells To 8,000

Another 2,000 prisoners were added to the Allied bag in the south, swelling the total to 8,000. The advancing British First Army in the north seized 700 and the Americans in the center gathered in 200 to make the total Allied captives near 13,000 for the latest phase of the campaign.

Moreover, there were indications that Rommel again had abandoned large numbers of Italians of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Italian Army Corps in his flight to save his own skin.

Three American forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., were deployed in the mountain heights along the Grand Dorsal of central Tunisia, adding their threats against the fleeing Rommel to that of the Eighth Army and the overwhelming Allied air support.

Gain Beyond El Guetar

The Allied communique said the forces in the Gafsa area, which are ten miles beyond El Guetar, "have made progress, following local attacks." They beat off three German attacks.

At last accounts the American force was only forty miles from liaison with the thundering Eighth Army.

Farther north, the Americans are about midway between Maknassy and Mezzouna and twenty-eight miles from the coastal road of retreat. Still farther north, the American column that captured Fondouk was menancing Kairouan, an important German air base.

First Army infantry and the Goums from French Morocco drove forward in the north over bush-mantled mountain slopes about forty-five miles southwest of Bizerte, mopping up resisting enemy pockets left by Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim. It was their third advance in three days and the opposition was strong.

Airmen Hammer Communications

The overpowering strength of the commanding Allied air forces struck again and again at Rommel's heavily burdened transport and communication lines north of Gabes. The Germans tried vainly to frustrate these blows and lost seventeen planes yesterday to ten for the Americans and British.

Between Oudref, north of Gabes, and Sfax, the aerial bombardment was particularly painful to the withdrawing Germans and Italians. Dispatches said at least fifty vehicles were destroyed and nearly three hundre damaged by the western desert air forces alone. Fires visible for sixty miles rose from the smoldering ruins of the Axis African venture.

The planes shuttled over the retreating foe despite dust storms and generally bad flying conditions, with the attacks ranging all the way up the coast to Sousse, 140 miles beyond Gabes, where Rommel may try to make a stand.

Fall Without Struggle

Gabes the chief port in southern Tunisia, apparently fell without a struggle as did the desert crossroads of El Hamma, twenty miles to the west. The port area had been subjected to naval bombardment and to frequent Allied bombings. Its 20,000 inhabitants are mostly natives living on a four- mile oasis of date groves and banana trees.

It appeared that Rommel had hurdled the perilous Gabes gap just north of the port town where the coastal plain narrows to fifteen miles between the Mediterranean and a neck of the Chott Djerid salt waste.

It was equally likely, however, that sizable forces of enemy stragglers were trapped behind, awaiting capture or death from thirst and starvation.

The whole coastal plain between Gabes and Sousse seemed to be untenable for another Axis defense stand, with the Eighth Army and its crushing air strength in pursuit and the American columns poised inland on Rommel's flank. One report said Rommel had established temporary headquarters at El Djem, forty miles north of Sfax.

Even Sousse In Peril

Even Sousse was not a promising Rommel haven, for Patton's Americans were but fifty miles away in their position between Fondouk and Kairouan.

The German radio admitted the Axis evacuation of Gabes and El Hamma, said that Axis forces had fallen back to new defenses and that "the British and American large-scale offensive against the German and Italian forces in south Tunisia is continuing with undiminished ferocity."

[Unted States infantry and tank divisions struck against German positions east of Maknassy throughout the day, the radio said, but it claimed the Germans recaptured a height in fierce fighting barring the way to the coast. Other American drives in the Ousseltia and Fondouk areas failed, the Germans declared.]

Besides the seventeen enemy aircraft destroyed aloft, seven others were bombed to bits on the ground and seventeen others were damaged. One American Warhawk squadron shot down seven Germans.

Under Freyberg's Command

The New Zealanders were under command of Lieutenant General Sir Bernard C. Freyberg and were the same force that scored the decisive victory at El Hamma which flanked the Mareth Line and precipitated Rommel's retreat. They had fought brilliantly with General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army at El Alamein, in Egypt, and across Libya.

A French communique said Gen. Henri Giraud's troops in the south of the Ousseltia plain, in north-central Tunisia, had reached their objective in an advance of six miles. Two German counter-attacks supported by tanks were beaten back.

New Zealanders' Role Praised By Churchill

London, March 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill gave the first authentic news of the capture of Gabes and El Hamma today to a cheering House of Commons and first lifted the veil of censorship to praise the achievements of the New Zealanders.

Despite Montgomery's success, Churchill warned against "any underrating of the task which lies before the group of Allied armies and air forces in Tunisia.

"The country is very difficult and abounds in defensive positions," the Prime Minister said. He declared also that the New Zealanders—the last of the Anzac ground troops in Africa now that the Australians have been withdrawn home—"are in actual contact with the enemy."

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Panzer Divisions Enfeebled

"The enemy losses in men and material, of course, have been very serious to him, and the *Panzer* divisions are remarkably mauled and enfeebled. . . . General Montgomery's decision to throw his weight on to the turning movement instead of persisting in a frontal attack has been crowned with success. Another severe defeat has been inflicted by the desert army on the Axis forces they have so long pursued."

With a chuckle, he declared to the House:

"It is, however, too soon to say what proportion of the Italian Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps [illegible] left behind" in Rommel's retreat.

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He paid tribute to the "very fine unceasing advance of the American forces" and to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American commander in chief, and his deputy, British General Sir Harold Alexander. He also applauded the French.

Federal Communications Commission said Rommel had established new headquarters at El Djem, forty miles north of Sfax.

Hints At Rommel Stand

(Declaring that "territory and strong points were yielded in order to maintain the troops' fighting power," Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German military commentator, in a Berlin broadcast, said "the second phase of the big battle had ended," and hinted that Rommel might attempt a stand somewhere north of Gabes, with the salt lakes protecting his right flank.

("The British Eighth Army at present has no opportunity for out-flanking movements, since the salt swamps of the Chotts are still impassable," he said.

(Montgomery "must now leave it to his American colleague, Patton, to live up as best he can to the basic strategic plan of Allied offensive operations," he said, but added that Patton's forces had been "greatly reinforced by fresh reserves.")

The occupation of Gabes, about twenty miles north of the smashed Mareth Line, was announced as American infantry and armor under Patton smashed against the last mountainous wall between El Guetar and the coast on the road from Gafsa.

Still Forty Miles Between Allies

There still was a distance of about forty miles between the Americans and the British, however, as the African Corps strove desperately to stem the onrush of the British.

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Pursue Rommel Forces Along Coastal Road

MAR 30 1943

By Daniel De Luce

[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 30—A junction between the British Eighth Army and the American forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., appeared imminent today as the British stormed through Gabes and El Hamma in pursuit of the fleeing African Corps.

Occupation of Gabes and El Hamma on opposite sides of the Gabes bottleneck between the sea and the salt lakes was announced by an Allied headquarters communique today, and the Second New Zealand Division of Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard Cyril Freyberg continued the chase of Marshal Erwin Rommel along the coastal road toward Sfax, seventy miles to the north.

The German armor withdrew from Gabes under a terrific Allied air bombardment, as well as punishment from the sea delivered by salvos from Allied warships.

(A British broadcast recorded in New York by the

Three German attacks were beaten off by another American column just to the north in the Maknassy area, where Allied flanking forces were closest to the sea, and German mines were delaying a third American force east of Fondouk, although this column was making some advance toward Kairouan.

(A French communique broadcast from Algiers and recorded in London said the French column striking toward Kairouan across the Ousseltia plain had advanced more than six miles despite tank-supported counter-attacks and reached its objectives.

(Pig-tailed Moroccan mountain natives fighting with the British First Army to the north also made progress in the Tamera sector, the communique said.)

In the north, completing the circuit of pressure on the Axis, the British First Army of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson marked up a fresh advance in the Djebel Abiod area for the third successive day, the communique announced.

8,900 Prisoners Taken

More than 700 prisoners had been captured the last few days by the British in the north, while the Eighth Army's bag in the south had climbed to 8,000. The Americans added 200 to their prisoner cages.

With Gabes behind him, it appeared to observers that Rommel's next stopping place could not be short of the mountainous region northwest of Sousse, 140 miles to the north.

If his retreat was maintained to that area, however, he would surrender to the powerful American and British air forces a number of excellent air fields along the coastal plains from which they could blast the Tunis-Bizerte bridgehead with concentrated fury.

The whole operation was proceeding under a spread of Allied fighters and bombers which pounded Rommel's fleeing transport and lines of communication north of Gabes and farther to the north between the ports of Sfax and Sousse, the communique said.

City In Middle Of An Oasis

Gabes, a city of 20,000 population, mostly native, was taken in a swift march by New Zealanders after the crumbling of the Mareth Line and despite extensive mine fields and booby traps strewn by the retreating Germans. Shortly before their entry, Allied warships bombarded the port heavily.

The city is in the middle of a four-mile-long oasis of date palm groves, and banana and fruit trees. It occupies the site of the Roman empire city of Tacape.

It is the chief port in southern Tunisia and the next port is Sfax, seventy miles by sea to the northeast. Tunis is 195 miles by air to the north.

Fifty enemy vehicles were reported destroyed and nearly 300 damaged by fighter-bombers from the western desert which had waited out bad weather and then blasted Rommel's line of retreat between Oudref, north of Gabes, and Sfax. This was one of the heaviest attacks of the campaign.

Landing Fields Attacked

Heavy and medium bombers also joined the attack after the let-up in dust storms and in an attack lasting about an hour set fires visible for sixty miles among the retreating columns.

Western desert flyers returning from the scene at dusk yesterday said the route was littered for miles with flaming vehicles from Rommel's overburdened transport. Enemy landing grounds along the Oudref-Sfax road were attacked and several planes left destroyed.

In trying to protect the retreat the Germans and Italians lost seventeen planes in combat, nine of them shot down by Americans, who lost none of their own. Seventeen more were damaged and seven were destroyed on the ground.

One American Warhawk squadron shot down seven German planes.

Just north of Gabes is the fifteen-mile strip of land between the sea and the marshy extremity of the Djebel Chott, known as the Gabes gap, through which Rommel must funnel what is left of his armor and men.

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Radio Reports Gains

(The Algiers radio in a broadcast today heard in London said that bad weather had slowed down the British offensive in the north somewhat, and later it reported that a new Allied advance had been made east of El Guetar, on the road down to Gabes.

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(The extent of the advance was not made clear.

(Radio Morocco, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press in London, declared the Allied forces in the north had captured all of Djebel Aboid yesterday, and that American and French forces were converging on Kairouan. Americans, it was said, had made a new advance in the direction of Sfax. There was no indication given of the extent of these drives and there was no immediate confirmation of the reports from other sources.)

ALLIES SPRING AIR OFFENSIVE IN TUNISIA

RAF And USAAF Announce Shift To Tactics Of Annihilation

Western Desert, Algeria And Malta To Turn All Forces Loose

By NOLAND NORGAARD

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 30—Allied air forces in North Africa promised today that "non-stop annihilation tactics" would be employed to crush and destroy the last vestiges of Axis armies in Tunisia, once Marshal Erwin Rommel's defenses are broken.

A joint announcement from the RAF and the United States Army Air Forces commenting on forthcoming operations said:

"The long-term policy of striking at enemy supply lines will change to smashing attacks on front-line Axis troops."

Tactics May Change

"Later, the tactics may change," the announcement continued.

"When cracks appear and the roads fill with fleeing Huns, the single order will be issued:

" 'Destroy the retreating enemy.'

"Kitty-bombers, Spitfires, Bostons, Baltimores, Beaufighters and Mitchells from the western desert will swoop on crowded roads with Lightnings, Spitfires and Airacobras from Algeria.

"Then from the great unsinkable aircraft carrier in the north will come Malta Mosquitoes, more Beaufighters and all the other weapons which are being sharpened in readiness for the awaited order.

Non-Stop Attacks

"Allied squadrons from all directions will carry out non-stop annihilation tactics. The *Luftwaffe* will try to intervene. Waves of fighters will fly from Sicily in an attempt to umbrella Rommel's troops.

"Our bombers may first have to neutralize the Sicilian landing ground. But for the most part our Mediterranean air forces will be concentrated on the offensive.

"For the first time the enemy may feel the full sting of a relentless air lash."

Nile Workshops Praised

The announcement declared that a "staggering number of aircraft which were actually rebuilt in our Nile workshops and fleets of salvaged and reconditioned wrecks really turned the balance of air strength in our favor," when the Eighth Army launched the drive against Rommel in Egypt.

The announcement added:

"Those well equipped, highly organized workshops in the Middle East are playing their part in the present battle for Tunisia."

CHURCHILL REVEALS FALL OF AXIS PORT

MAR 31 1943

Tells Commons El Hamma Has Been Captured Too Through Brilliant Flanking Drive by Freyberg.

London, March 30 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced today that Allied vanguards passed through Gabes this morning in pursuit of fleeing Axis army in southern Tunisia.

The Prime Minister warned, however, against underrating "the task which confronts the whole Allied forces in Tunisia."

"But," he said, "we have every reason to be satisfied with the progress already made by our superior forces and superior and resolute commanders."

His announcement came as the Rome radio broadcast an Italian communique which acknowledged that Allied pressure, with both armored and infantry forces, had increased in Tunisia and admitted that Axis forces have "occupied new positions to avoid the enemy's attempt at encirclement."

El Hamma Captured, Too.

Mr. Churchill made his announcement in the House of Commons and disclosed also that El Hamma, twenty miles west of Gabes, had been occupied last night. It was the flanking objective which helped break the back of the Mareth Line.

"According to my latest information," he said, "we occupied El Hamma last night. Our vanguards passed through Gabes this morning. New Zealand troops are those who have already passed through Gabes. They are actually in contact with the enemy."

Mr. Churchill told Commons that "since I informed the House last week of the check sustained on the Mareth front, the situation has turned very much in our favor. Gen. Montgomery's decision to throw his weight onto the turning movement instead of persisting in a frontal attack has been crowned with success. Another severe defeat has been inflicted by the desert army on the Axis forces they have so long pursued."

The Prime Minister said that the enemy's losses had been high, and that air power had played a

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large part in breaking the German defenses.

"The decisive break-through by Gen. Freyberg's (Lieut.-Gen. Bernard Cyril Freyberg, the New Zealand commander) turning force was aided to an extraordinary degree by novel forms of intense air attack in which many hundreds of British aircraft were simultaneously employed," Mr. Churchill said.

"The enemy losses in men and material, of course, has been very serious to him, and the panzer divisions in particular are remarkably mauled and enfeebled.

Stirs Laughter.

"It is, however, too soon to say what proportion of the Italian 20th and 21st army corps have been left behind," he quipped. Roars of laughter greeted the statement.

"Operations are being prosecuted with the utmost energy," he went on. "It must be remembered this new exploit of the desert must be viewed in its relation to the general scheme of action on the whole Tunisian front.

"The very fine unceasing advance of American forces and the increasing activities on the French sector and on the front of the British First Army all play their part in the combinations of Gen. (Dwight) Eisenhower as supreme commander and his deputy Gen. Sir (Harold) Alexander.

Mr. Churchill grinned, but said nothing further when the dean of the House, 86-year-old Laborite William J. Thorne, called to him: "So you've got Rommel on the run again?"

German Broadcasts.

As Mr. Churchill spoke in Commons, the German radio in a broadcast heard here by Reuters, substantially confirmed his report on El Hamma, saying that Indian and New Zealand troops had by-passed the German positions and had "reached the gates of El Hamma."

Another German broadcast declared that "latest American tanks of the pilot type are being used in the El Hamma sector." No explanation was immediately available as to what was meant by "pilot type" tanks.

The German communique, broadcast by the German radio, declared today "on numerous points of the Tunisian front the enemy yesterday again launched heavy attacks against our positions, but without achieving a planned break-through."

Menaced by Americans.

Observers in London expressed the belief that the fleeing Axis troops now probably would attempt to avoid a pitched battle and slip past the United States columns thrusting toward the sea and their flank. Their plan, it was believed, was to head 170 miles farther north to Sousse, where they could link up with the forces of Gen. Jurgeon von Arnim.

One possibility was that the Axis columns would aim to fight one more delaying action on a forty-mile line between Sousse and Kairouan before finally withdrawing into the Tunis and Bizerte perimeter of defenses.

One report from North Africa today said, however, that United States forces which struck from Fondouk were within eighteen miles of Kairouan, the southwestern anchor of a possible Axis defense line.

Gen. Freyberg, whose presence in Tunisia was disclosed for the first time by Mr. Churchill, also directed the outflanking movement in Libya which cut off some of Marshal Rommel's armored forces at a point sixty-five miles west of El Agheila at the Wadi Matratin. Wounded nine times in the last war, he also led the defense of Crete in this war.

Churchill Says Planes Cracked The Mareth Line

Reports 'Novel Forms of Intense Air Attack' by Hundreds of British Craft

LONDON, March 30 (AP).—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement on the Tunisian fighting, made in the House of Commons today, follows:

"Since I informed the House last week of the check sustained on the Mareth front the situation has turned very much in our favor.

"General Montgomery's decision to throw his weight on to the turning movement instead of persisting in a frontal attack has been crowned with success. Another severe defeat has been inflicted by the desert army on Axis forces they have so long pursued.

"According to my latest information, we occupied El Hamma last night. Our vanguards passed through Gabes this morning.

"The decisive breakthrough by General Freyberg's turning force was aided to an extraordinary degree by novel forms of intense air attack in which many hundreds of British aircraft were simultaneously employed.

"The enemy losses in men and material, of course, have been very serious to him, and the panzer divisions in particular are remarkably mauled and enfeebled. It is, however, too soon to say what proportion of the Italian 20th and 21st Army Corps have been left behind.

"Operations are being prosecuted with utmost energy. It must be remembered this new exploit of the desert must be viewed in its relation to the general scheme of action on the whole Tunisian front.

"The very fine unceasing advance of the American forces and the increasing activities on the French sector and on the front of the British First Army all play their part in the combinations of General Eisenhower as supreme commander and his deputy, General Alexander.

"I should not close, however, without uttering a warning against any underrating of the task which lies before the whole group of Allied armies and air forces in Tunisia. The country is very difficult and abounds in defense positions.

"But we have every reason to be satisfied with the progress already made by our superior forces and superior equipment under their skillful and resolute commanders."

In reply to a question, he said:

"The New Zealand troops are those who have actually passed through Gabes this morning. That I am entitled to say, as they are actually in contact with the enemy."

Block-Busters In Tunisia

London, March 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was believed by observers today to have been referring to 4,000-pound block-buster bombs and new tank-busting Hurricane planes when he mentioned "novel forms of intense air attack" used by the Allies in Tunisia.

The effect of the two-ton bombs when dropped on the Mareth Line positions has been described in British dispatches as "terrific."

The tank-busting planes were said to have proved more than an answer to Germany's Stukas. The Hurricanes use both bombs and powerful cannon in smashing at hostile armor.

FRENCH UNITY BELIEVED NEAR

MAR 31 1943

Giraud-Catroux Plans Seen Fulfilled in 10 Days.

Algiers, March 30 (A. P.).—As a result of conferences between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Georges Catroux, it was reported today, a program for unification of the French forces now arrayed against the Axis probably will be completed within the next ten days. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, fighting French leader for whom Gen. Catroux is acting as liaison officer, then is expected to come to Algiers himself to give his approval to the program.

Sources close to Gen. Catroux said last night that he and Gen. Giraud already had reached agreement on numerous phases of plans for uniting the French empire overseas in a solid front against the Axis.

According to one source, a tentative plan discussed by Gen. Giraud and Gen. Catroux would place the latter at the head of the revamped French Government overseas while Gen. Giraud, who now is French civil and military commander in chief in North Africa, would become commander of French military forces.

De Gaulle Status Not Clear.

How De Gaulle would fit into this plan was not altogether clear, although it was said he probably would be recognized by Gen. Giraud as the leader of French interests in continental France—a post which would assume paramount importance in event of Allied landings on the European continent.

Once an accord between Gen. Giraud and Gen. De Gaulle is reached, it is believed that a thorough house-cleaning will be in order to rid the French North African administration of all lukewarm officeholders and replace them with men staunchy pro-Allied in their sympathies. Many of the replacements, it was assumed, would be De Gaullists. In this connection, it was announced yesterday that Gen. Giraud had appointed Lon Muscatelli as prefect of Algiers to replace Emmanuel Temple, who was named inspector-general of the Algiers administration.

Muscatelli was one of those who assisted the landing of Allied troops in Algeria and was under brief arrest during the investigation into the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, who was regarded by some French elements as pro-Vichy.

Bergeret Gets Air Post.

It also was reported yesterday that Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former deputy in command of civilian affairs in French North Africa, had reached Dakar to take command of the air force in French West Africa, replacing Gen. Gama, who will command the French Air Force in Tunisia.

Bergeret, former secretary of aviation in the Vichy Government, was one of those to whom the Fighting French had objected most strongly and his resignation as Gen. Giraud's secretary March 16 was regarded as a concession to them. His new assignment indicates he now is completely out of the political picture in North Africa.

RUSSIANS GAIN MORE GROUND NEAR SMOLENSK

MAR 31 1943

Retake 3 Villages South of Bely—Patrols Test Nazi Defenses.

ARMIES SKIRMISH ON DONETS

Soviet Forces Beat Off New Enemy Attempts to Cross River.

Moscow, March 30 (A. P.).—Slogging ahead in bad weather and through swampy country, the Red Army is continuing to move toward Smolensk, while south of Bely, the Soviet midday communique said today three more villages have fallen into Russian hands.

A strong enemy bastion was attacked in the Bely sector yesterday and a wedge driven into the German defenses, with one detachment swinging around the position to aid in exterminating a large part of the garrison and then helping to stave off a German counterattack, the bulletin declared.

While the main force of the Russians northeast of Smolensk consolidates its newly won points, scouts have gone out on reconnoitering missions, it was said. In the latest fighting, about 300 Germans were killed, the communique said, and the Russians captured two guns, a mortar battery and an ammunition dump.

Reds Stand Firm in Donets.

Heavy losses were reported dealt a German rapid fire rifle unit that attempted to storm Soviet positions on the northern Donets River, with the Germans forced back to their original positions. The action was described officially as "in the area of the middle reaches of the northern Donets River."

These battles currently are not on a large scale, it was reported, but they start usually with the Germans sporadically attacking the Soviet troops who still are entrenched in their positions. There were as yet no indications the Russians had given up the footholds they still have in some places on the western bank of the Donets.

"In another sector (of the Donets front) artillery fire dispersed a large concentration of enemy infantry, silenced two mortar batteries and destroyed an enemy self-propelled gun," the communique announced.

Air Action Increases.

The mid-day war bulletin declared that fourteen German planes had been shot out of the air, three of them on the Smolensk front and eleven in the western Caucasus, where a German scouting force was reported smashed by artillery and mortar fire.

There were some indications that the thaw this year will not be as bad, generally, as last because of the milder winter, with much less snow than usual. How much rain spring will bring and how long it will last—those were the questions that confronted the military commanders shaping their plans.

The region of the middle Donets and the area northward of that sector would be most affected by the mud, for much of this country lies within Russia's famed Black Earth territory.

Several days of uninterrupted rain or of melting snow converts the soil into a combination like molasses and cement, and it stays that way a long time.

REDS STEM BIG DONETS DRIVE

Beat Germans Back After They Launch Heavy Tank-Artillery Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 30—Russian forces near the Yartsevo line guarding Smolensk claimed the capture of three more villages south of Bely today, and other Soviet troops thwarted all German efforts to cross the Donets river east of Kharkov.

The thaw that turned the 1,600-mile front into slush denied either army a chance for large-scale operations, and the noon communique declared no essential changes took place overnight.

[The Germans reported grim close-range fighting in which "storming Russian masses" were held south of Lake Ladoga, in the Leningrad sector. Renewed Russian attacks were reported in the warm Kuban and southwest of Vyazma, where the Germans said they wrecked twenty-seven tanks. In five weeks of fighting in the Staraya Russa sector, the Germans said they had killed 61,260 Russians

and captured 2,978.]

Local Battles Stressed

Red Star pictured the Western front, where the closest Russians are within thirty-two miles of Smolensk, as a patchwork of local battles. Immediately behind the front the Germans were reported laying waste to areas they intend to vacate. The communique listed 550 Nazis killed in the battles nearing Smolensk and said most Russian forces in that area were consolidating recent gains.

On the northern Donets, the Germans still were trying to cross the river, apparently hopeful of establishing a bridgehead before the rotting ice is gone. Red guns smashed a German artillery concentration at one point, the communique said, indicating the enemy was bringing up even more reserves for another try.

Using Tanks Prodigally

The army newspaper said the Germans were using tanks prodigally and that many approaches to the Donets were littered with enemy dead and wrecked equipment. The Russians still held commanding low hills on the western bank of the Donets and bitter fights were in progress for them.

Tense skirmishes also were reported in the western Caucasus valley of the Kuban. Eleven German planes were brought down.

Red Star said German bombers operated at 4,000 to 5,000 feet, daring anti-aircraft guns. It added that the Germans introduced a light bomber into the fighting in early January, trying to imitate Russian planes, and formed several squadrons of Focke-Wulf 58s.

Used Groups Of Bombers

In some sectors of the German counter-offensive, *Red Star* said the Germans used groups of fifty bombers when they sought to blast their way through Russian defenses.

"But it would be a mistake to conclude that the Germans are easier to struggle against," said the writer, Lieut. Col. Nikolai Denisov. "They are mobilizing all their reserves and summoning all their forces, and the *Luftwaffe* continues to fight furiously."

come to be known as "Hell's Half-Hundred." It was along this line that the Russians stopped the great German offensive which retook Kharkov, and for weeks it has been the scene of extremely heavy fighting.

The battle had hit a lull for several days, but the strong renewal disclosed by Moscow this morning makes it clear the Germans still held the initiative.

On the important Smolensk

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

front, west of Moscow, now bogged in thaw, the Soviet communique reported that the Russian drive, nevertheless, pushed slowly but steadily ahead, with the capture of another "strongly fortified populated place" in the long-prepared defense semicircle guarding the Nazi base.

Reds Repel New Donets Attack, Take Fortress Near Smolensk

MAR 31 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 31 (Wednesday).—The Germans opened a furious assault on Soviet positions along the strategic upper Donets front yesterday, hurling strong tank and artillery forces into stubborn attacks which finally were blunted by repeated Red Army counter-attacks, Moscow announced today.

The resurgence of violent fighting on this front after a comparative lull cost the Germans 500 officers and men killed, twenty-two tanks burnt out or damaged and ten self-propelled guns destroyed, said the Soviet midnight communique, recorded here. The battle raged in equal fury overhead, the Russians claiming fifteen German planes brought down by air combat and by anti-aircraft, rifle and machine-gun fire.

The communique named General Simonov as the hero of this defensive battle, waged east of Kharkov along a fifty-mile stretch of the upper Donets, between Belgorod and Chuguyev, which has

Despite the violence of the fighting on both the Donets and the Smolensk fronts, the Russian midnight bulletin said of the whole front that no substantial changes occurred Tuesday.

The Russians did not mention the Kuban area of the Caucasus, where the German high command said the Red Army had renewed heavy assaults, nor the northwestern fronts south of Lake Ladoga, where the Nazis said the Soviet armies also were on the offensive in force.

German Plane Losses 3,000, Red Paper Says

MAR 31 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 30—The army newspaper *Red Star* said today that German air force losses on the Russian front were 3,000 planes by mid-winter and that, from November 19, 1942, to last December 31, the Germans lost 1,200 planes in the Stalingrad district alone.

In addition to these totals, the army paper said Russian forces captured 700 planes, and January losses increased the toll exacted by Russian defenses.

Nazis On Defensive

Personnel losses and lack of fuel, the paper continued, were causing the German air force to go on the defensive in several sectors, reducing its operations. By day, the Germans were forced to use Messerschmitt 110's which were described as inferior to Red army fighters.

TROYANOVSKY GIVES VIEWS ON 2D FRONT

Pamphlet By Ex-Ambassador Explains U. S. Policies To Russians

Describes Why America Fights Against Hitlerite Germany

By EDDY GILMORE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Moscow, March 30—The long-debated question of a second front in Europe is discussed anew in "Why the United States Fights Against Hitlerite Germany," the 112-page pamphlet by Alexander Troyanovsky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

"The United States and Great Britain," writes Troyanovsky, "have every possibility of fulfilling their obligations by inflicting a crushing blow from the west upon the Hitlerite robber hordes. It is necessary only to launch decisive operations to let loose the enormous military forces commanded by Great Britain and the United States."

Describes Monroe Doctrine

The pamphlet was quickly sold out when it appeared last week on Moscow bookstalls. It describes for the Russian people the Monroe Doctrine and the policy of the freedom of the seas, and discusses the principles of United States foreign policies.

In a chapter discussing the "Penetration of Hitler Agents into America," the former Ambassador declares that "Isolationism . . . found support among groups which failed to understand the international position of the United States and believed that international conflicts would not touch United States interests.

"The United States also has isolationists who consciously take up the role of defenders and helpers of Fascist aggression. These reactionary elements consider that even the foreign brand of Fascism means curbing the rights of the working masses in the United States.

South American Trade

"Hitler Germany to a much greater extent than Imperial Germany strived to . . . subjugate renowned personages and representatives of American industry under their influence and power."

Troyanovsky explains to the Russian reader of his book the German advantages in South American foreign trade, mentioning the German airlines, radio stations and hotels, and refers to the $500,000,000 fund of the United States Export-Import Bank as a counter-measure against these German influences.

But even this, he said, has not fully overcome the tendency of Latin-American countries to develop economic relations with Germany.

Recalls Spy Trials

He lists what he says are Hitler's strongholds in Latin America and discusses Hitler's plans to subjugate South America.

"Besides these strongholds held by German, Italian and Spanish Fascists in Latin America," writes Troyanovsky, "the instability of governments in Latin America offers good ground for Fascist aggression due to the activity of local reactionary forces, consisting of Quislings, Darlans and Lavals."

Recalling the German spy trials in the United States and the closing of German and Italian consulates, the author refers to the large number of German-born Americans and to the numerous German organizations as sources of Fascist influence.

Fascist Elements

Concluding the chapter, Troyanovsky writes:

"However, Fascist elements exist among native Americans. Such Fascist organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts and the Black Legion for a long time developed their subversive activity. At present these organizations are forbidden."

In a chapter titled "The United States' Struggle Against Fascism Before the Second World War," Troyanovsky writes that "an effective move against aggression was the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union."

"Formally, this was only an act to normalize the relations between the two great powers," he continues, "but under the conditions in which the reestablishment was carried out, it was not only a tribute to the power and international influence of the Soviet Union but also signified the establishment of further grounds of cooperation between the two greatest peace-loving countries against aggression."

War In The Pacific

The ex-Ambassador says President Roosevelt "saw the danger (of Fascist aggression) and repeatedly turned the attention of the citizens toward it" and recalls "the numerous trips persons close to Roosevelt took over (to Europe) to receive information" about the war "and the trips undertaken in order to influence the policies of certain countries."

Discussing briefly the war in the Pacific, Troyanovsky mentions the Anti-Commintern Pact and the Axis treaty, and adds that since Russia and Japan signed a neutrality pact, it must be plain that "the German-Japanese combination is directed primarily against the United States and Great Britain."

Quotes Newspaper

Hitler, for a long time, he goes on, tried to draw Japan into the war, offering numerous promises which he was unable to fulfill.

"Finally, the Japanese military circles gave way and agreed to enter the war against the United States and Great Britain."

He quotes the New York *Times* on Hitler promising the Japanese Government to end the war in Russia and invade England, completing hostilities before the winter of 1941.

Japanese militarists decided Hitler really was able to take Moscow and liberate the necessary forces in order to move against Britain and the United States. The Japanese militarists calculated on a simultaneous offensive in the Pacific Ocean at a time when Germany would begin military operations against England and then the United States."

RAF Raids Berlin Second Time In 3 Nights

MAR 31 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 30—The RAF attacked Berlin and war plants in the Ruhr Valley last night with a loss of thirty-three bombers, the Air Ministry announced today.

Sweeping over the Nazi capital for the second time in three nights, the British flyers inflicted heavy damage and lost twenty-one bombers, while another twelve were missing from the sweep over the Ruhr, the communique said.

The Royal Canadian Air Force announced that its giant Halifaxes and Wellingtons joined the RAF in the great two-pronged offensive last night against Berlin and objectives in the Ruhr and that ten of its planes were among the thirty-three lost by British forces.

Steel Center Pounded

It was the sixtieth raid on Berlin. Saturday night the RAF unloaded 900 tons of bombs in the greatest raid of the war on the Nazi capital, during which nine bombers were lost.

It was the seventh air attack on Berlin this year.

Bochum, an important iron, steel and coal center in the Ruhr only ten miles east of Essen, also was among the targets hit.

Text Of Communique

The text of the communique said:

"Berlin was again heavily bombed last night.

"Preliminary reports indicate that the attack was successful.

"Twenty-one of the bombers engaged in this operation are missing.

"Another force attacked objectives at Bochum and elsewhere in the Ruhr. From the attacks on the Ruhr twelve bombers are missing."

Costliest Raids In Months

Last night's losses were the highest the RAF has suffered in a single night's raid since September 16-17, 1942, when thirty-nine bombers failed to return from widespread raids on the Ruhr.

It was the second costliest attack on Berlin. Twenty-two aircraft were reported missing from the January 17-18 raid.

The biggest loss ever suffered by the RAF in a single night wa fifty-two bombers in the 1,000-bomber raid on Bremen and other targets on the night of June 25-26, 1942. Twenty-three were missing from the Essen raid on March 12-13, when

The biggest loss ever suffered by the R. A. F. in a single night was fifty-two bombers in the 1,000-bomber raid on Bremen and other targets on the night of June 25-26, 1942. Twenty-three were missing from the Essen raid on March 12-13 when the Krupp works were damaged heavily.

Nazis Say Raid Was Big.

Indicating that last night's raids on Germany were of the first magnitude, the Berlin radio reported today that 26 British planes had been shot down. Observers, comparing this with the acknowledged British loss of nine

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bombers in the Saturday night raid on Berlin, said that Nazi propagandists in the past always had followed the line of claiming a toll of raiders in proportion to the weight of the raid.

The German broadcast said the British had unloaded their bombs aimlessly, "without even trying to hit military objectives." It reported damage to residential areas and civilian casualties. A later Nazi broadcast said that Berlin had been under alert for approximately two hours beginning at 1:30 A. M.

The Nazis struck back early today when four of their planes swooped in low from the sea to drop bombs on a town on the British southwest coast. A direct hit was scored on one house and some casualties were reported. The enemy raiders met a withering barrage from anti-aircraft batteries, and one of the planes was blasted out of the sky.

Foe's Raids Are Light.

Expected German reprisal attacks upon London, however, failed again to materialize during the night. Authoritative sources said a few enemy raiders had dropped bombs at one or two scattered places on the coast of East Anglia, but declared no casualties and no damage had been reported.

The Berlin radio, however, busy keeping the propaganda wheels turning, declared Nazi raiders had made a concentrated attack on the industrial city of Norwich.

In keeping with their smashing day and night assaults on the continent, which were renewed March 25 with a heavy raid on Duisburg, the Allies were keeping a promise to hit at the enemy every time the weather permits.

The offensive was kept going during the daylight hours yesterday when American-built Ventura bombers of the R. A. F. attacked enemy shipping at Rotterdam, industrial targets in the Netherlands and railway yards at Abbeville in France.

As they struck smoke was reported still rising high above the big German submarine base at St. Nazaire, which was subjected to a terrific bombardment by the R. A. F. Sunday night. The Ministry of Information reported the attack had razed most of the remaining buildings in the port, which had been hit forty-five times before by British and American bombers. The ministry quoted German reports as saying only 500 of the 48,000 persons who once lived in the city were still residing there.

The German-controlled Paris radio, meanwhile, reported that a Sunday afternoon raid on Rouen by American bombers had killed ninety-six persons and left thousands homeless.

NAZIS SEE RAF OFFENSIVE AS INVASION OMEN

MAR 31 1943

Said To Admit Loss Of "Illusions About Sleeping Undisturbed"

Comment Follows Latest Bombing Of Berlin And Attack On Bochum

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 30—While Berlin still staggered under the shock of its second bombing by the RAF in three nights, German authorities acknowledged today that the wave of Allied aerial blows possibly "marks the beginning" of an invasion of the continent.

For the sixtieth time since the war began, RAF bombers roared over the German capital in an overnight raid described officially as both heavy and successful. Twenty-one big bombers failed to return, compared with the nine lost Saturday night when the RAF dumped 900 tons of bombs in the heaviest pounding of Berlin up to then.

Ruhr Area Hammered

Other British bombers hammered war plants in Germany's Ruhr valley last night and twelve of them failed to get back to base. The loss of thirty-three bombers in the combined operations was the sixth heaviest toll ever suffered by the RAF in a single night.

Dispatches from Berlin to Stockholm, telling of the reaction to the latest attack on the Nazi capital, said German spokesmen admitted that "possibly this air offensive marks the beginning of the invasion of the European continent." The spokesmen were quoted as saying, "We have no illusions any more about sleeping undisturbed."

Big Coal Center Hit

Bochum, a big coal and iron center which had been attacked only once before, was the principal target in the Ruhr. Although located ten miles east of Essen, Bochum, a city of 320,000 population which produces about one-third of the Ruhr's coal output and is the site of large steel and armament works, had not been bombed since March 6, 1940.

Hundreds of tons of 4,000 and 8,000-pound bombs were dumped on Berlin while it was still digging out from under the wreckage of Saturday night's assault.

Defenses Stronger

Whether last night's attack, the seventh on Berlin this year, equalled or surpassed the Saturday blow was not announced officially.

The returning crews agreed that the defenses of Berlin had been reinforced strongly since Saturday. Besides having to fly through some of the worst weather they had encountered in weeks, the flyers said a great number of searchlight cones stabbed the sky, trying to pick them all the way from the coast of Berlin, a distance of 300 miles.

Over Berlin large clusters of searchlights swept the sky and heavy flak poured up along the search light beams. Enemy night fighters also were out in force and many combats developed.

Crews Fight Through Clouds

The crews fought through heavy, ice-forming clouds banked high over the North Sea, forcing the bombers to climb nearly all the way. The cloudbank broke up as they reached the coast of the continent.

The crews said they reached Berlin shortly before 1 A. M. Despite a slight ground haze they were able to distinguish landmarks along the River Spree which curves through the center of the city.

Incendiaries soon started flames which "spread and formed large crescent fires that grew all the time we were over the city," one Stirling pilot said.

"Big Mushrooms Of Flame"

"There were big mushrooms of flame," another crewman reported. "We saw many really good fires before we left and there was a great number of smaller ones burning between them. About ten minutes after the attack started there was a big explosion which suddenly lit up the surrounding buildings. It was far too large even for an 8,000-pounder."

The Air Ministry news service said that in Berlin and the Ruhr the RAF ran up against two of the most fiercely defended objectives in Germany.

A Stirling pilot who had been over Berlin before declared the defenses there had been strengthened.

Bad Icing Conditions

An indication of the severe icing conditions encountered came from one bomb aimer who reported that a quarter-inch of ice formed on his panel.

The Air Ministry news service also announced that the total strength of German air raids against Britain the entire past month was considerably less than the forces which the RAF has been sending against the enemy on single nights.

It said the Luftwaffe lost thirty-three of its "carefully conserved force of long-range bombers based in western Europe" in night raids on Britain in the last four weeks and that two more had been destroyed over their own airfields by the RAF.

1 Out Of 8 Destroyed

For every eight enemy bombers which crossed the coast of England, one was destroyed, said the announcement summarizing March operations.

On some nights the percentage was much higher, such as March 25 when eight of twenty-five raiders were downed. On March 18 four of twenty attackers were destroyed and on another night only ten of twenty-five which approached the northeast coast got through to attack and four of these were downed.

Meanwhile, a usually reliable source declared that *Stuka* dive bombers, the Junkers 87, once the symbol of the Nazi air force's domination of the skys, no longer are being manufactured.

While there is no confirmation in official British quarters, qualified air observers here said they "would not be at all surprised."

The Air Ministry always has insisted the Junkers 87 was an overrated plane and was losing importance within the German air force.

INVASION PLAN TAKING SHAPE

Britain Restricts Coast Belt Ten Miles Deep To Military Uses

MAR 31 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 30—Extensive preparations for the promised Allied invasion of Europe were taking shape today in an offensive springboard belt restricted after April 1 to military operations all along Britain's south and east coastline and inland to a depth of ten miles.

Herbert Morrision, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, announced in Commons that authorities had taken an option on the coastal strip in anticipation of the possible "use of this country as a base for offensive operations" and sai dthat, beginning Thursday, it would become a restriced area.

Most Guarded Secret

Although the Allies have massed the best-trained and best-equipped military force ever assembled on this side of the English Channel, the time and place of the invasion remains the most closely guarded military secret in Britain.

Only last week a highly regarded military critic declared that an invasion of the continent at present would be "a most costly venture" which could not "lead directly to a decision."

But increasing signs point to the fact that the armed forces of Britain and the United States are mustering and testing their strength for important offensives this year.

The opinion in some well-informed quarters of the United States that a successful end to the Tunisian campaign would be the signal for an immediate assault on Hitler's European fortress itself is a matter of dispute here.

Sets June As African Deadline

Most qualified observers agree, however, that no new attack can be underaken until the Tunisian campaign is completed. The hurried Axis retreat toward Sfax today encouraged one unofficial observer—Cyril Falls of the London *Illustrated News*, who has just returned from Tunisia—to predict that the Axis would be completely ejected from Africa by June at the latest.

The biggest question in London speculation is where and how strong the next thrust will be.

Political pressure for an attack in 1943 undoubtedly is strong. The scholarly weekly, the *Economist*, remarked last Saturday that the Russians have made the opening of a second front the supreme test of the Allies' good faith.

Encourages Public Belief

Prime Minister Churchill's declaration that he and President Roosevelt had drafted complete plans for the nine months ending next Armistice Day encouraged the belief among the public that the invasion of Europe will be undertaken this summer.

There is little disposition in official quarters, however, to raise the hopes that the summer campaign could finish off the war except by the greatest stroke of luck. Churchill, in his last speech, spoke of victory in 1944 or 1945.

There are stirrings of military activity, and the possibilities seem rather to include these:

First, an attack in the south or west of Europe to obtain and hold a bridgehead for full-scale invasions.

Second, a limited attack somewhere in the West to knock out the U-boat basis which have been helping to thwart Allied effort to gather men and material for an invasion.

Third, several limited attacks to wipe out obstacles in the way of an eventual grand assault, such as Axis military and air bases in Mediterranean islands like Sicily, Sardinia and Crete.

The third type of operation would represent an extension of the Tunisian operation, which Churchill and others plainly described as preliminary to an attack on the Axis "soft underbelly."

Time For Reorganizing

A period of consolidation, reequipment and reorganization undoubtedly would have to follow the Tunisian cleanup. Even then, some observers remark, the Allies' gains in Tunisia would be valueless unless they pressed on to knock out Axis bases controlling the other side of the Sicilian straits forming a bottleneck to the unimpeded use of the Mediterranean as a supply line.

On the other hand there are storng voices which advocate bypassing these Axis outposts and striking directly at the Axis through Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy or Southern France.

Americans must not presume that large United States field forces are waiting in Britain to spring on the continent.

Main U. S. Effort In Air

Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of American troops in the European theater of operations, and other generals have indicated that the principal United States effort here will be concentrated in the air. (thirty-eight words censored here.)

Canadian troops long have been eager for battle and the British obviously are at a high peak in both training and numbers. The RAF is gradually enforcing its superiority upon the harassed and depleted *Luftwaffe*.

Ground and air cooperation demonstrably has reached a high level in the Western desert and in Tunesia. News of great strides in glider and paratroop training and equipment is leaking out gradually. New weapons such as tank-busting planes and tractor-mounted guns are coming into use. The all-out air offensive is being hailed as the prelude to invasion.

But despite the report of A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, today of a 2,000,000-ton gain in shipping tonnage, the U-boat still has not been subdued, and Churchill placed that first among the British-American objectives—even before invasion.

COAST OF BRITAIN RESTRICTED ZONE

London, March 30 (A. P.).—Anticipating the possible "use of this country as a base for offensive operations," Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minis-

ter of Home Security, announced in the House of Commons today that the whole east and south coast to a depth of ten miles inland would become a restricted area on Thursday, April 1.

Mr. Morrison announced no general prohibition against visiting in this area, but he said, "access to particular places might be from time to time either restricted or completely barred without prior notice by the military authority for military purposes."

NEW, DEADLIER PLANES OF R. A. F. INDICATED

British Service, 25 Years Old, Callied 'Mightiest Air Force'

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—The British Air Ministry declared tonight that the R. A. F. now was the "mightiest air force in the world" and indicated that new deadly planes, which at the moment must remain secret and nameless, were being added to its strength.

Celebrating the twenty-fifth birthday anniversary of the R. A. F. on April 1, an Air Ministry pamphlet asserted that the "R. A. F. is steadily sapping the enemy's strength while it prepares silently and unceasingly to deal him the final concentrated annihilating blow."

Originally split into the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Air Force came into existence April 1, 1918, in the most critical period of the final German offensive in France in World War I.

Documents of the early history of the R. A. F. produced by the Ais Ministry included combat reports of World War I made out by young fliers who then were comparatively unknown and who now are the world famous leaders of the modern R. A. F.

One report, hurriedly scrawled in pencil, was signed "C. F. Portal, Lt., R. E. (Royal Engineers), attached R. F. C."

That young subaltern now is Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the British Air Staff."

Stukas No Longer Made

Once Symbol of Nazi Air Power Now Regarded as Overrated

LONDON, March 30 (AP).—The Stuka dive bomber, Junkers-87, once the symbol of the Nazi Air Force's domination of the skies, no longer is being manufactured, a usually reliable source said today. He would not permit use of his name.

While there was no confirmation in official British quarters, qualified air observers here said they "would not be at all surprised."

The Air Ministry always has insisted the Junkers-87 was an overrated plane.

Nazis Admit Croat Battles

MAR 31 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 30—The Axis acknowledged today that fighting against Yugoslav has been under way for several weeks in Croatia. In a high command communique, Berlin said Italian and Croatian troops smashed "a Communist rising stirred up by Moscow in southern Croatia" after several weeks of fighting.

It was reported in London that the Axis offensive was started January 20 by a strong force of German troops, including a crack SS division, armored forces and dive-bombers. Western Bosnia was the chief scene of the fighting. The Partisans were reported to be under the command of Kesta Nagy, a former officer in the International Brigade in Spain.

United States to Fight in Air

LONDON, March 30 (AP).—Americans must not assume that large American field forces are waiting in Britain to spring on the Continent. Lieutenant General Frank M. Andrews, commander of American troops in the European theater of operations, and other generals have indicated that the principal United States effort here will be concentrated in the air (38 words censored here).

Canadian troops long have been eager for battle, and the British obviously are at a high peak in both training and numbers.

Archbishop Spellman Reaches Dublin By Air

Dublin, March 30 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, arrived here tonight by air. He was received at the airport by David Gray, United States Minister.

He said he had the roughest trip of his life.

Because of Lent he requested that no formal entertainment be arranged.

British Hold 274,000 Italians

LONDON, March 30 (AP).—Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, told the House of Commons today that, as of Sunday, the total number of Italian prisoners held by the British Empire is about 274,000.

West Virginian Decorated

London, March 30 — (AP) — Staff Sgt. Henry J. Street, Dry Fork, W. Va., was among ten West Virginians decorated for participation in U. S. air action against the enemy, in ceremonies yesterday at headquarters of the Eighth Air Force. Sergeant Street was awarded the oak leaf cluster to the air medal.

Nazi Reaction To Raid

Stockholm, March 30 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper *Aftonbladet* said today that the first reaction among German spokesmen to last night's British raid on the German capital was that "possibly this air offensive marks the beginning of the invasion of the European continent."

These spokesmen were quoted as saying:

"We have no illusions any more about sleeping undisturbed."

The regular Swedish passenger plane to Berlin returned to Stockholm today three hours after departing without having landed in Germany. This was interpreted as possibly meaning the Templehof airport was not in condition for a landing, although the reason given here was bad weather and drifting barrage balloons.

Nazis Terse On Raid

Stockholm, March 30 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper *Aftonbladet* today dispatched only the barest account of the British bomber raid on Berlin last night.

The story merely reported that seevral waves of British bombers struck at Berlin, that the first wave was turned back and the others were "disturbed" by the German capital's defenses.

Apparently no other details were permitted, but the correspondent called attention to a new law enabling police or other authorities to impress all physically able persons into civila air raid defense units.

Eyewitnesses of the great March 1 raid on Berlin, who have reached Stockholm, said Jews still fortunate enough to have roofs over their heads were immediately ordered out of their homes to make room for bombed-out persons, and were loaded into lorries and driven off to unknown destinations.

Lyon Under Curfew

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, March 30—The *Tribune De Geneve* reported today a 9 P. M. curfew has been established in Lyon and the surrounding region in France because of recent attempts against the German occupation forces.

It was reported the curfew measure was invoked after a powerful delayed bomb was placed in a post-office where a number of Germans worked. The bomb was discovered and thrown out of a window. It exploded, wounding a Frenchman.

Rounding Up Labor

A Paris dispatch to the *Tribune De Geneve* said the Nazis are using two methods to break resistance to compulsory labor by French youths. The methods, it is claimed, are: (1) Steps are taken against other members of the family regardless of age if a youth does not report to a call to work, and (2) quotas for cities and villages are announced and if they are not filled anyone in the city is rounded up.

It was reported that a number who had been called failed to appear at a Paris railroad station. Then, the report added, the Nazis blocked the station entrances and gathered thirty men of various ages and professions and immediately put them on a train to make up the complement.

POPE ENTIRELY WELL

Berne, March 30 (A. P.).—A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Vatican City said today that Pope Pius XII had recovered completely from his recent illness.

A dispatch from Vatican City to Le Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble said that the Pope showed no fever during the last two days, but that his physicians prescribed continued care because of the tenderness of the bronchial tubes.

The same newspaper reported three cardinals, Francesco Cardinal Marchetti-Selvaggiani, Carlo Cardinal Salotti and Federico Cardinal Tedeschini, were suffering from slight illnesses.

CLIPPER VICTIM IS FOUND

Body of L. A. Ingels, Navigator, Recovered Near Lisbon

MAR 31 1943

LISBON, March 30 (AP)—The body of Leonard A. Ingels, 28 years old, of Jackson Heights, Queens, a member of the crew of the Yankee Clipper, which crashed Feb. 22, was found today in the Tagus River.

Mr. Ingels was born Nov. 21, 1914, in Le Roy, N. Y., and was graduated in 1941 from the University of Rochester, where he was a member of the varsity tennis team. He joined Pan American Airways Dec. 1, 1941, as a steward and then trained as a navigator. He was serving as navigator when the crash occurred. He resided at 34-45 Eighty-third Street, Jackson Heights.

War At Sea

Building Tops Sinkings By Two Million Tons

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 30—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said at the Guildhall today that new shipping tonnage produced by the Allies in the last eight months exceeded losses by "a good deal more than 2,000,000."

Calling the U-boat "the most deadly menace of all," Alexander said the Axis had a "very large number" of submarines at sea despite attacks on the enemy's building yards and operational bases.

"In the last six months there never has been a single day in which one or more attacks has not been delivered on U-boats" by the royal navy, he said, adding that "very heavy losses" were being inflicted on the underseas fleets.

More Escort Vessels

Although admitting that Allied losses had been "both serious and heavy," he said, "Nazi claims are always inflated" and in the next few months the Allied fleet of escort ships built on both sides of the Atlantic would increase rapidly.

British light naval forces consisting of motor launches, motor torpedo boats and motor gunboats were now numbered in the hundreds in each of these sections, Alexander said, and British losses of submarines had been "more than replaced."

So many mines have been destroyed by British minesweepers, he added, that if "every one of them had sunk one of our merchant ships they would have destroyed the whole of the British merchant marine."

A foreign diplomatic source in London, meanwhile, reported from his contacts inside Axis lines that Germany has decided to greatly increase her efforts at production of submarines as well as guns, tanks and transport equipment.

More U-Boat Workers

This source, said Gen. Walther von Unruh, directing Germany's manpower pool; Fritz Sauckel, the German labor dictator; Walther Funk, Minister of Economics; Robert Ley, labor leader, and others, had decided at a conference last week to grant an increase of twenty-four to twenty-eight per cent. in the manpower alloted to submarine production.

Increases of thirty-five per cent. for railway cars and locomotives and sixteen per cent. for guns and tanks also was decided upon, this source said.

He reported that airplane production goals would remain at around 2,400 planes a month, although the Reich has been able to produce less than 2,000 a month recently. Submarine production had been around twenty a month, this source added.

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British Rationing Find Points Are News Even Now To Many

After 3½ Years Squabbles Start Over Ban On Gifts Of Food To Persons Not In Household

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 31—It has been illegal to give away rationed foods—even to your mother, unless she lives with you—ever since Britain's complex rationing scheme was introduced, but the news is just beginning to get around to some quarters.

Thousands, it seems, have just heard about the law.

The consequent squabbles started officially when a magistrate in a rural district told a puzzled inhabitant haled into court for infringing food regulations that it is an offense, punishable by six months in prison, to give away rationed foods.

Rule Is 3½ Years Old

As a matter of fact, the Ministry of Food has been saying that for three and a half years and it's all down in black and white.

The law prohibits anyone from obtaining rationed foods without the surrender of coupons to a registered supplier, but there are a lot of odd exceptions.

Gifts Only In Home

You may legally give away a meat pie, for instance, but you aren't allowed to give away the meat that goes to make the pie.

You may give butter, tea, sugar or other rationed foods to your mother—or mother-in-law—if she lives in your home, but not if she lives next door. Home-made jams can be given away, but not jam bought from the grocer.

You may not give anyone sugar, but if a friend supplies fruit and you make your sugar and his fruit into jam, you may give away the jam.

It is not an offense to use rationed foods to entertain a guest or for a guest to bring rationed goods, provided they are for his own use. You may invite a tramp indoors and seat him at a table to enjoy a slice of bread and butter, but it is an offense to give him a handout and send him on his way.

Has Plenty Of Reasons

The Ministry has plenty of reasons for ruling that people haven't the right to do what they like—except eat them—with rationed or "points" foods legitimately acquired.

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The rations are scientifically measured personal allowances and those who drew up the laws worked on the theory that everyone should share and share alike and that no one is entitled to, or requires, more than the rationed allowance.

This makes it impossible for well-to-do persons to buy rations from the poor or, to extend the point, make surrender of rations a condition of employment.

Queried about the whys and wherefores, officials suggested that persons who don't eat certain rationed foods or don't need all they get should leave the excess in the nation's food pool, thereby easing the burden on shipping.

Many Protest Ruling

Meanwhile, the Food Ministry and papers throughout the country have been flooded with letters from people protesting against what they call the "denial of their right" to do as they like with their rations.

This influx of protests may have some result. It's reported that the Food Ministry is considering relaxing regulations to permit exchange or gifts of rationed foods among families.

If it doesn't, the public needn't worry too much—officials are human, too, and know on occasion the value of a "blind eye."

Sikorski Vows Fight On Post-War Claims

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 30—Gen. Wlady law Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile, declared in a London address today that Poles would unite to "the last man" to resist any post-war claims from any quarter "which aim at the sovereignty and integrity of Poland."

The statement was made at a luncheon of the City Livery Club, after Sikorski declared Polish soldiers had "shown their mettle by fighting at the side of Great Britain."

Heavy Losses

He said losses since the battle of Britain had been "very considerable," and reported that in more than a dozen Polish Air Force squadrons losses reached a very high percentage of flying personnel and planes.

Executions and massacres his country is experiencing are "terrible," Sikorski said, "for the Polish nation is carrying on an unflinching underground struggle against the invader."

"In view of all this," he continued, according to the official translation of his prepared speech, "I solemnly wish to state here, and with great emphasis, that if at the conclusion of the war our rights are not respected and our long and passionate devotion to freedom taken into consideration, every Pole, irrespective of religious or political creed, will unite to the last man to resist any claims which aim at the sovereignty and integrity of our country, from whatever quarter they might be raised."

Sees Nazi Offensive

Earlier in the speech, General Sikorski suggested that an Allied air force should go to the Russian front after the fighting in Tunisia is concluded, as an expression of Allied solidarity.

He asserted the German high command planned to start, "at the earliest opportunity" in 1943, a third offensive against the Soviet armies. He said the Germans had perfected their weapons and carried out total mobilization on an unprecedented scale during the winter, adding:

"This will allow them to rebuild on a comparatively big scale their depleted reserves and will provide them this summer with new forces for keeping the fortress of Europe under their control and for new offensive attempts."

Nazi Forgery Of Indorsement By Archbishop Is Revealed

Cardinal Van Roey, Catholic Primate Of Belgium, Denies Authorship Of Profession Of Support

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[By the Associated Press]

London, March 30—Belgian authorities in London exposed today what the British Ministry of Information described as "one of the meanest forgeries put out by the Nazis"—a letter purportedly from Joseph Cardinal van Roey, Archbishop of Malines and Catholic primate of Belgium, professing support of the Nazis.

The cardinal has denied its authorship.

On February 21, the ministry said, Dutch Catholic bishops issued a pastoral letter denouncing the Nazis for deporting Dutchmen to Germany as laborers and for other injustices.

The following day the Hilversum and Paris radios and the German Transocean News Agency broadcast a directive which Cardinal van Roey was alleged to have sent to his priests calling on Catholics to support the Nazis.

"Such a letter so timed," the ministry said, "was counted upon to nullify the protests of the Dutch bishops."

The Bremen radio also broadcast anti-Russian passages from a letter Cardinal van Roey was reported to have sent his people last Christmas—a letter which Belgians in London discovered actually was written on Christmas Day, 1936.

Word of the letter, which was not mentioned in Belgian broadcasts, finally reached the cardinal who was reported by *Cassandre*, pro-Nazi Belgian newspaper, to have issued a "formal, stringent, biting denial." *Cassandre* pretended the Nazi propagandists had been hoaxed, the ministry said.

Inbel, Belgian news agency, reported the cardinal had protested against the German reports and denied that he had proposed for the Belgians to join Germany in a crusade against Communism.

Larry Allen Studying Languages In Prison

MAR 31 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, March 30—Larry Allen, Associated Press war correspondent and Pulitzer prize winner, still thinks in terms of news, despite approximately eight months in an Italian prison camp. In a letter written March 13 and just received here, Allen told how he had been translating Italian newspapers for his fellow prisoners and "supplying the boys with full service as far as possible in the way of news bulletins and photos."

Y. M., Red Cross Supply Books

Allen added that "to help pass the time" he was brushing up on his Italian and Spanish, aided by books and material supplied through the international YMCA and Red Cross.

Reports that Allen and his colleague, Godfrey Anderson, of the Associated Press of Great Britain, had been exchanged recently could not be confirmed here and appeared to be premature. It was believed, however, that completion of tentative arrangements for the exchange of sanitary corps prisoners might have inspired reports that negotiations for the exchange of captive newsmen also had been concluded. Allen's letter gave no hint that repatriation was imminent.

The Red Cross, which is making a further check on Allen's situation by telephone today, was informed by its representatives in Rome Saturday that Allen was in the best of health.

The Red Cross said Allen had been rated as a lieutenant in the British army by the Italians since his capture, and was receiving pay as such.

(Allen, who was captured last July at Tobruk, is now at Prison Camp 21 near Rome, according to dispatches from Ankara, Turkey, on March 21, quoting British prisoners who recently were exchanged for Germans and Italians at Mersin.)

U. S. BOMBERS HIT TAVOY IN SOUTH BURMA

Liberators Make Surprise Attack On Jap-Held Dock Area On Andaman Sea

RAF Sweeps Over Mayu Peninsula And Katha On Upper Irrawaddy

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, March 30—Liberators of the United States Tenth Air Force planted bombs in the dock area in a surprise attack on Tavoy in southern Burma, an American communique announced today.

Tavoy is about 225 miles southeast of Rangoon along the coast of the Andaman Sea.

RAF Also Active

RAF bombers and fighters made two attacks on Japanese-held villages on the Mayu peninsula in western Burma yesterday, while other bomber squadrons swept to the north to strike objectives in the Katha area on the upper Irrawaddy. British fighters damaged at least three Japanese planes in a dogfight over Cox's Bazaar, on the Arakan coast, a British communique announced today.

In a night raid on the Japanese airfield at Heho, Wellington bombers observed their explosives bursting on the runway and in dispersal areas, it was announced.

All British Planes Return

No British planes were missing either from the bombing expeditions or in the dogfight, during which six Mohawk fighters intercepted twelve Japanese pursuit ships.

Objectives of the bombing in the Katha district were not specified, but the communique said the attacks took place at Taunggon and Mabein.

Bombs burst well in the target area in the Mayu attacks, the announcement said.

ALLIED PLANES BOMB ENEMY BURMA BASES

R. A. F. Craft Also Engage Foe in Dog Fight, Damaging Three

NEW DELHI, India, March 30 (AP)—Four-motored Liberator bombers of the United States Tenth Air Force made direct hits Sunday on dock and mining areas of Tavoy, a Southern Burmese port on the Andaman Sea, it was announced today.

The pilots then strafed vessels and buildings along the Alguada Reef and returned without loss, the communiqué said.

In follow-up raids yesterday, P-40's of the United States Fighter Squadrons in Assam bombed Maingkwan in Northern Burma and started a fire with direct hits on large buildings.

Others on reconnaissance missions over Northern Burma strafed Japanese positions and dropped fragmentation bombs.

Chinese Claim Advantage On Burma-Yunnan Line

Chungking, March 30 (AP)—The Chinese have gained the upper hand in fighting in the Burma-Yunnan border region, in the southern province of Kwangtung and far to the northeast in Kiangsu province, the high command said in a communique today.

Chinese forces, the communique said, repulsed two Japanese attempts to enlarge their area of occupation on Luichow peninsula, Kwangtung territory that juts out toward Hainan Island. Three hundred Japanese casualties were reported in this engagement.

The drive apparently was intended to cut Chinese communications in southern Kwangtung province. It was launched at a center of Chinese highways radiating east, north and west.

In the Burma-Yunnan border region, the Chinese were said to have held in check several attacks by reinforced Japanese.

Record Claimed for Italy In Toll of Fallen Generals

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 30—Aldo Valori, a Rome political commentator, complained on the air today that Italians are not being informed of what is going on, and declared: "As in the last World War, we hold the world record for the number of fallen generals."

"Yesterday we were told that fourteen of our generals, two of our admirals, an air marshal and an air brigadier had fallen in this war," he said. "Only snatches of news have reached us from the Tunisian front, and we have only a slight idea of the hell our soldiers are going through."

First American Train Arrives in Teheran With War Supplies Shipped to Red Army

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TEHERAN, Iran, March 30 (AP)—The first all-American train carrying United States war supplies to Russia has steamed into Teheran after a 650-mile journey from a Persian Gulf port, where it was landed by Americans from American ships lying at American-built docks.

The train was operated to Teheran by American crews. From here on to Russia it will be under Soviet control.

Major Gen. Donald D. Connolly, commanding the Persian Gulf Service Command, and Major Gen. A. N. Koroloff, chief of Soviet transportation in Persia, and many American and Russian officers and Iranian railway officials greeted the train when it arrived.

Connolly expressed pleasure at handing the train over to the Russians, saying, "It constitutes an all-American enterprise starting with the manufacture of supplies and continuing through sea and rail transportation to Teheran."

Traveling over the Trans-Iranian Railway, the train provided a counterpart of the arrival on March 5 of the first all-American truck convoys in the Russian zone of Northern Iran.

Loaded with thousands of tons of miscellaneous needs of the Red Army and drawn by two eighty-ton locomotives, the train pulled into Teheran yards yesterday. In the cab of the lead locomotive were the engineer, Sergeant Howard Blair of Breckenridge, Minn., formerly a Great Northern fireman, and Corporal Chester Clark of Muscatine, Iowa, formerly employed on the Muscatine Line.

Receiving the train, General Koroloff declared: "I am glad to say the impact of the United States supplies is now being felt on the war front."

Enemy Bombed On New Guinea

Allied Headquarters in Australia, March 30 (AP)—Gen. Douglas McArthur's bombers ranged out again yesterday to punish Japanese positions in New Guinea and New Britain and to strike at enemy concentrations on Australia's northwestern flank.

Fires visible for fifteen miles were started in a low-level bombing and strafing attack on Toel, in the Kai Islands, and the villages of Langgoer and Wabsek also were machine-gunned, headquarters said today.

In New Britain, airdromes at Gasmata and Cape Gloucester were bombed, and in New Guinea the harbor at Madang, the town area and shore installations at Lae, and the coast between Finschhafen and Madang were strafed and bombed, a communique announced.

Oro Bay Attacked

Japanese bombers, meanwhile, struck once more at Oro bay, below Buna. Six bombers caused slight damage but no casualties in a half-hour night raid, it was said.

A Nipponese medium bomber which came over Dobodura, near Buna, for reconnaissance was chased forty miles out over the ocean without getting a chance to drop its bombs, and then a P-38 Lightning got on its tail and shot it into the sea, it was declared.

Axis Spy Plot Found in Brazil

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SEE CQR

Report Reveals Army Captain Planned Visit to U. S. War Plants and Naval Vessels.

Rio de Janeiro, March 30 (A. P.).—An Axis spy plot against the United States, involving a captain of artillery in the Brazilian Army and other Brazilian nationals, as well as present and former Axis diplomats, was reported yesterday by police to the Tribunal of National Security.

Interception by United States authorities of a message by clandestine radio from Brazil to Germany revealed the attempt of the Brazilian officer, Capt. Tullio Regis do Nascimento, to secure official permission to visit American war plants and to study fire control apparatus on American naval vessels, the report indicated.

A request to Berlin for $3,000 by Albrecht Gustav Engels—later arrested as one of the chief figures in German espionage in Brazil—for Nascimento's expenses on a trip to the United States, for which Nascimento had already asked permission of American authorities at Rio, revealed the plot, the report said.

Existence of an organized system for sending military information from Brazil to Argentina—at peace with the Axis—which involved at least two other Brazilians in the transmission of invisible-ink messages, was also revealed.

The report made frequent mention of the former German Ambassador, Kurt Pruefer, and his principal aids as espionage agents both before and after Brazil's rupture of relations with the Axis on January 29, 1942, and also mentioned Hainz Ehlert, a former member of the German diplomatic staff in Brazil, who remained as an attache to the Spanish embassy, and whose continued presence the report described as "highly inconvenient."

Fascist Party Members.

Most of the Brazilians involved, the report said, were former members of the Fascist "Integralist" party, outlawed since 1938, and included:

Erardo Margela Mela Mourao, one of the bearers of secret messages to Buenos Aires and a writer for the then pro-Nazi newspaper Gazeta de Noticias.

Zenaide Andreu, a woman writer for the same paper, described as an "apparently unwilling" intermediary for the messages.

Dr. Oswaldo Rifel Franca, who also allegedly delivered messages.

Camillo Mendes Pimental, a lawyer, accused of receiving 60,000 Argentine pesos (about $18,000) and $35,000 of United States money from Engel for espionage, plus 400,000 cruzeiros ($20,000) for organizing a Brazilian company headed by Engels.

The report said Nascimento admitted directing an information service for the German embassy on the movement of ships and sending agents to northern Brazil to get facts on military bases used by the United States.

Nascimento, the report said, admitted the "Daily saw Pruefer from his house in Santa Tereza going in a small touring plane toward the high seas in observation of convoys."

Chilean Miners Hear Address By Wallace

[By the Associated Press]

Concepcion, Chile, March 30—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told assembled coal miners of this southern Chilean city today that great masses of people everywhere were moving forward in "a revolutionary march" which marked the first phase of the struggle between a world of free men and a world of slaves.

In an address which answered questions he had received, Wallace said he put the full weight of his office behind the assertion:

"There are no longer privileged peoples. We children of the United States are not a superior race, and the Nazis are not either. We cannot perpetuate economic war without at the same time sowing the seeds of military war."

Speaks In Spanish

The Vice-President delivered the speech in Spanish, enunciating clearly with emphatic gestures.

He began his tour of southern Chile today with the plaudits and welcoming shouts of massed throngs still ringing in his ears from an enthusiastic reception in Santiago.

The Vice-President, arriving here from Santiago at 8.40 A. M., was received by 1,000 farmers, miners, shop workers and factory hands dressed in their Sunday best and on holiday in his honor.

At 10 A. M. Wallace and his party went to Talcahuano naval base, after visiting textile mills at Chiguayante.

He was accompanied by United States Ambassador Claude Bowers and Chilean Agriculture Minister Fernando Moller.

To Attend Reception

A reception will be held in his honor this evening at the Concepcion Club and, after an inspection of southern farms and haciendas, he will leave Friday for Colombia, the third country in his eight-nation tour of Latin America.

Before leaving the capital, Wallace conferred with labor, political, business and agricultural leaders in a series of talks on which he had insisted in order to get a first-hand picture of their problems.

His first interview was with Bernardo Ibanez, president of the Chilean Labor Confederation, the largest organization of workers in Chile.

Wallace also received Fernando Aldunate and other leaders of the Conservative party; Gustavo Ross Santa Maria, financier who was a candidate for the presidency in 1938, and Cristobal Saenz, the largest grower of wheat in Chile.

Cuban Presidency Aspirant Resigns

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Havana, March 30 (AP)—Minister of Education Carlos Marquez Sterling—considered a possible Liberal party candidate for the Cuban Presidency in the forthcoming election—resigned from the Cabinet today after only fifteen days in office.

He issued a statement saying he had enjoyed the confidence of President Fulgencio Batista, but "desired to gain freedom" within the Liberal party, which is reorganizing for the election.

RUML PLAN REJECTED BY HOUSE, 215 TO 198

Chamber Earlier Had Approved Skipping 1 Year's Taxes by Teller Action—Luce Proposal Is Shouted Down.

Washington, March 30 (A. P.).—By roll call of 215 to 198, the House rejected today a Republican-sponsored amendment to the pending pay-as-you-earn tax bill which would have canceled one year's tax obligations on individual income for America's taxpaying millions.

Previously on a teller's count of 199 to 188, on an amendment drafted by Representative Carlson (R.-Kan.), embodying the plan proposed by Banker Beardsley Ruml, the House had accepted it.

It was offered as a substitute to a bill backed by a majority of the Ways and Means Committee, which provided no cancellation of 1942 tax liability but which offered a discount for those paying up the previous year's levies to get on a current basis.

As the vote was announced, a chorus of cheers rose from the Republican minority which supported the Ruml-Carlson proposal almost solidly, with the aid of a handful of Democrats.

The effort of the Democratic leadership to whip that measure and push through the proposal of the Ways and Means Committee apparently failed on its first test because of their inability to get all of its forces on the floor.

Clare Luce's Plan Rejected.

Earlier the House shouted down the plan of Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) to cancel 1942 tax liability on individual taxable income up to $25,000 and then, warming up to a vote on the Ruml proposal, voted against a suggestion to publicize the names of those whom the Ruml plan allegedly would benefit.

The publicity motion, which would open the records of how much of past taxes would be canceled for each citizen, was offered by Representative Dough-

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ton (D.-N. C.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, as an amendment to the bill of Representative Carlson embodying the Ruml plan. It failed on a teller vote of 153 to 121. The Republican minority lined up solidly against the proposal.

Mr. Doughton had declared: "Now, if we're going to vote to abate $10,000,000,000, then I think the public is entitled to know who is going to benefit if we make this raid on the Treasury."

Not a single "aye" could be heard amid the chorus of "noes" which swamped Mrs. Luce's proposal.

Her plan was advanced shortly after Republicans formally offered the Ruml skip-a-year tax plan as a substitute for the administration-sponsored "no abatement" arrangement for getting on a pay-as-you-go income tax basis.

The proposal was put forward in Mrs. Luce's absence by Representative Gearhart (R.-Cal.) with the explanation that she had been called away by the death of a "very dear friend."

Its rejection—the first action on more than a score of amendments, substitute and compromise measures—came after Representative Robertson (D.-Va.) had attacked its merits and told the House that it was an example of what "happens when those not versed in tax matters try to write a tax bill on the floor."

Rival Leaders Forecast Victory.

In presenting it, Mr. Gearhart said that he did so although opposed to any forgiveness, but on the grounds that the amount that would be canceled was "inconsequential" as compared with the "Treasury raid which would be perpetrated" by the Carlson-Ruml plan.

Previously Speaker Rayburn (D.-Tex.) had predicted that the Ruml plan would be voted down and Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, had expressed confidence that it would succeed.

Mr. Rayburn expressed his opinion in response to a question at his first press conference since debate began on the now bitterly contested controversy on how best to get taxpayers on a current payment basis. Mr. Martin's statement followed an hour-long strategy meeting he held with the Republican steering committee.

Mr. Rayburn declined to predict whether President Roosevelt would veto the Ruml plan if it should reach him bearing the approval of the House and Senate. Representative Dies (D.-Tex.) told the House Saturday he was certain of such a veto.

The Speaker made it clear that he believed the House should act now on the question of taxes, rather than letting a stalemate or deadlock result in sending it back to the Ways and Means Committee for further study.

"I don't think Congress can be put in the position of not acting on it after the committee has been studying this matter for two months," he said, adding:

"We've got to function. That applies to Republicans as well as Democrats."

Just back from Texas, where he went to attend the funeral of his brother, Mr. Rayburn said he felt that he had been "in a good position to view this thing," from 1,300 miles away from Washington.

"I think," he said, that the "average citizen thinks that the Ruml plan is a little too much."

Asked directly whether he thought that the committee's plan, which provides no tax abatement, would be adopted, the Speaker replied: "I don't know what kind of amendments will be offered."

More than twenty have been proposed.

New Rationing Lies Ahead, OWI Booklet Hints

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 30 — Rationing beyond that now in effect may lie ahead, the Office of War Information indicated in a booklet published today.

Three all-purpose ration books are to be printed, says the OWI publication, which adds: "With these books it will be possible to ration things without advance notice."

The 128-page booklet, "Battle Station for All," expresses the belief that simplified food ceilings now being worked out by the Office of Price Administration will make it easier for the public to understand and help in enforcing price control.

Specified Mark-Up

"OPA is shifting from the March ceiling basis of the general maximum-price regulation to a new system of margin control," the pamphlet says. "That is, for most foods retailers will add a specified mark-up to the price that they pay and that will become the new ceiling price.

"Price ceilings under this system will not be based on date but will be in specific dollar-and-cent terms."

The publication, intended to state in simple language the principles underlying the Government's economic program, explains steps so far taken to control living costs.

Backs Little Steel Plan

Quoting James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, who stated on February 9 that "we must not retreat in our right to stabilize the cost of living," it says:

"That means holding the present line with no further increases beyond the Little Steel formula except to correct 'patently gross inequities' and plainly standardize wages, and no further price increases except to the limited extent allowed by law."

The 40-Hour Week

Thus far on the home front, the publication says, "we have had to give up virtually nothing. Only now are we being asked to deny ourselves luxuries and semi-luxuries."

Explaining that the forty-hour work week simply requires overtime pay for hours worked in excess of forty, it adds:

"(An) important point to be noted is that in all war industries basic wage rates have been developed with consideration of the fact that overtime would be paid.

"If overtime were abolished abruptly, the weekly pay of workers would be cut so drastically that major adjustments in basic wage rates would be unavoidable. Industry's wage structure would be inflated to abnormal levels."

On Standardization

"Some measure of simplification and standardization already has been effected in the United States," the pamphlet says. "Beginnings also have been made in the field of concentration of civilian production—in stoves, typewriters, bicycles and farm equipment.

"In the main, however, these programs have been developed as a means of conserving critical materials and as a by-product of the conversion of industry to war production.

More Standardization

"Under a program announced by Director Byrnes in November, 1942, these efforts are to be extended vigorously to cover basic living essentials.

"From Director Byrnes' statement it is clear that simplification and standardization are to be relied upon as major weapons in controlling living costs. Industry is to be encouraged to perfect its own schemes so the competitive spirit will not be destroyed."

Maritime Board Attacked By Senator

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 30—Accusing the Maritime Commission of seven alleged acts of mismanagement and collusion, Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) told the Senate today he had "only scratched the surface of what is destined to become the most revolting scandal in the history of national expenditures."

Fighting against Senate confirmation of President Roosevelt's renomination of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land to a six-year term as chairman of the commission, Aiken charged that:

"1. It has requisitioned ships for sale to the army and navy and has reimbursed itself for certain costs from the funds of these departments in a manner not authorized by law. The total of such unauthorized augmentation of its funds is apparently over $100,000,000.

Claims Prices Too High

"2. It has failed to recapture excess profits from shipbuilders, although required by law to do so.

"3. It has paid illegal and exorbitantly high prices for old ships.

"4. It has insured old ships at excessive values, thus making public funds liable for unjustifiable payments to shipowners in case of loss.

"5. It has approved charter rates which have resulted in excessively high profits being made by certain selected ship operators.

Charges Waste

"6. It has permitted waste, extravagance and incompetency to exist in shipyards over which it had full control.

"7. It has allowed ships it virtually owned by reason of the default of debtor corporations to go into private hands and then paid the new owners exorbitant prices for the same."

The battle against Land's reappointment for another six-year term was led by a Senate bloc.

Seeks Probe First

Aiken reported he had been asked by some Senators if he would withdraw his opposition to the nomination he could be assured that an investigation would be made later.

Aiken declared he believed an inquiry should be conducted before Land's nomination is confirmed.

Land's supporters have maintained that the chairman, whose term expires in mid-April, is honest and able and Aiken himself declares that he has "nothing against the admiral personally—only against the Commission."

814 MEN MISSING IN NORTH AFRICA

Captain Clyde E. Herring and 317 Other Iowans on War Department's New List

COUNTER-ATTACK COSTLY

Casualties Heavy as Americans Drove Nazis Back in Ten Days of Battling

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—More than 300 of 814 American soldiers listed by the War Department today as missing in action in North Africa came from a single State—Iowa.

The War Department said that many of the missing men were presumed to be prisoners of war. Apparently most of the missing men were in units engaged in mid-February actions, which began with a German drive from Faid and Sened in Tunisia during which German tank units supported by artillery and dive bombers cut off some American troops. Subsequent counter-attacks drove the enemy back in approximately ten days of battling, but many casualties were suffered.

Among the 318 names of Iowans missing is that of Captain Clyde E. Herring, son of former Senator Clyde E. Herring.

The soliders on today's list hail from forty-one States and the District of Columbia. New York is represented with forty-two, New Jersey with nine and Connecticut with six. All enlisted men unless otherwise specified, they include, with next of kin:

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New York

BAKER, DAVID N.; wife, Mrs. Mildred M. Baker, Syracuse.
BASSOFF, SAM; father, Louis Basoff, 2350 Creston Ave., Bronx.
BEAKMAN, CARL W.; mother, Mrs. Lena Beakman, Lockport.
BECHER, CHARLES; mother, Mrs. Pesi Becher, 1042 Forty-fifth St., Brooklyn.
BELANSKY, MICHAEL; mother, Mrs. Mary Belansky, Binghamton.
BIRNACKI, HENRY J.; sister, Mrs. Helen Kwiatkowski, 65-11 Perry Ave., Maspeth.
BOLTEN, SEYMOUR R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Eda Bolten, 309 West Ninety-ninth St., New York.
BROOKS, JAMES H.; wife, Mrs. Doris M. Brooks, Buffalo.
BULLIS, ARTHUR; father, Franklin H. Bullis, 348 Marion St., Brooklyn.
CASABURI, FRANK; sister, Mrs. Lillian McCluskay, 1912 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
CHAMPNESS, LAWRENCE P.; mother, Mrs. Marie Champness, 26 Melrose St., Brooklyn.
CUDAHEY, LOUIS M.; mother, Mrs. Mary Cudahey, 312 East 206th St., New York.
CURRAN, WALLACE E.; mother, Mrs. Irene Curran, 940 Kelly St., Bronx.
DROWER, CHARLES W.; mother, Mrs. Sophia Drower, 31-26 Ninety-third St., Jackson Heights.
EVERETT, GEORGE P.; mother, Mrs. Bertha Everett, 139 West Sixty-second St., New York.
FABIN, HENRY J.; father, Stanley Fabin, Lackawanna.
GLICK, SAMUEL, wife, Mrs. Emily Glick, 2655 Barker Ave., New York.
GROSS, RALPH; mother, Mrs. Ada Gross, 1386 Nelson Ave., New York.
HARTMANN, FREDERICK; mother, Mrs. Margaret Hartmann, 23 South Devoe Ave., Yonkers.
HELLER, PHIL; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Heller, 333 East 119th St., New York.
JEWETT, LINCOLN H.; mother, Mrs. Annie Jewett, 86-84 Palo Alto Ave., Hollis.
KRAVITZ, PHILIP; mother, Mrs. Celia Kravitz, 463 Sheffield Ave., Brooklyn.
LA BELLA, FRANK P.; mother, Mrs. Rose La Bella, 545 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn.
LANGAN, THOMAS D.; wife, Mrs. Lillian Langan, 537 East 147th St., Bronx.
MacAREVEY, JAMES J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. James J. MacArevey, 31-11 Thirty-second St., Astoria.
McCARTHY, JOHN F.; father, Patrick McCarthy, 452 Sixty-third St., Brooklyn.
McCARTNEY, ROBERT G.; father, Robert McCartney, 321 Fifty-second St., Brooklyn.
McGOVERN, THOMAS A.; mother, Mrs. Florence McGovern, 100-17 Eighty-eighth Ave., Richmond Hill.
MARCUS, JESSE P.; sister, Minnie Marcus, 1633 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn.
MUGLER, CHARLES P.; father, Charles Mugler Sr., Orchard Park.
MURPHY, GERALD V.; wife, Mrs. Mary R. Murphy, Corning.
NADOLSKI, JOSEPH; mother, Mrs. Lottie Nadolski, Sloan.
NOTARNICOLA, JOHN; wife, Mrs. Mary Notarnicola, 303 East 148th St., Bronx.
OLSEN, ROALD H.; mother, Mrs. Astrid Olsen, 515 Eighty-fourth St., Brooklyn.
PFEFFER, WALLACE; father, Samuel Pfeffer, 786 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn.
PICARAZZI, GEORGE L.; mother, Mrs. Mary Picarazzi, Selkirk.
RANKIN, ROBERT, second lieutenant; sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Rankin, 3514 Flatlands Ave., Brooklyn.
REDDY, MICHAEL J.; wife, Mrs. Bertha K. Reddy, Narrowsburg.
RITTER, ERIC O.; mother, Mrs. Anna Ritter, Schenectady.
SANGINITE, ANTONIO; father, Salvatore Sanginite, 2583 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.
SZCZEPANIEC, JOHN A.; father, John Szczepaniec, North Tonawanda.

New Jersey

ADAMS, HENRY P.; sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Regan, Pine Hill.
CHRISTENSEN, HENRY L.; mother, Mrs. Martha Christensen, 174 High St., West Orange.
D'ARCY-CLARKE, EDMUND T. A.; sister, Mary D'Arcy-Clarke, 175 Walton St., Englewood.
FILANOWSKI, MATTHEW; wife, Mrs. Theresa Filanowski, Burlington.
FRIEDMAN, JOSEPH S., second lieutenant; father, Isadore C. Friedman, 60 Hadley Ave., Clifton.
HENRY, VERNON R., Jr.; wife, Mrs. Margaret H. Henry, Haddonfield.
SMITH, HARRY; mother, Mrs. William B. Smith, 375 Clifton Ave., Newark.
SOWNEY, FRANK C.; sister, Mrs. Spencer R. Cox, Atlantic City.
VISAGGI, MICHAEL; brother, Anthony Visaggi, 190 Mallory Ave., Jersey City.

Connecticut

EK, HEIMO K.; mother, Mrs. Elin Ek, East Portchester.
KRIZAN, JOHN; father, John Krizan, Danbury.
LADUN, JOHN; sister, Ann Ladun, Oxford.
LIZAUSKAS, CHARLES G.; mother, Mrs. Rose Lizauskas, Waterbury.
PIGATY, RENO P.; father, John P. Pigaty, Ansonia.
ZILINSKI, GEORGE P.; mother, Mrs. Amelia Zilinski, Union City.

Farm Advisory Board Set Up By Roosevelt

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 30 — President Roosevelt set up an informal farm advisory board today which urged in its initial meeting with him that Food Administrator Chester C. Davis should have "very full powers" on the questions of prices, farm machinery and coordination of army and civilian food pur-

chases.

With Davis and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard present, heads of four leading farm organizations went over the whole farm and food program with Mr. Roosevelt today and said they would come back again a week from tomorrow and periodically thereafter.

Price Powers Undecided

Those present were Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union; Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, and Ezra T. Benson, president of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives.

This quartet agreed that no definite understanding was reached on the extent of Davis' powers over farm prices. And they said there was no discussion of the future status of Wickard, all of whose powers over food production and distribution were transferred to Davis by the President last week.

Wickard Denies Resigning

The Secretary, when asked whether he had submitted his resignation or intended to do so, replied:

"Categorically, no, to both. We're in the war and I've enlisted for the duration."

Wickard said there was nothing to a report, which has circulated among farm organizations, that he might coordinate the food programs of some of the United Nations.

Prices Issue Undecided

Davis, one time AAA administrator and lately a Federal Reserve banker, would not comment extensively on the White House meeting, saying he preferred to establish himself first in a field from which he had been absent for some time.

Asked whether he would have control of farm prices, he referred reporters to the Executive order which created his new position, pointing out that it did not convey anything definite on that issue. He agreed that such powers as Wickard had held over prices had been transferred to him, but said they were largely powers of agreement and negotiation which had not yet been put to the test.

Goss expressed satisfaction with the results of the meeting, adding that prices received less attention than "problems of labor, machinery and things we have to do physically on the farms right now." He indicated that prices might come up again at the next meeting.

British Argentine-Beef Monopoly Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 30—The Senate Banking Committee heart testimony today that the British Government has "completely sewed up" the Argentine beef supply.

Wilbur La Roe, Jr., general counsel of the National Independent Meat Packers' Association testified that he discovered the situation after investigating the complaint of a New Orleans packer who could not get United States meat to run his plant and sought to bring in some Argentine beef.

"I found," La Roe said, "that the Argentine supply had been completely sewed up by the British Government with the approval of our Government so that no Argentine beef is now available or will be available for civilian use in the United States."

Import Restricted

(La Roe did not refer in his testimony to restrictions on importation of Argentine fresh beef imposed by the United States under a sanitary conventin because of the existence of the hoof and mouth disease in Argentina. This restriction has extended over a period preceding the war.)

Testfying on legislation to establish a separate office of Civilian Supply, La Roe said that in thirty years he had never seen "such a flagrant flouting of an act of Congress by an administrative agency" as in meat operations of the Office f Price Administrator."

It is entirely unfair, he declared, to establish ceiling prices on finished products while leaving the price of the raw materials uncontrolled, as is the case with meat and livestock respectively.

Black Market Deplored

La Roe described the black market in meat as the worst ever developed in this country.

T. W. Merryman, president of the National Association of Master Plumbers, indorsed the principle of the proposed legislation, as did La Roe. Merryman counseled, however, against the indiscriminate transfer of WPB personnel now handling civilian supply to any new bureau which might be established, saying:

"The mere transfer of a given individual from one agency to another doesn't in any way increase his knowledge, ability or give him a broader background of practical experience than he had in his previous job.

"We believe that drones, incompetents, inexperienced theorists and so-called 'social planners' should be eliminated rather than transferred."

"This process has sealed the Nazi party plan to transform the entire German economy into a regimented and centralized apparatus working full time under Nazi political leadership."

REICH'S MIDDLE CLASS HELD FACING ERASURE

OWI Charges Nazi Trusts Engulf Small German Business

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WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Nazi party has betrayed the middle-class German business men and "delivered them into the hands of the Nazi-controlled trusts, monopolies and giant combines," the Office of War Information reported today.

OWI charged the Nazi regime had violated its promise to the German people on the "creation and maintenance of a healthy middle class," promulgated in 1920 as a cardinal point of the Nazi program and declared by Adolf Hitler then to be unalterable.

"Since 1942, when the Nazis introduced a compulsory price system based on the costs of the lowest-cost producers, the smaller enterprises in Germany have been progressively forced to operate on the very margin of loss, or have been forced to close down, or have become outright subsidiaries of giant corporations and monopolies," the OWI statement said.

Under the guise of "rationalizing" industry, it continued, the "entire industrial apparatus of Germany has been converted to ruthless centralization, which ignores the interests of both middle-size and small business as well as consumers.

Men Missing in North Africa

The War Department's list of 814 American soldiers missing in action in North Africa, made public yesterday, of whom many are probably prisoners of war, includes the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

NEW YORK

BAKER, DAVID N., private; wife, Mrs. Mildred M. Baker, 131 King Street, Syracuse.
BASSOFF, SAM, private; father, Louis Bassoff, 2350 Creston Avenue, the Bronx.
BEAKMAN, CARL W., private first class; mother, Mrs. Lena Beakman, 76 Erie Street, Lockport.
BECHER, CHARLES, private first class; mother, Mrs. Pesi Becher, 1042 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.
BELANSKY, MICHAEL, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Belansky, 18 Thorpe Street, Binghamton.
BIRNACKI, HENRY J., private first class; sister, Mrs. Helen Kwiatkowski, 65-11 Perry Avenue, Maspeth, Queens.
BOLTEN, SEYMOUR R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Eda Bolten, 309 West Ninety-ninth Street, Manhattan.
BROOKS, JAMES H., private; wife, Mrs. Doris M. Brooks, 17 Putnam Avenue, Buffalo.
BULLIS, ARTHUR, private; father, Franklin H. Bullis, 348 Marion Street, Brooklyn.
CASABURI, FRANK, private; sister, Mrs. Lillian McCluskay, 4011 Hubbard Place, Brooklyn.
CHAMPNESS, LAWRENCE P., private; mother, Mrs. Marie Champness, 26 Melrose Street, Brooklyn.
CUDAHEY, LOUIS M., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Cudahey, 312 East 206th Street, the Bronx.
CURRAN, WALLACE E., private; mother, Mrs. Irene Curran, 940 Kelly Street, the Bronx.
DROWER, CHARLES W., pvirate first class; mother, Mrs. Sophia Drower, 31-26 Ninety-third Street, Jackson Heights, Queens.
EVERETT, George P., private; mother, Mrs. Bertha Everett, 139 West Sixty-second Street, Manhattan.
FABIN, HENRY J., private; father, Stanley Fabin, 16 Bethlehem Street, Lackawanna.
GLICK, SAMUEL, private; wife, Mrs. Emily Glick, 2655 Barker Avenue, the Bronx.
GROSS, RALPH, private; mother, Mrs. Ada Gross, 1386 Nelson Avenue, the Bronx.
HARTMANN, FREDERICK, private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Hartmann, 23 South Devoe Avenue, Yonkers.
HELLER, PHIL, private; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Heller, 333 East 119th Street, Manhattan.
JEWETT, LINCOLN H., private; mother, Mrs. Annie Jewett, 86-84 Palo Alto Avenue, Hollis, Queens.
KRAVITZ, PHILIP, private; mother, Mrs. Celia Kravitz, 463 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn.
LA BELLA, FRANK P., private; mother, Mrs. Rose La Bella, 545 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.
LANGAN, THOMAS D., private; wife, Mrs. Lillian Langan, 537 East 147th Street, the Bronx.
MacAREVEY, JAMES J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. James J. MacArevey, 31-11 Thirty-second Street, Astoria, Queens.
McCARTHY, JOHN F., private; father, Patrick McCarthy, 452 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn.
McCARTNEY, ROBERT G., technician fifth grade; father, Robert McCartney, 321 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn.
McGOVERN, THOMAS A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Florence McGovern, 100-17 Eighty-eighth Avenue, Richmond Hille, Queens.
MARCUS, JESSE P., private; sister, Miss Minnie Marcus, 1655 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.
MUGLER, CHARLES P., private; father, Charles Mugler sr., Armour Road, Orchard Park.
MURPHY, GERALD V., private; wife, Mrs. Mary R. Murphy, 235 West Second Street, Corning.
NADOLSKI, JOSEPH private; mother, Mrs. Lottie Nadolski, 261 Bell Street, Sloan.
NOTARNICOLA, JOHN, private; wife, Mrs. Mary Notarnicola, 303 East 148th Street, the Bronx.
OLSEN, ROALD, private first class; mother, Mrs. Astriad Olsen, 515 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.
PFEFFER, WALLACE, private; father, Samuel Pfeffer, 786 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn.
PICARAZZI, GEORGE L., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Picarazzi, Maple Avenue, Selkirk.
RANKIN, ROBERT, second lieutenant; sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Rankin, 3514 Flatlands Avenue, Brooklyn.
REDDY, MICHAEL J. private; wife, Mrs. Bertha K. Reddy, Narrowsburg.
RITTER, ERIC O., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Rittet, 1364 Crisler Avenue, Schenectady.
SANGINITE, ANTONIO, technician 5th grade; father, Salvatore Sanginite, 2583 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.
SZCZEPANIEC, JOHN A., private first class; father, John Szczepaniec, 25 Third Avenue, North Tonawanda.

NEW JERSEY

ADAMS, HENRY P., private; sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Regan, Thirteenth Avenue, Pine Hill.
CHRISTENSEN, HENRY L., private; mother, Mrs. Martha Christensen, 174 High Street, West Orange.
D'ARCY-CLARKE, EDMUND T. A., private; sister, Miss Mary D'Arcy-Clarke, 175 Walton Street, Englewood.
FILANOWSKI, MATTHEW, private; wife, Mrs. Theresa Filanowski, 54 Morris Street, Burlington.
FRIEDMAN, JOSEPH S., second lieutenant; father, Isadore C. Friedman, 60 Hadley Avenue, Clifton.
HENRY, VERNON R. jr., private; wife, Mrs. Margaret H. Henry, 402 Belmont Avenue, Haddonfield.
SMITH, HARRY, technician, fifth grade; mother, Mrs. William B. Smith, 375 Clifton Avenue, Newark.
SOWNEY, FRANK C., corporal; sister, Mrs. Spencer R. Cox, 411 North Connecticut Avenue, Atlantic City.
VISAGGI, MICHAEL, private; brother, Anthony Visaggi, 190 Mallory Avenue, Jersey City.

CONNECTICUT

EK, HEIMO K., private; mother, Mrs. Elin Ek, 9 South Water Street, East Portchester.
KRIZAN, JOHN, technician, fifth grade; father, John Krizan, 13 Highland Avenue, Danbury.
LADUN, JOHN, technician, fifth grade; sister, Miss Ann Ladun, Hillside Terrace, Oxford.
LIZAUSKAS, CHARLES G., corporal; mother, Mrs. Rose Lizauskas, 112 Park Terrace, Waterbury.
PIGATY, RENO P., technical fifth grade; father, John P. Pigaty, 81 Howard Avenue, Ansonia.
ZILINSKI, GEORGE P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Amelia Zilinski, 288 North Spring Street, Union City.

MEXICO SENDS GREETINGS

Message Brought by Congressmen to Senate and House

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A message from Mexico expressing friendship to the United States was presented to the chairman of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committee today by two Mexican Congressmen.

Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, received the message. The presentations were made by Aurelio Panames Escobedo and Antonio Betancourt Perez.

"The permanent commission of the Congress of the United Mexisan States, interpreting the popular sentiments of Mexico, conferred upon us the honor of transmitting their cordial greetings to the Senate of the United States of America, as an expression of fraternal esteem," the message stated.

BACKS DEAL WITH PANAMA

House Rules Body Approves the Defense Bases Program

MAR 31 1943

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The House Rules Committee approved today the terms of a deal by which lands and property in the Canal Zone would be turned over to the Republic of Panama in exchange for that government's cooperation with the United States in the preparation of air bases and other military installations.

The bill, favored unanimously by the Foreign Affairs Committee and the chiefs of the armed services, was described by Representative Bloom of New York as essential in demonstrating this government's wish to avoid charges of "exploitation" in Latin America.

Representative Sabath, chairman, said that there was no objection to the measure, but that Representative Fish had asked an opportunity to go into the details before he was committed to it.

The terms provide that the United States convey to Panama land bordering the Panama Railroad, pay the estimated $2,700,000 cost of a seventy-mile military highway, which has been constructed, and give up title to civilian sewage and water systems.

Gets New Red Cross Post

E. J. Beinecke Named Deputy Commissioner in England

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Edward J. Beinecke, chairman of the board of Sperry & Hutchinson Company, New York, who has been serving with the American Red Cross in Great Britain since last October, has been named deputy American Red Cross Commissioner in Great Britain, it was announced today.

Mr. Beinecke joined Harvey D. Gibson, Red Cross Commissioner, in England as a volunteer on Mr. Gibson's request. He has been serving as American Red Cross executive in Zone 1 with headquarters in Cambridge. Mr. Gibson, in naming Mr. Beinecke deputy commissioner, announced that he will be concerned primarily with operations and co-ordination with department directors of American Red Cross services to the armed forces.

Economic Expert Named

Hartford, Conn., March 30 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin announced today that Connecticut War Administrator Wesley A. Sturges had requested he be relieved of his duties to become chief representative for the Board of Economic Warfare in North Africa.

Sturges, the Chief Executive said, will be in charge of procurement and development work for the board, a joint British-American commission on non-military affairs.

Sturges, professor of law at Yale University since 1928, served as chairman of the consumer committee of the State Defense Council since January, 1942. He was appointed State defense administrator by Gov. Robert A. Hurley in September, 1942, and on March 20 he was named administrator of the newly organized Connecticut War Council by Governor Baldwin.

THIRTEEN KILLED IN TWO CRASHES

Ephrata, Wash., March 30 (A. P.).—Eleven Army airmen were killed yesterday in the crash of a four-motored bomber four miles north of the Ephrata air base, it was announced last night. There were no survivors.

The crash occurred during a routine training mission, probably about 3 A. M., and the cause was not determined. A board of inquiry was appointed.

Major Ellis Eno, commanding officer of the base, located the wreckage from the air and directed a ground crew to the scene.

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The wreckage was scattered over a wide area.

The dead were reported as Second Lieut. Marvin R. Furch, Great Falls, Mont.; Second Lieut. James A. Calnon, Portland, Ore.; Second Lieut. Joseph J. Whalen, Port Richmond, Staten Island; Technical Sergts. Harold L. Mason, Sterling, Colo.; Herman E. Stephens, Ashland, Ky.; William T. Freeland, Goodland, Ind.; Harold W. Bunce, Lynn, Mass.; John G. Bowen, Killeen, Tex.; Sergts. John D. Naus, Glendale, Cal; Abe Kadem, Brooklyn, and Staff Sergt. Joseph E. Brielman, New York city.

He And Eden See Eye To Eye On Problems, Roosevelt Says

Agreement Reached On Questions Concerning Both Present And Future, President Discloses

Ottawa, Ont., March 30 (AP)—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, arrived here today from Washington for a three-day visit in the Canadian capital.

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 30—President Roosevelt said today he and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in a pattern for additional United Nations conferences, have reached agreement on a wide range of world problems both of the present and future.

The Chief Executive sai at a press conference that a conference along similar lines would be held soon with the Russians, but he declined to be more explicit on that point.

Declaring that he and Eden were in entire agreement, the Chief Executive said they had talked about everything that might be put down as current, political or military affairs and other questions arising out of the war and related to the present and future.

He said he thought these conferences disclosed a very close similarity of outlook on the part of their two Governments and had achieved a very fruitful meeting of minds on everything that came under discussion.

Permitting a direct quotation, he said:

"If you want to be didactic and put it in terms of figures, I would say that so far in all of the conferences that we have held with other members of the United Nations—this is not just the British, but they come into it—we are about ninety-five per cent. together. Well, that is an amazing statement. It happens to be true."

Asked to discuss the other five per cent., the President said that every additional conversation eliminated a bit more of it.

Eden left here today for Ottawa, en route back to Britain, after a series of conferences with Secretary Hull, other State Department executives, and Congressional leaders, and visits to some American military establishments.

Demand Rommel Head Defense Of Italy Reported

New York, March 30 (AP)—A Tass report recorded by the Federal Communications Commission for the Office of War Information said today under a Bern (Switzerland) dateline that the German high command had informed Premier Mussolini it wants Field Marshal Erwin Rommel appointed immediately commander in chief of the "southern defense area" of Italy and the Mediterranean coast of France.

According to the Tass report, negotiations on the fortifications of Sicily and Sardinia, Italian provinces, and the French Mediterranean coast are under way between German and Italian military representatives.

"At present, the Germans are striving to obtain Mussolini's agreement for the appointment of Rommel . . . the Soviet news agency was quoted as saying. It added that the Italians would prefer to have their own general named to the post "inasmuch as the southern defense area includes a considerable part of Italian territory," the OWI said.

LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-- MAJ. CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, DOMINIONS SECRETARY, TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN STILL WAS PLEDGED TO GIVE INDIA DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, BUT SAID MERE MAJORITY RULE DID NOT GIVE DEMOCRACY, AND THAT ONE TROUBLE IN INDIA WAS "THE TENDENCY FOR POLITICAL PARTIES" IN INDIA TO BE TOTALITARIAN.

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DESCRIBING GANDHI AS DICTATOR OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, ATTLEE SAID "I OBJECT TO DICTATORSHIP OF A REPUTED SAINT QUITE AS MUCH AS TO DICTATORSHIP OF A NOTORIOUS SINNER."

GIVING THE GOVERNMENTSS VIEW IN A DEBATE ON INDIA, ATTLEE AND L. S. AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, BOTH DECLARED THAT "THE DOOR REMAINS OPEN" TO AGREEMENT ON INDIAN HOME RULE.

"THE WHOLE SITUATION REMAINS UNDER CONSTANT REVIEW," SAID AMERY, AND ATTLEE ADDED THAT "THE OFFER MADE BY (SIR STAFFORD) CRIPPS STILL HOLDS THE FIELD AS THE ONLY PRACTICAL PROPOSALPUT UP WHEREBY ALL SECTIONS WOULD BE ABLE TO GET TOGETHER AND FORM THEIR OWN CONSTITUTION."

ATTLEE SAID THAT WHAT SEEMED TERRIBLE TO HIM WAS "NOT MERELY THAT ACTS OF VIOLENCE HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN INDIA, BUT THE INCREDIBLE LEVITY WITH WHICHGANDHI CONTEMPLATED THE FALLING INTO ANARCHY OF THAT GREAT SUB-CONTINENT."

BRITAIN, HE ADDED, WANTED A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY INDIANS, BUT "THAT DOES NOT MEAN WE WANT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO BE INTHE HANDS OF SOME PERSON OR SOME FEW PEOPLE OF A PARTICULAR RACE."

FULLER EXPLANATION OF THE INDIAN POLICY TO AMERICANS WAS URGED BY CAPT. L. D. GAMMANS, A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

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"THE GREATEST POINT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN US AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," HE SAID, "IS ON THE FUTURE BRITISH EMPIRE IN GENERAL AND THE QUESTION OF INDIA INPARTICULAR.

"OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS TEND TO OVER-SIMPLIFY THE WHOLE COLONIAL ISSUE. THEIR IGNORANCE ON THE SUBJECT OF INDIA IS POSITIVELY FRIGHTENING."

ALB/ RE DAY AND LONG'S THRU SECOND 1754/ 504PEW

LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-L.S.AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, TOLD COMMONS TODAY "THE DOOR REMAINS OPEN" TO AGREEMENT IN THE INDIAN HOME-RULE DISPUTE AND THE "WHOLE SITUATION REMAINS UNDER CONSTANT REVIEW."

HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN OPENING A DEBATE ON THE INDIAN SITUATION.

AMERY CHARGED THAT THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY HAD BECOME A DICTATORSHIP AIMED AT NON-VIOLENT REVOLUTION, AND THAT MOHANDAS K.GANDHI WAS DICTATOR OF "BY FAR THE LARGEST, BEST-FINANCED AND MOST RIGIDLY DRILLED PARTY ORGANIZATION IN INDIA."

CAPT.L.D.GAMMANS, A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO EXPLAIN THE INDIAN POLICY MORE FULLY TO AMERICANS. MAR 31 1943

"THE GREATEST POINT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN US AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IS ON THE FUTURE BRITISH EMPIRE IN GENERAL AND THE QUESTION OF INDIA IN PARTICULAR," HE SAID.

"OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS TEND TO OVER-SIMPLIFY THE WHOLE COLONIAL ISSUE. THEIR IGNORANCE ON THE SUBJECT OF INDIA IS POSITIVELY FRIGHTENING."

LONDON--SECOND ADD INDIAN DEBATE. X X X FRIGHTENING.

MAJ. CLEMENT R. ATLEE, DOMINIONS SECRETARY, SAID BRITAINAIN MX STILL WAS PLEDGED TO GIVE INDIA DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, BUT ADDED THAT HE DID NOT CONSIDER MERE MAJORITY RULE REPRESENTED DEMOCRACY THERE BECAUSE INDIAN PARTIES WERE INCLINED XX TO BE TOTALITARIAN.

HE DESCRIBED GANDHI AS DICTATOR OF THE ALL-INDIA CON-

30.24 - 2491

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"I OBJECT TO THE DICTATORSHIP OF A REPUTED SAINT QUITE AS MUCH AS THE DICTATORSHIP OF A NOTORIOUS SINNER."

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HE DECLARED BRITAIN WANTED [redacted] GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY INDIANS, BUT "THAT DOES NOT MEAN WE WANT [redacted] THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO BE IN THE HANDS OF SOME PERSON OR SOME FEW PERSONS OF A PARTICULAR RAC E."

London--insert after 3rd graf night lead aerial

x x x in a single night.

Enemy aircraft appeared over a coastal district in southwest England today and the air [redacted] and home security ministries announced that bombs caused some damage and a small number of casualties. DNB, the German news agency, identified

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the town as Salcombe, which is about 20 miles east of Plymouth on the south coast of Devon.

Dispatches from Berlin x x x etc., 4th graf London--insert after 3rd graf night lead aerial

x x x in a single night.

In daylight today, RAF mosquito bombers [redacted] attacked locomotives in Brittany and a radio works at Eindhoven in Holland

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without the loss of a plane. The air ministry said many bursts were seen on the Eindhoven target and several locomotives [redacted] were damaged in the [redacted] French sweep.

Enemy aircraft x x x 4th graf (inserted previously)

LONDON, MARCH 30--(AP)--THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT 13,000 YUGOSLAV REBELS WERE KILLED BY AXIS TROOPS OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL WEEKS IN SOUTHERN CROATIA IN PUTTING DOWN WHAT THE BROADCAST CALLED A "COMMUNIST REVOLUTION.

A HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THE UPRISING WAS "STIRRED UP BY

MOSCOW" AND WAS SMASHED BY ITALIAN AND CROATIAN TROOPS.

(IN A BROADCAST HEARD IN NEW YORK, BERLIN BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, BERLIN SAID "NUMEROUS VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS WHICH HAD BEEN LOOTED BY INSURGENTS WERE LIBERATED" AND THAT PEASANTS WHO HAD BEEN "KIDNAPED BY INSURGENTS WERE ALSO FREED AND UNDER THE PROTECTION OF AXIS TROOPS WENT BACK TO THEIR VILLAGES TO TILL THEIR FIELDS.")

SOURCES HERE SAID THE AXIS OFFENSIVE WAS STARTED JAN.20 BY GERMAN TROOPS, INCLUDING A CRACK SS DIVISION, ARMORED FORCES AND DIVE BOMBERS. THE INSURGENTS WERE REPORTED UNDER THE COMMAND OF [redacted] KESTA NAGY, A FORMER OFFICER IN THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE IN SPAIN.

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THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE SAID THAT THE GERMANS USED FORMER MILITARY TARGET RANGES OUTSIDE BELGRADE AS EXECUTION GROUNDS TO SHOOT AN AVERAGE OF BETWEEN 100 AND 200 SERBIAN PATRIOTS DAILY IN MARCH.

LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR HARRIS, WHOSE LEADERSHIP AS CHIEF OF THE BOMBER COMMAND HAS SENT THE RAF OVER NAZI EUROPE IN A STRING OF DESTRUCTIVE FORAYS, WAS MADE ACTING AIR CHIEF IN PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AIR VICE MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR CONINGHAM, NOW IN NORTH AFRICA, WAS [redacted] PROMOTED TO ACTING AIR MARSHAL, AND AIR COMMODORE E.B.C.BETTS WAS NAMED AN ACTING VICE MARSHAL.

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London, March 30-(AP)-The French national committee announced today that Georges Catroux, delegate-general to Syria, had completed arrangements for the return of a constitutional regime in Syria and Lebanon, which have been under military [redacted] governorship since 1941.

Elections will be held shortly, the committee said, for the selection of [redacted] president and representative assemblies in both countries.

Pending the vote, Eyoub Tabet has been appointed temporary head of the Lebanon government and Ata Ayoubi chief of state of Syria.

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LONDON ADD XV PLANE STUKA

GREAT BRITAIN, HOWEVER, HAD SOME DIVE-BOMBERS ON ORDER FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME, BUT EXPECTED TO USE THE LARGELY AGAINST SHIPS.

A ROYAL AIR FORCE COMMENTATOR HAS ESTIMATED THAT AT THE PEAK--THE START OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN--GERMANY HAD ABOUT 500 STUKAS, BUT REPLACEMENTS NEVER EQUALLED LOSSES AND NOW THE TOTAL IS DOWN TO 300 OR LESS.

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THE SAME RAF SOURCE SAID STUKAS WERE USED ONLY TWICE DURING THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND THE LOSSES WERE SO HEAVY THEY NEVER WERE BROUGHT BACK. CURRENTLY, THE BULK OF THE JUNKERS 87S ARE BELIEVED TO BE IN RUSSIA WITH PERHAPS 60 IN TUNISIA ANDNONE IN FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES.

STUKAS LAST WERE REPORTED IN WIDESPREAD USE DURING THE GERMAN BREAK-THROUGH IN CENTRAL TUNISIA IN FEBRUARY.

BRITISH OBSERVERS SAY THAT THE ACCURACY OF THE FAST FIGHTER-BOMBERS, WHICH BOTH SIDES ARE USING AND WHICH ARE ABLE TO FIGHT AFTER DROPPING THEIR BOMBS, COMPARES FAVORABLY TO THAT OF THE STUKA.

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LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-INDEL, BELGIAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT JOSEPH CARDINAL VAN ROEY, ARCHBISHOP OF MALINES AND CATHOLIC PRIMATE OF BELGIUM, HAD ISSUED A PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN REPORTS THAT HE PROPOSED FOR THE BELGIANS TO JOIN GERMAN IN A CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM UNDER HIS PATRONAGE.

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DENYING THAT HE HAD ISSUED A PASTORAL LETTER URGING A RECONCILIATION WITH GERMANY, INDEL SAID, THE CARDINAL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT SUCH REPORTS AS HAD BEEN CIRCULATED BY THE BREMEN AND HILVERSUM SENT RADIO STATIONS CONTRARY TO HIS DIRECTIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 30-(AP)-AN ARMY FIVE DEFEATED A NAVY ENTRY, 23 TO 22 TODAY IN THE FIRST GAME OF A THREE-DAY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT IN WHICH 16 TEAMS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE ARE PARTICIPATING AT ALBERT HALL.

IN THE SECOND GAME OF THE FIRST ROUND THE SOUTHERN BASE AIR FORCE TEAM DEFEATED THE AIR SUPPORT QUINTET, 33 TO 27.

LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL XXX WERE DOWNED.

TODAY'S MOSQUITO RAID ON THE RADIO WORKS WAS DIRECTED AGAINST TARGETS SOME DISTANCE FROM THE MAIN FACTORY, WHICH WAS ATTACKED IN DAYLIGHT LAST DEC. 6 BY ABOUT 100 LIGHT BOMBERS. ALTHOUGH 12 PLANES WERE LOST IN THE DECEMBER RAID, THE AIR MINISTRY DESCRIBED THE

ATTACK AS "HIGHULY SUCCESSFUL."

EINDHOVEN IS LOCATED ABOUT 60 MILES INLAND IN SOUTHERN HOLLAND. THE FACTORY IS GERMAN CONTROLLED AND BEFORE THE DECEMBER ATTACK IT WAS THE LARGEST PLANT OF ITS TYPE IN EUROPE, EMPLOYING MORE THAN 15,000 WORKERS. ITS ENTIRE OUTPUT WENT TO GERMANY.

EVER SINCE THE MAIN FACTORY WAS BADLY DAMAGED FOUR MONTHS AGAO, THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN WORKING FEVERISHLY, TRYING TO GET IT GOING AGAIN, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE DISCLOSED.

SKILLED DUTCHMEN WERE PRESSED INTO SERVICE AND FORCED TO WORK DAY AND NIGHT MAKING REPAIRS. HOWEVER, WORD LEAKED OUT THAT THE GERMANS WERE SATISFIED WITH THE PROGRESS AND THAT SIGNALLED THE NEW ATTACK.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE RAID WOULD CAUSE A "NASTY JOLT" TO THE NAZI WAR MACHINE SINCE THERE IS HARDLY ANY GERMAN WEAPON THAT IS NOT DIRECTLY DEPENDENT ON RADIO EQUIPMENT PRODUCED AT EINDHOVEN.

PILOT OFFICER T.M.MITCHELL, FLYING AT THE END OF THE FORMATION, SAID THAT WHEN HE REACHED THE TARGET "THE WHOLE BUILDING WAS ENVELOPED IN SMOKE."

enetrated axis defenses in the djebel abiod sector

st of sedjenane.

picked nazi units struck in counterattacks at the british

wice on sunday, he said, inflicting casualties, but failing to halt the

dvance, and the allied attack drove right through one whole enemy unit.

the first army was trying to exploit one exposed flank of

he enemy in a thick growth near the sea, king reported, while on the

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ther flank the british were turning in just short of sedjenane, threatening to trap all axis units s west of that town.

london--- second add cairo radio x x x and bizerte.

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Latest reports from official sources on the first army's activities had said that 700 prisoners were swept up in continuing advances in the last two days against strong opposition, but these reports had not indicated fighting on the scale of a general, all-out offensive.

associated press correspondent william b. king, with the first army, reported in a dispatch monday that the british had

in another dispatch tuesday, king said that fighting still continued in this sector, with patrols still pushing into the enemy flanks, and with other allied units going to djebel s bel march, a dominating hill in the center of the german positions br eached by the attack.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE DAILY EXPRESS HEARD THE CAIRO RADIO QUOTE AN ALGIERS REPORT TODAY THAT THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY IN NORTHERN TUNISIA HAD LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE FORCES OF COL. GEN. JURGEN VON ARNIM.

THIS ROUNDABOUT REPORT SAID THAT VIOLENT FIGHTING WAS GOING ON.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE OF SUCH ACTION, WHICH WOULD BE AN EXPECTED NEXT STEP IN THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE TO DRIVE THE NAZIS OUT OF THEIR LAST FOOTHOLD IN AFRICA.

WITH MARSHAL ROMMEL ON THE RUN IN THE SOUTH AHEAD OF THE VICTORIOUS BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, AND WITH AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES CLOSING IN FROM THE WEST, THE ALLIES MIGHT FIND NOW AN OPPORTUNE TIME TO PUT THE SQUEEZE ON THE ENTRENCHED GERMANS HOLDING THE NORTHERN TUNISIAN AREAS AROUND THE STRONGHOLDS OF TUNIS AND BIZERTE.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD TUNISIAN

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA,MARCH 30-(AP)-WHIPPED ON LAND AND FURIOUSLY BOMBARDED FROM THE AIR,MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S WEARY AFRICA CORPS PLUNGED TOWARD SFAX TONIGHT AFTER BEING THROWN OUT OF GABES AND EL HAMMA, WITH THE CONQUERING BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN HOT PURSUIT AND WITH AMERICAN FORCES THREATENING HIS LEFT FLANK.

THE AXIS FORCES WERE DRAWING BACK ON THE COASTAL HIGHWAY RUNNING 90 MILES AROUND THE GULF OF GABES TO SFAX UNDER RELENTLESS PRESSURE.

(THE ALGIERS RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS IN NEW YORK, SAID "THE BRITISH NAVY HAS LANDED AT SFAX," BUT AUTHORITATIVE NAVAL SOURCES IN LONDON SEVERAL HOURS LATER SAID THEY HAD NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.)

THE GERMAN LUFTWAFFE TRIED IN VAIN TO FEND OFF THE DEVASTATING ALLIED AIR ATTACKS, BUT THESE WERE PRESSED HOME AGAINST THE FLEEING ENEMY TRANSPORTS, AND 300 VEHICLES WERE EITHER DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. LIGHTED BY THE FIRES OF HIS WRECKED MOTOR CARRIERS, ROMMEL'S RETREAT HIGHWAY LAST NIGHT WAS LIKE A SCENE FROM DANTE'S INFERNO.

ROMMEL'S REAR GUARD XXX 3RD GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD (COUNTING INSERT

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BASKETBALL

LONDON,MARCH 30-(AP)-UNDER THE HEADING, "PISTOLS AND TRUMPETS AT ALBERT HALL," THE LONDON PRESS TODAY ENLIGHTENED ITS READERS ON THE AMERICAN GAME OF BASKETBALL.

THE OCCASION FOR THE DISSERTATION WAS THE OPENING OF THE U.S. FORCES' TOURNAMENT IN THE VAST CONCERT AUDITORIUM WHERE YEHUDI MENUHIN PLAYED SUNDAY AND AN ORGAN SOON WILL ACCOMPANY A CHORAL SOCIETY IN HANDEL'S MESSIAH.

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THE 15,000-SQUARE-FOOT CARPET HAS BEEN ROLLED BACK TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE PLAYING COURT AND THE ATHLETES FROM THE 16 COMPETING TEAMS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE HAVE TAKEN OVER THE ARTISTS' DRESSING ROOMS FOR THE THREE-DAY COMPETITION. THE OPENING ROUND TODAY SAW THE ARMY PORT RAMBLERS DEFEAT A NAVY FIVE, 23-22, THE SOUTHERN AIR BASE WHIP THE AIR SUPPORT QUINTET, 33 TO 27 AND THE LONDON BASE COMMAND SCORE A 45-34 DECISION OVER THE G.I.COMPOSITE OUTFIT.

HERE'S WHAT THE BRITONS, MOST OF WHOM KNOW THE GAME ONLY AS "NETBALL" SPORT FOR GIRLS, WERE TOLD ABOUT IT BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION:

"BASKETBALL IS PLAYED ON A 'PITCH' 80 BY 40 FEET. A 'SOCCER' FOOTBALL IS USED. THERE ARE FIVE MEN ON EACH SIDE. NUMEROUS OFFICIALS ARE INVOLVED IN THE GAME. WHISTLES ARE SOUNDED FOR BREACHES IN THE RULES; PISTOLS ARE FIRED FOR THE END OF A PERIOD AND TRUMPETS SOUNDED FOR RESUMPTION OF PLAY."

THE TOURNAMENT, ORGANIZED BY STARS AND STRIPES AND THE ARMY'S SPECIAL SERVICES ORGANIZATION, HAS BROUGHT OUT MANY ATHLETES WHO PLAYED THE GAME IN THE U.S.SOME OF THEM AND THEIR CIVILIAN STATUS AS GIVEN BY THE PLAYERS ARE:

SGT.A.HEINECKE, UNIV. OF MISSOURI; SGT.NICK POPLINJACK, NOTRE DAME; SGT.FORREST SHUTT, UNIV. OF OKLAHOMA AND PHILLIPS OILERS; CAPT.JOE SEDMACH, UNIV. OF WISCONSIN; SGT. BOYD HAYES, UNIV. OF IOWA, AND FRED SEIGAL OF OHIO STATE.

THE SERVICE COMMAND LINEUP, KNOWN AS THE NUDVILLE RAMBLERS, INCLUDES, LIEUT.THEO WURM OF UNIV. OF SAN FRANCISCO; LIEUT. BEN WITHERS OF UNIV. OF TEXAS AND SGT.CLIFFORD R.BRANDEL OF IDAHO. CORP.W.BLAKE OF MANHATTAN COLLEGE PLAYS FOR THE ENGINEERS, PRIVATE D. (RED) ETTINGER OF KANSAS FOR THE LONDON BASE COMMAND FIVE AND STAFF SGT.JACK SHAPIRO OF ST.JOHNS OF BROOKLYN FOR THE RED RAIDERS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER 10TH GRA

SECOND LEAD TUNISIAN X X X TOWARD KAIROUAN. MAR 31 1943

(A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS AND RECORDED IN LONDON SAID THE FRENCH COLUMN STRIKING TOWARD KAIROUAN ACROSS THE OUSSELTIA PLAIN HAD REACHED ITS OBJECTIVES AND ADVANCED MORE THAN SIX MILES DESPITE TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACKS AND REACHED ITS OBJECTIVES.

(PIG-TAILED MORROCAN MOUNTAIN NATIVES FIGHTING WITH THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY TO THE NORTH ALSO MADE PROGRESS IN THE TAMERA SECTOR, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER 7TH

GRAF SECOND LEAD TUNISIAN X X X NORTH OF SFAX. (OPENING BRACKETS.)

(ADMITTING THAT "TERRITORY AND STRONG POINTS WERE YIELDED IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE TROOPS' FIGHTING POWER", CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR IN A BERLIN BROADCAST, DECLARED THE "SECOND PHASE OF THE BIG BATTLE" HAD ENDED AND A NEW ONE WAS BEGINNING, THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS HINTED THAT ROMMEL MIGHT ATTEMPT A STAND SOMEWHERE NORTH OF GABES WITH THE SALT LAKES PROTECTING HIS RIGHT FLANK.

("THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT PRESENT HAS NO OPPORTUNITY FOR OUTFLANKING MOVEMENTS SINCE THE SALT SWAMPS OF THE CHOTTS ARE STILL IMPASSABLE," HE SAID. MAR 31 1943

(MONTGOMERY "THE ALLIES" MUST NOW LEAVE IT TO HIS AMERICAN COLLEAGUE PATTON TO LIVE UP AS BEST HE CAN TO THE BASIS STRATEGIC PLAN OF ALLIED OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS," HE SAID, BUT ADDED THAT PATTON'S FORCES HAD BEEN "GREATLY REINFORCED BY FRESH RESERVES.)

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)- THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S ADVANCE TO GABES WAS MOST WELCOME NEWS TODAY TO THE AMERICAN FORCES WHICH FOR WEEKS HAVE HELD THE GERMANS IN A RELATIVELY NARROW CORRIDOR WITH FEWER MEN AND LESS EQUIPMENT THAN THE ENEMY THEY FACED.

RENEWAL OF A GERMAN OFFENSIVE, HOWEVER, TO ENABLE THEM TO SALVAGE

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FORCES FACING ON THE BRITISH ADVANCING FROM THE SOUTH LED ONE AMERICAN TANKMAN TO OBSERVE FACETIOUSLY:

"TELL THAT GUY MONTGOMERY TO QUIT SHOVING. HE'S CROWDING THOSE GERMANS SO MUCH THEY ARE BEGINNING TO BULGE OUT HERE."

THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS SMASHED DOWN NINE GERMAN PLANES IN THE HEIGHTENING AERIAL WARFARE OVER THIS FRONT DURING THE DAY WHILE GROUND FORCES PUSHED FORWARD IN A TWO-PRONGED DRIVE FROM EL GUETAR.

THE AXIS OFFENSIVE TO RELIEVE THE MOUNTING PRESSURE OF THE EIGHTH ARMY FROM THE SOUTH CAME IN THE MAKNASSY AREA, WHERE THE ENEMY WAS PUSHED BACK A WEEK AGO BY AN AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMN. THE NAZIS ATTACKED TODAY WITH BOTH INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

FORTY GERMAN PRISONERS WERE TAKEN DURING THE DAY AS THE ADVANCE BY THE DOUGHBOYS PICKED UP SPEED EAST OF EL GUETAR AMONG THE HEIGHTS BORDERING GUM TREE ROAD AND DJEBEL BERDA, WHICH FLANK THE KEY

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Roadway to Gabes.

SEVERAL PRISONERS PAID TRIBUTE TO THE DEADLY DESTRUCTION OF COORDINATED AMERICAN ARTILLERY WHICH HELPED THE INFANTRY BY SMASHING THE AXIS HILL POSITIONS.

A VERY LATE AFTERNOON RAIN GAVE THE "DOUGHFOOTS" SOME RELIEF FROM THE EXCESSIVE HEAT AND SAND STORMS, BUT MADE THE MOUNTAIN TRAILS SLIPPERY AND EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TO CROSS.

THE DAY'S NINE AIR VICTORIES WERE

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REGISTERED WITHOUT THE LOSS OF ONE YANKEE PLANE.

SPITFIRES SCORED TWO VICTORIES WHEN THEY INTERCEPTED NINE MESSERSCHMITT 109'S AND FOCKE-WULF 190'S TRYING TO ATTACK FRONT LINE AMERICAN POSITIONS. THE SEVEN SURVIVING ENEMY PLANES FLED.

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AMERICAN WARHAWKS OPENED THE DAY BY RAIDING A GERMAN AIRPORT. IN A DOGFIGHT OVER THE FIELD AND A RUNNING BATTLE THEY BLASTED FIVE MESSERSCHMITT 109'S. A FEW MINUTES LATER AS THEY APPROACHED THEIR OWN BASE THE SAME WARHAWKS SURPRISED ANOTHER FLIGHT OF MESSERSCHMITTS TRYING TO STRAFE A VILLAGE. TWO WERE KNOCKED DOWN AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

MAJ.HARRISON R.THYNG, 26, PITTSFIELD, N.H., A SQUADRON COMMANDER, SCORED ONE OF THE SPITFIRE VICTORIES. THE OTHER HAS NOT YET BEEN OFFICIALLY CREDITED TO AN INDIVIDUAL FLIER.

STRAIGHT-SHOOTING CAPT.CHARLES H. DUNCAN, 25, ROANOKE, VA., DESTROYED TWO NAZI CRAFT

WITH THE GUNS OF HIS WARHAWK, RAISING HIS NORTH AFRICAN VICTORY STRING TO THREE.

OTHER WARHAWK PILOTS DOWNING GERMAN PLANES WERE CAPT.DAVID B.RATHBUN, 25, ONTARIO, CALIF.; LIEUT.JAMES D.LYNN, 22, LUBBOCK, TEX.; LIEUT.GEORGE P. NEAL, JR., 23, CLINTON, MASS.; LIEUT.ROBERT C.HEMPHILL, JACKSONVILLE, ILL., AND LIEUT.WILLIAM P.MCBRIDE, 21, REALITAS, TEX.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--- FIRST ADD

TUNISIAN AERIAL (BY DE LUCE) X X X OR MORE.

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PLANES
SOME TURNED ASIDE TO ATTACK CAMPS AND ENEMY POSITIONS, WITH ONE CAMP BEING SURPRISED SO SUDDENLY THAT THREE GERMANS READING A MAP IN THE OPEN, AND FOUR MORE WALKING OUT OF A TENT FELL UNDER THE ALLIED AERIAL FIRE.

WHAT THE WESTERN DESERT FIGHTER-BOMBERS ACHIEVED IN FIERY DESTRUCTION WAS PARTLY MADE POSSIBLE BY THE FIGHTER SWEEPS OF THE TUNISIAN AIRFORCE, WHICH WERE CONTINUALLY OVERTHE BATTLE ZONE AND INTERCEPTED THE LUFTWAFFE FIGHTERS.

ALLIED LIGHT BOMBERS WERE SOMEWHAT RESTRICTED BY WEATHER, BUT CARRIED OUT TWO ATTACKS ON THE RETREATING TRANSPORT

THE
COLUMNS AND TWO SIMULTANEOUS RAIDS ON ENEMY AIRDROMES, A OF ZIPOUNA AND EL MAOU, WHERE FOUR ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED.

IN OTHER WIDESPREAD ACTIONS DURING THE DAY-- A DAY THAT SAW 17 AXIS PLANES DOWNED IN COMBAT AND 10 ALLIED PLANES LOST-- BOMBERS STRUCK AT A DOZEN OBJECTIVES LAST NIGHT IN THE SOUSSE-SFAX AREA, HITTING A BRIDGE, A RAILWAY JUNCTION AND OTHER TARGETS.

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A
ENEMY TRUCK COLUMNS MOVING ON ROAD NEAR GUETARIA PASS WERE BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED BY "HURRIBOMBERS" (HURRICANE BOMBERS) AIRACOBRAS AND SPITFIRES, AND GERMAN TANKS, GUNS, AND TROOPS NORTH OF MEZZOUNA ON THE ROAD FROM MAKNASSY TO THE SEA WERE STRUCK BY THE HURRICANES. AMERICAN WARHAWKS BOMBED AND SHOT UP OTHER TROOP CONCENTRATIONS NEAR MEZZOUNA.

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BECAUSE THE WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT AND LIBYA HAVE NOW BEEN LEFT FAR BEHIND, THE AIR UNITS SUPPORTING THE EIGHTH ARMY ARE NOW KNOWN AS "THE DESERT ALLIED AIR FORCE." AIR UNITS WHICH SUPPORTED HAVE SUPPORTED THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY, AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS IN TUNISIA SINCE THE START OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NOVEMBER ARE STILL KNOWN AS THE NORTHWEST AFRICANAIR FORCE.

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AMONG AMERICAN PILOTS CREDITED WITH AIR VICTORIES YESTERDAY WERE MAJ. HARRISON R. THYNG, 26, PITTSFIELD, N.H., A SPITFIRE ESCORT COMMANDER, AND WAR HAWK FLIER CAPT. CHARLES H. DUNCAN, 25, OF ROANOKE, VA., WHO GOT TWO EACH; CAPT. DAVID B. RATHBUN, 25, ONTARIO, CALIF., LIEUT. JAMES D. LINN, 22, LUBBOCK, TEX., LIEUT. GEORGE P. NEAL, JR., 23, CLINTON, MASS.; LIEUT. ROBERT C. HEMPHILL, JACKSONVILLE, ILL, AND LIEUT. WILLIAM P. MCBRIDGE, 21, REALITAS, TEX., ONE EACH.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 30 -(AP)

AXIS FORCES NOW ARE PRESSED INTO A REGION WHICH IS LESS THAN HALF THE TOTAL AREA OF TUNISIA BUT THEY STILL OCCUPY ALL OF WHAT ORIGINALY WAS CALLED AFRICA.

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AFTER THE THIRD PUNIC WAR, THE ROMANS ESTABLISHED THEIR FIRST COLONY ON THIS CONTINENT AS A GUARANTEE THAT CARTHAGE WOULD NEVER RISE AGAIN . THE BOUNDARIES OF THE ROMAN COLONY WERE ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH THAT PART OF TUNISIA STILL HELD BY THE AXIS.

THE ROMANS CALLED THEIR COLONY AFRICA AND THE NAME STUCK. IT LATER WAS ERRONEOUSLY APPLIED TO THE WHOLE DARK CONTINENT.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 30--(AP)--BRIG. GEN. GOMEZ, COMMANDER OF BRAZIL'S NORTHEASTERN AIR FORCES, PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE ALLIES WOULD CRUSH AXIS RESISTANCE IN NORTH AFRICA BEFORE JUNE . HE HAD JUST RETURNED FROM A FIVE-DAY VISIT TO ADVANCED UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AIR FIELDS IN TUNISIA.

DECLARING HINSELF "GREATLY IMPRESSED BY THE CONCEPTION OF TACTICAL USES OF AIRCRAFT BY AMERICANS AND BRITISH ON THIS FRONT--VERY DIFFERENT AND MUCH SUPERIOR CONCEPTION COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE GERMANS," HE SAID IT WAS "NOT AT ALL SURPRISING THAT SUCH WELL-EQUIPPED AND WELL-COMMANDED ARMS ARE WINNING."

THE GENERAL WAS ACCOMPANIED TO THE FRONT BY HIS AIDE, CAPT. ALFONSO HORTA, WHO WAS AMONG BRAZILIAN AIR OFFICERS TRAINED AT PENSACOLA, FLA., AND BY LIEUT. COL. GENE TIBBETS OF WINTER HAVEN, FLA., AND LIEUT. COL. PAUL A. ROCKWELL, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

by noland norgaard

algiers, march 30-(ap)-- gen. georges catroux indicated today that his negotiations with gen. henri giraud for unification of all frenchmen were making progress, and declared he hoped to announce ahicevement of that goal soon, although a trip to london for a personal report to gen. charles de gaulle might be necessary first.

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he told a press conference that "general giraud as much as general de gaulle wishes union of all frenchmen."

the wiry, gray-thatched warrior who led the fighting franch armies into syria and lebanon and then became their military governor said giraud's speechof march 14 enunciated "the principles for whichwe are fighting and the principles of democracy," adding "this shows the foundations of union spring from the very soil and are the foundaiens for the structur we hope to erect."

he and giraud, he continued, are old friends, and their negotiations are interspersed with reminiscenses.

catroux said no time had yet been fixed for de gaulle to come to north africa, but asserted it won't be before two or three weeks. the fighting french, he added, x intend to establish an office in algiers until such time as "union makes it unnecessary."

the fighting french have already been in battle alongside giraud's soldiers as well as the americans and british innorth africa, catroux said, adding with a grin that "x a sort of cocktail is in progress of formation."

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By William B. [illegible]

Djebel Abiod, March 30-(AP)-British troops who have been in the thick of the fighting since the beginning of the Tunisian campaign sent strong patrols today to Djebel Bel March--a domination hill in the center of German positions

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which had been smashed in a two-day assault.

Other British units continued battling the Germans and Italians on a steep rolling hill northeast of here and Moroccan Goums pushed stealthy patrols still further into enemy territory around both flanks.

The battle which began with a crushing blow against the axis troops continued in its second day in cold rain and under low hanging clouds which limited aerial and artillery observation.

Elite nazi engineers who mustered for two abortive counterattacks on the first day fell back to Sedjenane, out of the immediate battle with only a fraction of their strength left.

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The absence from action of any first class German troops, with the exception of a relatively small group which made counterattacks the first day, suggested that the axis had drained this front in order to strengthen forces fighting further south.

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The axis troops crumbling before the Anglo-French assault are NOT the same quality as those who drove 25 miles down the Mateur-Tabarca road in a three-weeks offensive earlier this month.

The village of Djebel Abiod, which lies at the foot of a crescent of mountains on which the allies halted the German advance and through which the successful counterdrive was launched, is a deserted collection of shell-ripped houses. Intersecting roads which are its only streets are littered with the debris of battle.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 30-(AP)--"ALLEY CAT" AND HER CREW OF YOUNG AMERICAN AIR FIGHTERS HAD NEVER BEEN ON A COMBAT MISSION BEFORE, BUT NEVERTHELESS THEY CLAWED AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO AN IMPRESSIVE VICTORY IN NORTH AFRICAN SKIES.

"ALLEY CAT"--SHE'S A B-25 MEDIUM BOMBER--CAME BACK FROM HER FIRST SEA SWEEP NEAR TUNIS PUNCTURED BY MORE THAN 200 BULLET AND CANNON SHELL HOLES, BUT THE DOUGHTY GREENHORNS WHO MANNED HER HAD FOUGHT OFF TWO SEPARATE ATTACKS BY GERMAN WAR PLANES, DESTROYED

TWO SEPARATE ATTACKS BY GERMAN WAR PLANES, DESTROYED TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109'S AND SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON AN ENEMY VESSEL.

THE PLANE, WITH LIEUT. JOHN P. BURNS OF 1501 SPRUCE ST., BERKELEY, CALIF, AT THE CONTROLS AND LIEUT. MCKINLEY B. COHAGAN OF HARRISON, OHIO, AS CO-PILOT, WAS APPROACHING THE ENEMY CONVOY WHEN SHE WAS JUMPED BY TWO MESSERSCHMITTS.

STAFF SERGT. JOSEPH G. PERPICH OF CARSON LAKE, MINN., BAGGED ONE BUT HIS GUN WAS DESTROYED AT THE SAME TIME.

THE ALLEY CAT WENT ON. FLAK FROM A CONVOY OF TWO LARGE MERCHANT SHIPS AND FOUR DESTROYERS SHOT OUT ONE OF HER ENGINES BUT SHE CONTINUED AND BOMBARDIER LIEUT. PAUL W. LINGREL OF KENTON, OHIO, DROPPED BOMBS SQUARELY ON ONE SHIP FROM LOW LEVEL, LEAVING THE VICTIM BURNING.

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BY THEN THE PLANE WAS LOSING HER GASOLINE AND OIL. BURNS HEADED FOR THE NEAREST LANDING SPOT, DUCKING INTO THE CLOUDS TO AVOID SIX GERMAN FIGHTERS WHO WERE PEPPERING THEM WITH BULLETS. IN THE 10 MINUTE BRUSH STAFF SERGT. JAMES WOODY OF PHILADELPHIA, TENN., SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE PURSUERS, BUT HIS GUN ALSO WAS PUT OUT OF ACTION.

BY THAT TIME AT LEAST 20 CANNON SHELLS AS WELL AS MANY EXPLOSIVE BULLETS HAD LEFT "ALLEY CAT" LOOKING LIKE A SWISS CHEESE. HER HYDRAULICS WERE SHOT AWAY, BUT BURNS BROUGHT HER IN TO A SAFE BELLY LANDING.

IN THE SAME FIGHT SERGT A.E. JENSEN OF BELLFLOWER CALIF., GUNNER IN ANOTHER PLANE, SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN PLANES--A MESSERSCHMITT 109 AND A FOCKE WULF 190.

"ONE OF THOSE PLANES WAS FOR THE UNITED STATES, THE OTHER FOR DENMARK," CRACKED JENSEN, A NATIVE DANE WHO WAS NATURALIZED IN 1937.

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA,MARCH 30-(AP)-ALLIED AIR FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA PROMISED TODAY THAT "NON-STOP ANNIHILATION TACTICS" WOULD BE EMPLOYED TO CRUSH AND DESTROY THE LAST VESTIGES OF AXIS ARMIES IN TUNISIA, ONCE MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S DEFENSES ARE BROKEN.

A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE RAF AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES COMMENTING ON FORTHCOMING OPERATIONS SAID:

"THE LONG-TERM POLICY OF STRIKING AT ENEMY SUPPLY LINES WILL CHANGE TO SMASHING ATTACKS ON FRONT-LINE AXIS TROOPS."

"LATER THE TACTICS MAY CHANGE," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED.

"WHEN CRACKS APPEAR AND THE ROADS FILL WITH FLEEING HUNS, THE SINGLE ORDER WILL BE ISSUED: 'DESTROY THE RETREATPNG ENEMY.'

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"KITTY-BOMBERS, SPITFIRES, BOSTONS, BALTIMORES, BEAUFIGHTERS AND MITCHELLS FROM THE WESTERN DESERT WILL SWOOP ON CROWDED ROADS WITH LIGHTNINGS, SPITFIRES AND AIRACOBRAS FROM ALGERIA.

"THEN FROM THE GREAT UNSINKABLE AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE NORTH WILL COME MALTA MOSQUITOES, MORE BEAUFIGHTERS AND ALL THE OTHER WEAPONS WHICH ARE BEING SHARPENED IN READINESS FOR THE AWAITED ORDER.

"ALLIED SQUADRONS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS WILL CARRY OUT NON-STOP ANNIHILATION TACTICS. 'THE LUFTWAFFE WILL TRY TO INTERVENE. WAVES OF FIGHTERS WILL FRLY FROM SICILY IN AN ATTEMPT TO UMBRELLA ROMMEL'S TROOPS.

"OUR BOMBERS MAY FIRST HAVE TO NEUTRALIZE THE SICILIAN LANDING GROUND. BUT FOR THE MOST PART OUR MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCES WILL BE CONCENTRATED ON THE OFFENSIVE. FOR THE FIRST TIME THE ENEMY MAY FEEL THE FULL STING OF A RELENTLESS AIR LASH."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED THAT "STAGGERING NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT WHICH WERE ACTUALLY REBUILT IN OUR NILE WORKSHOPS AND FLEETS OF SALVAGED AND RECONDITIONED WRECKS REALLY TURNED THE BALANCE OF AIR STRENGTH IN OUR FAVOR," WHEN THE EIGHTH ARMY LAUNCHED THE DRIVE AGAINST

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ROMMEL IN EGYPT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED:

"THOSE WELL-EQUIPPED, HIGHLY-ORGANIZED WORKSHOPS IN THE MIDDLE-EAST ARE PLAYING THEIR PART IN THE PRESENT BATTLE FOR TUNISIA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--ADD FIRST (CORRECT) LEAD TUNISIAN.

AMONG AMERICAN PILOTS CREDITED WITH AIR VICTORIES YESTERDAY WERE MAJ.HARRISON R.THYNG, 26, OF PITTSFIELD, N.H., A SPITFIRE SQUADRON COMMANDER, AND CAPT.CHARLES H.DUNCAN, 25, OF ROANOKE, VA., A WARHAWK FLIER, WHO SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES EACH, AND CAPT.DAVID B.RATHBUN, 25, ONTARIO, CALIF.; LIEUTS. JAMES B.LYNN, 22, OF LUBBOCK, TEX., GEORGE P.NEAL, JR., 23, OF CLINTON, MASS, ROBERT C.HAMPHILL OF JACKSONVILLE, ILL., AND WILLIAM P.MCBRIDE, 21 OF REALITOS, TEX. WHO SHOT DOWN ONE EACH.

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BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 30-(AP)-GERMAN POLICE AND SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED INTO THE RUGGED MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN NORWAY, APPARENTLY TO SEEK OUT SABOTEURS AND OTHER ANTI-NAZI GROUPS NOW IN HIDING THERE, RELIABLE REPORTS FROM NORWAY SAID TONIGHT.

TRAVELLING IN THREE SPECIAL TRAINS, BETWEEN 3,000 AND 4,000 OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS LEFT OSLO ON MARCH 23 FOR THE UPLAND REGIONS IN TELEMARK AND BUSKERUD PROVINCES, THESE SOURCES REPORTED.

ONE TRAIN HEADED FOR RJUKAN, WHERE SABOTEURS RECENTLY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BLASTED THE NORSK HYDROELECTRIC PLANT AND WHERE "A PARTIAL SIEGE" WAS REPORTED IN EFFECT.

(THE DISPATCH DID NOT ELABORATE ON THIS "SIEGE," BUT THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID IN NEW YORK THAT U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS HAD RECORDED A NORWEGIAN RADIO BROADCAST SAYING GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAD ORDERED TROOPS TO FIRE UPON ALL PERSONS APPEARING ON RJUKAN STREETS AFTER CURFEW TIME.)

ANOTHER TRAIN WENT TO HAUGASTOEL, A HAMLET LOCATED ON THE OSLO-BERGEN RAILWAY, AND THE THIRD TO ROEDBERG, AN END-OF--THE-LINE STATION IN THE NUMMEDAL DISTRICT.

(NORWEGIAN SOURCES IN LONDON SAID, MEANWHILE, THAT THE SWEDISH RADIO HAD REPORTED A TIGHT QUARANTINE WOULD BE CLAMPED ON THE VAST VACATION DISTRICT IN THE HARDANGER AREA NEAR THE NORWEGIAN WEST COAST BEGINNING APRIL 1.

(ALL HOTELS, COTTAGES AND HOUSES IN THE AREA WILL BE CLOSED, THE LONDON SOURCES SAID, AND PRESUMABLY ALL PERSONS LIVING THERE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER AREA.

(NO REASON WAS ASSIGNED FOR THE HARDANGER ORDER, BUT NORWEGIANS IN LONDON SAID IT MAY INDICATE INCREASING GERMAN NERVOUSNESS AND FEAR THAT THE ALLIED NATIONS MIGHT TRY AN INVASION ALONG THE COAST TO THE WEST. THE DISTRICT WOULD PROVIDE AMPLE HIDING PLACES FOR ANTI-GERMAN ELEMENTS.)

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A PLAUSIBLE REASON FOR AN INCREASE IN DISSATISFACTION THROUGHOUT NORWAY IS GIVEN IN THE UNDERGROUND NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPER "FRI FAGBEVEGELSE" (FREE TRADE UNIONS.)

THIS PAPER REVEALED THAT BETWEEN 15 AND 25 PER CENT OF NORWEGIAN LABOR NOW STAYS AT HOME "BECAUSE OF ILLNESS," MUCH OF WHICH IS INDUCED BY UNDERNOURISHMENT.

THE FOOD SITUATION IS SO BAD, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, THAT THE WORKERS ARE READY TO DEFY THE GERMANS IF NAZI DEMANDS FOR INCREASED WORKING HOURS ARE PUT INTO EFFECT UNDER A TOTAL MOBILIZATION DECREE WITHOUT A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN RATIONS.

THE GERMANS HAVE "SUGGESTED," THE PAPER SAID, THAT NORWEGIAN FIRMS EXTEND THEIR WORKING DAY FROM 48 TO 54, AND EVEN 60 HOURS WEEKLY.

IRON, METAL AND OTHER WAR-VITAL INDUSTRIES, HOWEVER, ARE EXPERI-

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ENCING SUCH A SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS THAT THEY ARE UNABLE TO KEEP MEN BUSY EVEN 48 HOURS, THE PAPER SAID.

stockholm, march 30-(ap)-- swedish correspondents in berlin reported to their editors today that german authorities had forbidden foreign correspondents to telephone any reports on the raf raid on the capital monday night, and this drastic measure seemed to indicate that berlin had been very hard hit in the attacks saturday and monday.

commercial air traffic between stockholm and berlin was halte today, indicating that tempelhof airdrome in berlin may have suffered heavy damage. that could not be confirmed, and the official reaso was that weather and drifting barrage balloons necessitated the halt, but the stockholm-berlin plane was three hours underway this morning before being recalled.

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swedeish airways said two planes were slated to fly to berlin tomorrow.

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 30-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SWEDISH ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TODAY SAID GUNDER HAEGG, WORLD RECORD HOLDER AT DISTANCES FROM A MILE TO 5,000 METERS, ARNE ANDERSSON AND HAKAN LIDMAN PLAN TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES EARLY IN MAY TO COMPETE IN A SERIES OF TRACK MEETS.

THE SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED THAT SEATS ON THE CLIPPER HAD BEEN BOOKED FOR THE EARLY PART OF MAY BUT THE EXACT DATE DEPENDS ON AMERICAN OFFICIALS. ANDERSSON IS HAEGG'S GREATEST SWEDISH RIVAL AT A MILE AND TWO MILES AND LIDMAN IS A HURDLER.

-DASH-

IN NEW YORK, DAN FERRIS, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE A.A.U., SAID THAT HIS ORGANIZATION HAD APPLIED TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR AIR TRAVEL PRIORITIES FROM LONDON ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO.

"WE DIDN'T SPECIFICY ANY DEFINITE DATE," SAID FERRIS, "BUT S

"WE DIDN'T SPECIFICY ANY DEFINITE DATE," SAID FERRIS, "BUT SAID WE WOULD LIKE THEM EARLY IN MAY."

IF THE SWEDISH ATHLETES SUCCEED IN MAKING THE TRIP, A SPECIAL SERIES OF MEETS WILL BE ARRANGED BEFORE THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS LATE IN JUNE.

MADRID, MARCH 30--(AP)--- GENERALISSIMO FRANCO HAS SIGNED AN ORDER EXTENDING CONDITIONAL LIBERTY TO ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO SERVE 20 YEARS OR LESS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. MAR 31 1943

A DECREE WILL BE PUBLISHED TOMORROW MORNING AMPLIFYING A PREVIOUS DECREE GRANTING CONDITIONAL LIBERTY TO THOSE SENTENCED TO LESS THAN 14 YEARS AND EIGHT MONTHS. THE OFFICIAL SPANISH NEWS AGENCY AND OTHER NEWS AGENCIES SAID THIS EARLIER DECREE AFFECTED 20,000 PRISONERS.

LIKE THE EARLIER DECREE, THE NEW ORDER REQUIRES THAT PRISONERS SUBMIT A PETITION TO BE STUDIED BY AUTHORITIES.

STOCKHOLM--INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAPH AERIAL BEGINNING

"WE HAVE NO X X X UNDISTURBED.

ESSEN'S SCHOOLS WILL REMAIN CLOSED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR AS THE RESULT OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE'S HEAVY RAIDS ON THAT GERMAN ARMAMENT CENTER, THE ESSENER NATIONAL ZEITUNG OF MARCH 19 SAID. IT WAS REPORTED THAT CHILDREN FROM SIX TO 14 YEARS OF AGE ARE BEING SENT AWAY TO PREPARED CAMPS.

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THE NEWSPAPER, A COPY OF WHICH WAS RECEIVED HERE TODAY, SAID THE CHILDREN WERE BEING MOVED PARTLY BECAUSE A NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WERE DESTROYED. THE PAPER ADDED THAT THE MAIN REASON FOR THE SHIFT WAS DUE TO THE NEED FOR BUILDINGS BY THE BOMBED OUT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE CITY'S ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

THE ESSENER NATIONAL ZEITUNG LISTED THE OFFICE TO WHICH GERMANS REPORT FOR MILITARY SERVICE AS AMONG THE MILITARY UNITS WHICH HAD TO FIND NEW QUARTERS. SOME SCHOOLS ALSO [illegible] WILL BE CONVERTED INTO HOSPITALS AND DORMITORIES FOR BOMBED OUT WORKERS WHO HAVE TO REMAIN IN ESSEN, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

THE STOCKHOLM PRESS X X X FOURTH GRAPH FIRST LEAD.

30.24 - 2505

30.24 - 2505

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 30-(AP)-UNITED STATES TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT IS RECEIVING ITS GREATEST TEST OF THE WAR AS THE WHOLE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT, A MASS OF MUD AND SLUSH, CHALLENGES MAN'S MACHINERY.

LAST YEAR SOME AMERICAN TRUCKS AND JEEPS TOOK PART IN THE SPRING FIGHTING UNDER SEVERE CONDITIONS, BUT AMERICAN-MADE TRUCKS IN USE THEN WERE FEW COMPARED TO THE NUMBER HERE NOW.

RUSSIAN GENERALS HAVE SAID UNITED STATES TRUCKS BORE THE MAIN BURDEN IN THE OFFENSIVES SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD, ON THE DON AND IN THE DRIVES IN THE UKRAINE. IT IS REASONABLE TO ASSUME THEY STILL ARE PLAYING THE SAME ROLE.

I LIVE NOT FAR FROM A ROAD WHICH CONNECTS WITH THE FRONT AND DAY AFTER DAY I SEE LONG TRAINS OF TRUCKS WITH FAMILIAR AMERICAN NAMES GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM THE FRONT.

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A GROUP OF 20 STOPPED NEAR THE HOUSE AND THE DRIVERS WERE AWAITING ARRIVAL OF A COMMANDER FOR FURTHER ORDERS WHEN I ASKED, "HOW ARE YOUR TRUCKS BEHAVING IN THIS MUD?"

"VERY GOOD," SAID ONE FELLOW ENTHUSIASTICALLY. "THEY GO EVERYWHERE, SO FAR."

I TOLD THE DRIVER I WAS AN AMERICAN NEWSMAN.

"THEN YOU TELL YOUR PEOPLE MANY THANKS FOR THESE TRUCKS. TELL THEM THEY MAY BE FOREIGNERS BUT THEY QUICKLY ARE MAKING THEMSELVES AT HOME IN OUR MUD," HE SAID.

THE CURRENT STRAIN ON TRANSPORTATION IS TERRIFIC. ONE OF THE THINGS NEEDED MOST IS SPARE PARTS FOR THE TRUCKS WHICH ARE OPERATED DAY AND NIGHT IN CONDITIONS SELDOM MATCHED AT HOME.

TWO U.S.AUTOMOTIVE EXPERTS ARRIVED RECENTLY IN RUSSIA TO ASSIST IN SOLVING THE TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

CURRENTLY, A LARGE PORTION OF THE TRUCKS AND JEEPS MENTIONED BY EDWARD R.STETTINUS,JR., IN LENJ-LEASE REPORTS ARE IN OPERATION IN THE

SOVIET UNION. APPROXIMATELY 50,000 HEAVY TRUCKS ARE PLYING THE FRONTS AND OPERATING IN THE REAR ZONES. THERE ARE ABOUT 20,000 JEEPS IN USE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31-(AP)-GERMAN FORCES ON THE OFFENSIVE IN THE NORTHERN DONETS BASIN LAUNCHED A FURIOUS TANK AND ARTILLERY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOVIET DEFENDERS TUESDAY, BUT THE RUSSIANS REPULSED THEM IN FIERCE FIGHTING IN WHICH THE NAZIS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE RUSSIANS, OPERATING UNDER GENERAL SIMONOV, THEMSELVES FREQUENTLY COUNTERATTACKED IN THIS RESURGENCE OF HEAVY ACTION ON THE DONETS FRONT, SAID THE SOVIET MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE RECORDED FROM THE MOSCOW RADIO BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

PRELIMINARY DATA INDICATED, THE BULLETIN SAID, THAT 22 NAZI TANKS WERE BURNED OUT OR DAMAGED AND 10 GERMAN SELF-PROPELLED GUNS DESTROYED. FIVE HUNDRED GERMANS WERE LEFT DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

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THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED THEIR DRIVE TOWARD SMOLENSK ON THE WESTERN FRONT, CAPTURING A STRONGLY-FORTIFIED POPULATED PLACE AND TAKING WAR MATERIAL AND PRISONERS, MOSCOW SAID.

New Delhi, March 30-(AP)-Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, Indian nationalist leader, and Mohamed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem league, conferred for an hour and a half at the latter's home here today but declined to announce whether any progress had been made toward settlement of the Indian political problem.

Indian politicans attached considerable importance to the conference since it occurred two days before Rajagopalachari is scheduled to lead a delegation to visit the viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, to seek grounds for a settlement.

With Mohandas K. Gandhi and others being detained by the government because of the civil disobedience campaign against British rule, Rajagopalachari is nearest to the rank of spokesman for the all-Indian congress among the leaders still at liberty.

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He will lay before the viceroy a message formulated at a conference of Indian leaders, held recently in Bombay, asking that Gandhi and members of the congress working committee be freed as a prelude to peace negotiations with the British government.

Jinnah said he and Rajagopalachari had agreed to withhold the report of the conference.

CHUNGKING, MARCH 30 -- (AP) -- NEW UNITED STATES EMBASSY QUARTERS, JUST MOVED INTO CHUNGKING FROM THE FORMER LOCATION ON A HILLTOP FAR ACROSS THE YANGTZE RIVER, WERE OPENED TODAY WITH A HOUSEWARMING.

30.24 - 2507

CHUNGKING, MARCH 30 -- (AP) -- THE AMERICAN EMBASSY'S FIRST STEP INTO THE FOREGROUND OF THIS CHINESE CAPITAL'S ~~XXXXX~~ DIPLOMATIC LIFE WAS TAKEN TODAY AS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES JOHN CARTER VINCENT OF FAIRFAX, VA., GAVE A HOUSE-WARMING IN THE NEW EMBASSY PREMISES IN THE CITY.

THE FORMER LOCATION OF THE EMBASSY ON A HILLTOP ACROSS THE YANGTZE DID NOT PERMIT FILL PARTICIPATION IN ~~XXX~~ CAPITAL LIFE.

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by military observers here.

In broadcasts in virtually every European language including Turkish, the nazis have made almost identical assertions: "German war production is up....The German army is well fed and well armed....Germany could fight a long war even if the whole Krupp industry was destroyed." The curious feature of this propaganda is that the assertions always are credited to British or American newspapers or news agencies.

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The real extent of the fear induced by the growing allied bombing power is illustrated by the fact that Rumanian authorities are doing everything possible to get the people of Bucharest to evacuate the town.

The latest move order, March 20, forced railroad companies to grant 50 per cent reductions to persons "voluntarily evacuating the capital."

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 30)

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, MARCH 30-(AP)-ACTION THAT SERVED AS AN INSPIRATION TO AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN WON THE SILVER STAR TODAY FOR LIEUT.COL.LOREN L.GREINER, OF WAUPACA, WIS.

HE WAS ONE OF FOUR AWARDED THE SILVER STAR BY LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER FOR "GALLANTRY IN ACTION."

THE OTHERS WERE SERGT.JAMES K.BROWER, ROUTE 3, MUSKEGON, MICH.; TECHNICIAN ALBERT C. BURKHARDT, TEMPERANCE, MICH., AND TECHNICIAN WALLACE I. VANCORY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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GREINER WAS NEAR BUNA DECEMBER 25, THE CITATION SAID, WHEN THE COMPANY OF WHICH HE WAS A PART ATTEMPTED TO CUT THROUGH ENEMY LINES TO SEA AND SPLIT THE JAPANESE POSITIONS.

THE COMPANY WAS CUT OFF AND ALL ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION FAILED.

CITATION

"GREINER," THE SAID, "CRAWLED OUT INTO

AN OPEN FIELD UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE TO TRY TO REACH HIS UNIT. HE WAS PHYSICALLY WEAK AFTER FIVE DAYS OF ACTION AND COLLAPSED FROM HEAT EXHAUSTION BEFORE REACHING THE POSITION.

"GREINER REMAINED IN THE FIELD FOR TWO DAYS, REFUSING TO COME BACK. HE WANTED TO REGAIN HIS STRENGTH AND REACH HIS UNIT. HE WAS JOINED BY ANOTHER OFFICER WHO SUCCEEDED IN GETTING GREINER TO OUR OWN LINES.

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"HE DID THIS BY ~~CRAWLING~~ CRAWLING BACK THROUGH THE OPEN FIELD, STILL UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE. GREINER'S COURAGE IN THIS ACTION WAS AN INSPIRATION TO THE MEN WHO WERE OBSERVING."

BROWER, HIS CITATION SAID, "EXHIBITED COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP AND INITIATIVE IN LEADING HIS PLATOON IN AN ATTACK ON BUNA VILLAGE" ON NOVEMBER 30. "HIS EFFORTS WERE SO OUTSTANDING THAT HIS MEN WERE GREATLY INSPIRED TO FURTHER ACTION THROUGH MANY TRYING SITUATIONS."

BURGHARDT WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY NEAR B
PRIOR TO AND ON DECEMBER 5 WHEN "WITH UTTER DISREGARD OF HIS OWN PERSONAL SAFETY" HE REPEATEDLY "WENT INTO THE FRONT LINES UNDER

HEAVY ENEMY FIRE TO ADMINISTER FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED."

"BECAUSE OF HIS DETERMINATION AND EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE," THE CITATION CONTINUED, "BURGHARDT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAVING THE LIVES AND RELIEVING THE SUFFERING OF MANY MEN THAT HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN ACTION. BURGHARDT WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED DURING THIS ACTION."

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THE VANCOR AWARD WAS MADE FOR ACTION NEAR BUNA DECEMBER 23 WHILE ASSISTING IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW AND OLD AIR STRIPS.

"HE REMAINED AT HIS WORK DURING THE ENTIRE OPERATION IN THE MIDST OF HEAVY ENEMY MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE FROM ENEMY POSITIONS," THE CITATION SAID. "HE ALSO ASSISTED AN AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER WHO WAS WOUNDED TO SAFETY. BY HIS COMPLETE DISREGARD OF HIS OWN PERSONAL SAFETY HE SET A SPLENDID EXAMPLE FOR OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS PLATOON."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 30).

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31-(AP)--

A JAPANESE CONVOY OF FOUR FAST DESTROYERS SPEEDING THROUGH FOG AND RAIN IN A NEW ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE ENEMY GARRISONS IN NEW GUINEA APPARENTLY WAS BLOCKED YESTERDAY BY A SINGLE AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS, WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SUNK ONE OF THE VESSELS.

THE FORTRESS SPOTTED THE CONVOY ABOUT FIVE MILES EAST OF FINSCHAFFEN, AND ALTHOUGH THE WEATHER WAS SO BAD THAT THE BOMBARDIER HAD TO DROP FLARES TO ILLUMINATE THE TARGET HE SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE STERN OF THE LARGEST DESTROYER, AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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THE CONVOY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TURNED TAIL AND MADE OFF NORTHWARD AT HIGH SPEED, AND WHEN LAST SEEN WAS NEAR CAPE GLOUCESTER ON THE WESTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN.

MOBILE OPTICAL UNITS

DO ARMY'S REPAIR,

SUPPLY JOB

- - -

SO COMPACT COULD

ALMOST GO TO

FRONT LINES (300)

- - -

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

(ADVANCE)..SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA,-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SEVERAL YEARS AGO GREY-HAIRED, ENERGETIC CAPT.JOSEPH R.HARRISON BEGAN PLANNING MOBILE OPTICAL UNITS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY--UNITS WHICH WOULD BE COMPACT, SO THAT THEY COULD GO ALMOST INTO THE FRONT LINES, AND YET WOULD BE EQUIPPED TO DO ALL NECESSARY OPTICAL REPAIR AND SUPPLY WORK.

TODAY HE IS A CONTENTED MAN.

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THE FIR

TODAY HE IS A CONTENTED MAN.

THE FIRST UNIT HE TRAINED, UNDER CAPT.A.E.MANGOLD OF NEW YORK CITY, IS ON DUTY IN ENGLAND. THE SECOND IS UNDER HIS COMMAND AT AN AUSTRALIAN BASE WITHIN EASY FLYING DISTANCE OF NEW GUINEA. AND THERE ARE OTHER OUTFITS READY TO GO OR POSSIBLY ALREADY ON THEIR WAY TO COMBAT ZONES.

CAPTAIN HARRISON'S ESTABLISHMENT IS SET UP IN A VACANT STORE ON THE MAIN STREET OF THIS AUSTRALIAN TOWN. ON THE STREET FLOOR ARE FILING CABINETS FILLED WITH LENSES, DRILLS, AXIS MARKERS, A LENSOMETER, FRAMES AND CASES. DOWN IN THE BASEMENT IS MORE WORKSHOP AND STORAGE SPACE.

ALL OF THE EQUIPMENT, MUCH OF IT DELICATE STUFF, PACKS INTO A TWO AND A HALF TON TRUCK AND A ONE-TON TRAILER.

HARRISON, WHO IS 43 AND FORMERLY WAS WITH A WASHINGTON, D.C. (EDMONDS) OPTICAL FIRM, COUNTS HIMSELF LUCKY IN HAVING LOCATED HIS FIRST SERGEANT--STAFF SGT.R.P.SCHLEICHER OF WASHINGTON, WHO WAS TRAINED IN THE SAME SHOP. ALL OF HIS EIGHT OTHER ENLISTED MEN

30.24- 2511

ALSO WERE FINISHED OPTICIANS OR OPTICAL MECHANICS IN CIVILIAN LIFE.

FOUR OF THEM ARE TECHNICAL SERGEANTS--HANDSOME AL GRIGAITIS OF OMAHA, NEB., WHO WAS A MEMBER OF A LIFEBOAT CREW ON THE TRANSPORT WHICH BROUGHT US BOTH TO AUSTRALIA; LEO REGER OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.; CHARLES O.HUTTON OF LOS ANGELES, AND ARTHUR G.WRIGHT OF FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., JOHN HOSLER OF FORT WAYNE, IND., AND JIM SHAVER OF BOISE, IDAHO, ARE CORPORALS, WHILE LARRY KRESSLER OF SPOKANE, WASH., AND MITRO (THE GREEK) MYKITA OF PITTSBURGH, PA., ARE PRIVATES FIRST CLASS.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31..SENT

BY WILLIAM MC GAFFIN

NEW DELHI, MARCH 30-(AP)-AN AMERICAN PILOT, FORCED DOWN IN NORTHERN BURMA, WAS RESCUED YESTERDAY FROM UNDER THE NOSES OF A GROUP OF SAVAGELY DETERMINED JAPANESE IN A DARING AND THRILLING EXPLOIT BY FELLOW FLIERS.

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THE RESCUED PILOT, LIEUT.MELVIN KIMBALL OF DURHAM, N.H., FORCED DOWN BY ENGINE TROUBLE IN AN OLD TRAINER HE WAS FLYING ALONE FROM CHINA TO INDIA, LANDED NEAR JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN BURMA.

LUCK WAS WITH HIM, FOR AN AMERICAN PILOT SAW HIM BEFORE THE JAPANESE DID. CAPT.CHARLES H.COLWELL, RETURNING IN AN AMERICAN FIGHTER AFTER A STRAFING MISSION OVER JAPANESE OCCUPIED BURMA, SPOTTED KIMBALL'S PLANE SITTING ON THE GROUND, OBVIOUSLY INTACT BUT UNABLE TO FLY.

COLWELL HIMSELF HAD FIVE HOLES IN HIS PLANE AND SHOULD HAVE KEPT GOING HOME IF HE HAD BEEN THE KIND OF A FELLOW WHO THOUGHT OF HIS OWN SKIN FIRST. INSTEAD, HE CALLED HIS HOME BASE IN ASSAM IMMEDIATELY

THE BASE TOLD COLWELL TO HANG AROUND THE SPOT TO MARK IT FOR FIGHTERS WHICH WERE SENT AT ONCE. SO COLWELL STAYED, FLYING IN CIRCLES OVERHEAD UNTIL HELP ARRIVED.

AT FIRST IT WAS THOUGHT THAT KIMBALL WAS OUT OF GAS. THE OTHER

30.24- 2511

FLIERS PREPARED TO DROP GAS TO HIM BY PARACHUTE, THEN DISCOVERED HE WAS DOWN BECAUSE OF ENGINE TROUBLE AND UNABLE TO GET OFF AT ALL.

LIEUT.IRA SUSSKY VOLUNTEERED TO FLY IN WITH AN AMERICAN TRAINING PLANE IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE KIMBALL.

SUSSKY CAME ON WITH THE LITTLE TRAINER WHILE THE GROUP OF AMERICAN FLIERS FORMED A PROTECTIVE UMBRELLA. BY THIS TIME, HOWEVER, THE JAPANESE HAD GOT WISE AND WERE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO PREVENT THE RESCUE.

IT BECAME A NIP-AND-TUCK BATTLE, WITH JAPANESE SOLDIERS SHOOTING AT KIMBALL AND SUSSKY WHILE THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS ABOVE FOUGHT BACK. THE AMERICANS MANAGED TO DIVERT AND SPOIL THE JAPANESE AIM SUFFICIENTLY TO ALLOW SUSSKY TO LAND BESIDE KIMBALL.

THE GROUND WAS STUDDED WITH BUFFALO WATER HOLES AND OVERGROWN WITH UNDERBRUSH AND TREES--THE WORST SPOT IMAGINABLE FOR AN AIRPLANE.

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KIMBALL, UNHURT, CLIMBED INTO SUSSKY'S PLANE. SUSSKY GAVE IT THE GUN AND THEY LANDED IN A BOGGY WATER HOLE. EXTRICATED FROM THIS, THEY STARTED AGAIN BUT HAD TO STOP TO CUT AWAY UNDERGROWTH. THE WHOLE TIME JAPANESE BULLETS WERE RAINING DOWN AROUND THEM. AFTER EIGHT ATTEMPTS, SUSSKY FINALLY MANAGED TO WABBLE INTO THE AIR AT DUSK.

SLOWLY GAINING ALTITUDE, THE LITTLE TRAINER SWUNG UNDER THE PROTECTIVE COVERING OF THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS. A LITTLE WHILE LATER THE TRAINER LANDED IN ASSAM WITH EVERYONE SAFE AND SOUND.

THE ONLY DAMAGE WAS TO THE GROUNDED PLANE, AND THAT WAS DONE BY THE YANKS THEMSELVES. THEY DESTROYED IT WITH BULLETS TO KEEP IT FROM FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE.

THE RESCUE HERALDED AN EXAMPLE OF THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE 10TH U.S. AIR FORCE IN INDIA AND THE NEWLY-CREATED 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE IN CHINA. THE DOWNED PILOT IS FROM THE 14TH, HIS RESCUERS FROM THE

16TH.

BY EUGENE BURNS

AN ADVANCED BASE IN ALASKA, MARCH 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-STILL-SMOKING KISKA SHOOK AGAIN TODAY UNDER THE IMPACT OF 37 MORE TONS OF STEEL-ENCASED TNT AS MEDIUM AND HEAVY ARMY BOMBERS SWEPT IN

STEEL-ENCASED TNT AS MEDIUM AND HEAVY ARMY BOMBERS SWEPT IN AT EVELS RANGING FROM 1,700 TO 7,000 FEET, ELEVENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

THE BOMBING BROUGHT THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF BOMBS DROPPING ON KISKA DURING THE PAST MONTH TO 1,748,360 POUNDS--MORE THAN 874 TONS.

(THIS TOTAL EXCEEDS BY MORE THAN 50 PER CENT THE ESTIMATED 500 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED BY THE GERMANS IN THE BLITZ THAT DEVASTATED COVENTRY I

TODAY'S

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COVENTRY IN 1940.)

TODAY'S WALLOP OF 74,320 POUNDS WAS DELIVERED BY 52 PLANES IN FOUR ROUNDS.

THE FIRST GROUP OF PILOTS AT 10:03 A.M. EXCHANGED GRINS WHEN THEY GOT OVER THE JAPANESE-INFESTED ISLAND. THE CAMP AND INDUSTRIAL AREA WERE STILL SMOKING FROM YESTERDAY'S HOT ATTACK.

TODAY'S BLOWS WERE DIRECTED AT KISKA'S TWO SEAPLANE HANGARS, THE SUBMARINE BASE, THE MAIN CAMP AREA, GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS. ONE STICK SET OFF A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS--EITHER GASOLINE OR AMMUNITION.

NINE OF OUR MEN FAILED TO RETURN. ONE MEDIUM BOMBER WITH A CREW OF SEVEN DIDN'T COME BACK AND TWO BOMBARDIERS IN OTHER PLANES DIED OF WOUNDS. FIVE BOMBING PLANES WERE DAMAGED SLIGHTLY.

EIGHT ENEMY PLANES IN GROUPS OF FOUR WERE SEEN STREAKING FOR THE EAST, KEEPING THEIR HIDES WHOLE BY 180-DEGREE EVASION TACTICS.

(THERE IS LITTLE INDICATION AT KISKA THAT THE JAPANESE PILOTS ARE READY TO SHED THEIR SKINS FOR HIROHITO AND A PLEASANT HEREAFTER. EVEN AFTER THREE OF THE FLOAT-TYPE ZEROS GANGED UP ON A WEATHER PLANE YESTERDAY, THEY FLED WHEN THE GUNS TURNED ON THEM.)

LATE IN THE DAY, EIGHT OF OUR LIGHTNINGS WENT OUT GUNNING FOR THE EIGHT ENEMY PLANES AND FOUND THEM. WE SHOT DOWN ONE FOR SURE AND THREE FOR MAYBE AND DID NOT TAKE A SCRATCH.

A RESUME OF THE PAST TWO WEEKS' KISKA-SOFTENING FOLLOWS:

1. WE DROPPED 2,076 BOMBS--RANGING FROM 20 POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS TO ONE-TON JAP-BUSTERS.

2. THEY WEIGHED 311,660 POUNDS.

3. AND WERE DROPPED IN 23 RAIDS BY 269 PLANES.

Balboa, Canal Zone, March 30-(AP)-Headquarters [redacted] of the Sixth U.S. air force announced today that the [redacted]' soldier's medal for heroism would be awarded to four [redacted] man serving with the Sixth air force in Guatemala, who risked their lives in an unsuccessful attempt to save a fellow soldier from drowning.

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They are Sergeants [redacted] Ben A. Jones of Atlanta, Ga., Robert J. Willison of Parkersburg, W.Va., Lawrence T. Tully of Fayetteville,

W. Va., and Private Lewis E. Cohen of Waukegan, Ill.

According to the citation, the four reached the drowning man, who was carried out to sea by an undertow, but were unable to get him back to shore. In a state of utter exhaustion, they were barely able to return safely themselves. The presentation of the medals will be made later.

30.20 - 2513

30.24 - 25-13

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER CRITICA REPORTED TONIGHT THAT FINLAND AND RUMANIA ARE PUTTING OUT PEACE FEELERS THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS HERE.

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WHILE THIS REPORT AND ANOTHER PUBLISHED TODAY BY LA PRENSA BROUGHT NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION FROM THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE, IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM ITS DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN EUROPE THAT RUMANIA WAS GREATLY COCERNED OVER THE MILITARY SITUATION ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

ACCORDING TO THESE OFFICIAL REPORTS SUPPLIED BY RUMANIAN SOURCES, RUMANIAN HAS LOST MORE THAN HALF HER EFFECTIVES IN THE WAR WITH RUSSIA AND SEES NO PROSPECT OF ANY IMPROVEMENT IN THE DIFFICULT SITUATION.

LA PRENSA SAID EARLIER THAT NEWS ARRIVING HERE THROUGH RELIABLE CHANNELS DISCLOSED THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES COLLABORATING WITH THE AXIS WERE WORRIED BY THE PRESENT COURSE OF THE WAR.

ROBERTO GACHE, UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID "WE HAVE NO NEWS OF THE EXISTENCE OF ANY PEACE MOVEMENT IN BUENOS AIRES."

WHILE THE RUMANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, RADU COUTZARIDA, DENIED HE WAS MAKING PEACE SOUNDINGS WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO THE ELIMINATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT FROM THE WAR.

IN THE FINNISH LEGATION THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF CRITICA'S REPORT AND MINISTER NIILO ORASMASS, REACHED IN MONTEVIDEO, WHERE HE ALSO IS ACCREDITED AS FINNISH MINISTER, DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE REPORTED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

RIO DE JANEIRO--IN FIRST GRAPH SPY PLOT READ X X X WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY WITH PUBLICATION OF A FULL POLICE REPORT OF CHARGES SUBMITTED TO THE TRIBUNAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY. (IN PLACE OF X X X WAS REPORTZGVSQE7-6 ?6 09)8

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SUBMITTED TO THE TRIBUNAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY. (IN PLACE OF X X X WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY BY POLICE TO THE TRIBUNAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY.)

RIO DE JANEIRO--INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF SPY PLOT XXX NATIONAL SECURITY.

THE TRIBUNAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY IS THE BRAZILIAN COURT THAT TRIES CASES INVOLVING SABOTAGE, ESPIONAGE AND OTHER OFFENSES AGAINST THE NATION'S SECURITY. ITS TASK WILL BE TO STUDY THE POLICE REPORT AND DETERMINE WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN.

INTERCEPTION BY XXX SECOND GRAF PVS.

SAN JUAN, MARCH 30-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.HENRY C. PRATT, FORMERLY IN CHARGE OF DEFENSES ON THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD, TOOK OVER COMMAND OF THE U.S.ARMY'S PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT

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TODAY FROM MAJ.GEN.JAMES L.COLLINS.

THE TRANSFER WAS MADE IN A BRIEF CEREMONY AT THE SANTO DOMINGO BARRACKS, DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

GENERAL PRATT WENT TO TRINIDAD IN JANUARY, 1942, FROM BALTIMORE WHERE HE COMMANDED THE THIRD CORPS AREA. HE IS AN AIRMAN. COLLINS HAS BEEN IN COMMAND HERE FOR TWO YEARS.

BY JOHN LLOYD

CONCEPCION, CHILE, MARCH 30-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A.WALLACE DECLARED TODAY THAT UNITY OF THE ENTIRE WORLD WOULD BE NEEDED FOR THE PEACE TO COME, AND WARNED THAT ECONOMIC WAR COULD NOT BE PERPETUATED WITHOUT "SOWING THE SEEDS OF MILITARY WAR."

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SPEAKING IN SPANISH TO WORKERS AND OFFICIALS OF THE LOTA COAL MINES AT A LUNCHEON, WALLACE ASSERTED THAT THE GREAT MASSES OF PEOPLE EVERYWHERE WERE MOVING FORWARD "IN A REVOLUTIONARY MARCH" MARKING THE FIRST PHASE OF THE WORLD STRUGGLE BETWEEN FREE MEN AND SLAVES.

ALL REVOLUTIONS "FROM THAT LAUNCHED BY CHRIST ALMOST 2,000 YEARS AGO TO THAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN 1917 HAVE SPOKEN FOR THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE WHO SHED HIS BLOOD ON THE BATTLEFIELD," THE VICE PRESIDENT SAID, AND THE PEOPLE HAVE INCREASINGLY COME TO "WORK AND THINK UNITEDLY.

"FOR THAT REASON, ALTHOUGH SOME HAVE SPOKEN OF AN AMERICAN AGE, I SAY THE AGE WE ARE ENTERING CAN AND MUST BE THE AGE OF THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. THAT MAN WILL LEARN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TO ORGANIZE HIS INDUSTRIES, WILL LEARN TO INCREASE HIS PRODUCTIVITY X X X IN THIS AGE THERE SHALL NOT BE A NATION WITH DIVINE POWER TO EXPLOIT OTHERS.

HE SAID HE PUT THE FULL WEIGHT OF HIS OFFICE BEHIND THIS STATEMENT: "WE CHILDREN OF THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT A SUPERIOR RACE, AND THE NAZIS ARE NOT EITHER. WE CANNOT PERPETUATE ECONOMIC WAR WITHOUT SOWING THE SEEDS OF MILITARY WAR."

HE CALLED FOR TOTAL EFFORT OF CHILEAN MEN AND RESOURCES TO PRODUCE MATERIALS TO WIN THE WAR.

IN THE POST-WAR WORLD, WALLACE DECLARED, "INTERNATIONAL MONOPOLIES WILL BE CONTROLLED SO THEY SHALL NOT FEED THE JEALOUSY OF ANYONE. THUS CAN THE BENEFITS OF HUMAN INVENTION BE ASSURED TO ALL MEN INSTEAD OF ONLY A FEW."

IF ALL MEN ARE TRULY CONVINCED THAT "WE ARE FIGHTING FOR A PEACE WHICH SHALL BENEFIT THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE," HE SAID, "WE CAN PRODUCE THE MATERIALS NEEDED WITHOUT STRIKES OR SABOTAGE, THROUGH STRONG COOPERATION, A FIRM HAND AND ALERT MIND. WITH THAT CONVICTION SO OFTEN CALLED FORTH BY ROOSEVELT, THE MEN WHO DRAW UP THE TERMS OF PEACE WILL DO SO THINKING OF THE ENTIRE WORLD."

EARLIER, WHEN WALLACE WAS PRESENTED WITH A PAIR OF SPURS BY A WELCOMING PARTY AFTER HE ARRIVED AT CONCEPCION TO BEGIN HIS TOUR OF SOUTHERN CHILE, HE QUIPPED:

"ARE THESE TO USE ON OUR SENATE?"

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IN SANTIAGO YESTERDAY, LABOR LEADERS ASKED THE VICE PRESIDENT TO USE HIS INFLUENCE TO PROMOTE THE GREATEST OUTFLOW OF MACHINERY, MONEY, AND RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR CHILEAN INDUSTRIES.

IN AN EDITORIAL ADDRESSED TO WALLACE, THE SANTIAGO NEWPAPER LA HORA SAID CHILE GLADLY OFFERED HER RESOURCES TO THE UNITED STATES "BUT IN EXCHANGE WE ASK FULL VALUE FOR OUR LABOR, WHICH MEANS WE ASK FOR TOOLS, ADEQUATE FOOD, COMFORTABLE HOMES, AND ENOUGH SCHOOLS FOR OUR CHILDREN."

THE WEAKER PARTY IN THE BARGAINING PROCESS IN THE WESTERN

HEMISPHERE, IT ADDED, IS THE NATION PRODUCING RAW MATERIALS, AND "THUS THE CHILEAN WORKER MUST LABOR 20 HOURS TO GET THE FRUITS OF ONE HOUR'S LABOR OF THE UNITED STATES WORKER."

MONTREAL, MARCH 30-(AP)-DR.H.CARL GOLDENBERG ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM OTTAWA TO ARRANGE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MEDIATION OF A STREETCAR STRIKE INVOLVING AN ESTIMATED 3,000 MEN IN THIS WAR PRODUCTION CENTER.

DR.GOLDENBERG, DIRECTOR OF ECONOMICS FOR THE MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT, WAS APPOINTED LAST NIGHT AS A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT. HE WAS EXPECTED TO MOVE SWIFTLY FOR A MEETING BETWEEN MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY EXECUTIVES AND OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES WHO TOUCHED OFF THE WALKOUT SUNDAY NIGHT BY CALLING FOR A STRIKE VOTE FROM THEIR MEMBERS.

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THE BROTHERHOOD, A CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR AFFILIATE, WHICH CLAIMS A MEMBERSHIP OF 3,000 AMONG THE COMPANY'S 4,000 WORKERS, DEMANDED RECOGNITION AS BARGAINING AGENT FOR THE EMPLOYES. THE COMPANY DECLARED THAT THE WORKERS ALREADY WERE REPRESENTED UNDER TERMS OF AN OLD CONTRACT AND THAT A NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE SELECTED BY THE MEN WAS FUNCTIONING.

THEN THE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF TRAMWAYS EMPLOYEES, (AFL) LOCAL 790, REQUESTED PERMISSION TO HOLD A REFERENDUM ON WHICH SHOULD BE THE BARGAINING AGENT. THE COMPANY AGREED.

THE BROTHERHOOD SAID THE COMPANY REFUSED ITS REQUEST THAT THE REFERENDUM BE CALLED OFF.

MONTREALERS AGAIN PLODDED TO WORKSHOP AND OFFICE. BUT THE LINES OF WORK-BOUND MARCHERS WERE EXPECTED TO DWINDLE SOMEWHAT AS PRIVATE-

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LY-OWNED EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES WERE BROUGHT INTO PLAY.

AT INTERVALS LAST EVENING THE CITY'S WAR PLANS, THEIR HUGE STAFFS DEPLETED AS MUCH AS 70 PER CENT YESTERDAY. BROADCAST TO THEIR EMPLOYEES THAT TRUCKSHAND PRIVATE PASSENGER CARS WOULD PICK THEM UP AT DESIGNATED POINTS AND TAKE THEM TO THEIR JOBS.

Ottawa, Ont., March 30-(AP)-Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, came to Ottawa today for three days of important conference with Canadian officials, expected to deal with both war and post-war matters.

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The British cabinet minister arrived by plane from the United States, where he has been meeting with high government officials for two weeks, and was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister MacKenzie King, Malcolm MacDonald, British high commissioner, and other diplomatic and governmental officials.

Eden flew here in the same big four-motored plane used by Prime Minister Churchill on many of his long flights.

During his visit, the foreign secretary will be the guest of the governor-general, the Earl of Athlone, at

government house. He governor-general arranged a dinner in his honor tonight.

Eden will meet newspaper correspondents at a press conference tomorrow morning and attend a meeting of the war committee of the cabinet later.

He is scheduled to speak in the house of commons to members and Senators Thursday and make a radio broadcast.

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OTTAWA, MARCH 30-(CANADIAN PRESS)-COLLABORATION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE U.S. TO BRING ABOUT ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION OF COAL PRODUCED IN THE TWO COUNTRIES IS CONSIDERED BY OFFICIALS HERE TO BE A LOGICAL POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT.

WITH THE U.S. SUPPLYING A 2,000,000-TON ONTARIO MARKET FOR COAL, WESTERN CANADA AND THE MARITIMES HAVE EACH LOST THIS MARKET WHICH WAS SUPPLIED THROUGH THE HELP OF GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

COAL MEN SAID IT TOOK FIVE YEARS TO DISCPLACE AMERICAN COAL AND RESTORE THE NOVA SCOTIA MARKET IN CENTRAL CANADA AFTER THE LAST WAR. EXPERTS HAVE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF IT WILL BE EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TO REPLACE AMERICAN COAL WHEN PEACE COMES THIS TIME.

GIVING EVIDENCE BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE RECENTLY, F.G.NEATE, DEPUTY COAL CONTROLLER SAID:

"BEFORE THE WAR U.S. PRODUCTION WAS ABOUT 400,000,000 TONS. TODAY IT HAS JUMPED TO 600,000,000. IT IS GOING TO HAVE A SEVERE EFFECT ON THE INDUSTRIAL (COAL) MARKETS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC AFTER THE WAR WHEN THE AMERICAN PRODUCTION HAS TO MEET A DECREASED MARKET.

"IF WE CAN MAINTAIN OUR OWN PRODUCTION IT WILL MEAN A CONSIDERABLE OUSTING OF AMERICAN COAL FROM THE CANADIAN MARKETS. I DON'T THINK THAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN WITHOUT A YELL."

CANADIAN OFFICIALS HAVE DEVELOPED A STUDY OF "ZONES" FOR THE CONTROL OF COAL IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD.

FOR INSTANCE, NORTHERN ONTARIO COULD BE SUPPLIED FROM THE WEST AND EASTERN ONTARIO FROM THE MARITIMES BUT THE WINDSOR, ONT., AREA COULD BE MOST ECONOMICALLY SUPPLIED FROM THE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA COALFIELDS, IT WAS POINTED OUT.

OFFICIALS SAID PLANNING IN ADVANCE MIGHT MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO ARRANGE FOR ACROSS-THE-BORDER SHIPMENTS IN BOTH DIRECTIONS TO MUTUAL ADVANTAGE.

IN RETURN FOR A CLEAR MARKET IN THE WINDSOR AREA, E U.S.

IN RETURN FOR A CLEAR MARKET IN THE WINDSOR AREA, THE U.S. MIGHT AGREE TO PERMIT SOME NOVA SCOTIA COAL TO ENTER THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, AND SUCH A MOVEMENT WOULD REQUIRE LESS SUBSIDY ASSISTANCE FROM THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, THE COAL MEN SAID.

HUMBOLDT, SASK, MARCH 30 -(AP)-- THREE OCCUPANTS OF A TRAINING PLANE FROM THE BOMBING AND GUNNERY SCHOOL AT DAFOE, SASK. WERE KILLED YESTERDAY WHEN THE CRAFT CRASHED AND STRUCK A TEAM OF HORSES PULLING A LOAD OF STRAW.

THE DRIVER OF THE TEAM, LOUIS FAHL, WAS SERIOUSLY BURNED WHEN THE STRAW CAUGHT FIRE. FAHL'S THREE-YEAR-OLD SON JUMPED FROM THE LOAD AND ESCAPED INJURY, WHILE A FOURTH OCCUPANT OF THE PLANE PARACHUTED TO SAFETY.

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FOLO LONDON CHURCHILL

SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 30-(AP)-LT. GENERAL SIR BERNARD CYRIL FREYBURG, CREDITED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TODAY WITH EXECUTING A "DECISIVE BREAK-THROUGH" IN TUNISIA, IS KNOWN TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RESIDENTS AS "TINY" FREYBURG, DENTIST AND SWIMMING CHAMPION.

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GENERAL FREYBURG, NOW LEADING THE SECOND NEW ZEALAND DIVISION CHASING ROMMEL, WAS AN ATHLETE AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND THE OLYMPIC CLUB HERE MORE THAN 25 YEARS AGO. THE MONEY HE WON IN A SWIMMING CONTEST HE USED TO GO TO EUROPE AND JOIN THE ANZACS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THERE WERE LEGENDARY TALES OF FREYBURG IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. ONE TOLD OF HIM SWIMMING SEVERAL MILES FROM A BRITISH BATTLESHIP TO LIGHT FLARES ON THE TURKISH SHORE, AND THEN SWIMMING BACK TO THE SHIP DURING THE BRITISH ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES.

HE ENTERED THE FIRST WAR AS A SUBALTERN AND ROSE TO BECOME A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

EARLIER IN THIS WAR HE WAS COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES ON THE ISLAND OF CRETE.

30.24-2517

30.24 - 2517

NEW YORK,MARCH 30-(AP)-A TASS REPORT RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TODAY UNDER A BERN, SWITZERLAND, DATELINE THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD INFORMED PREMIER MUSSOLINI IT WANTS FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL APPOINTED IMMEDIATELY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE "SOUTHERN DEFENSE AREA" OF ITALY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST OF FRANCE.

ACCORDING TO THE TASS REPORT, NEGOTIATIONS ON THE FORTIFICATIONS OF SICILY AND SARDINIA, ITALIAN PROVINCES, AND THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN COAST ARE UNDER WAY. BETWEEN GERMAN AND ITALIAN MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES.

"AT PRESENT, THE GERMANS ARE STRIVING TO OBTAIN MUSSOLINI'S AGREEMENT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ROMMEL XXX" THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. IT ADDED THAT THE ITALIANS WOULD PREFER TO HAVE THEIR OWN GENERAL NAMED TO THE POST "INASMUCH AS THE SOUTHERN DEFENSE AREA INCLUDES A CONSIDERABLE PART OF ITALIAN TERRITORY," THE OWI SAID.

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THE WAR TODAY

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

BRITISH PREMIER CHURCHILL GIVES US A SUCCINCT BULLETIN ON THE STATUS OF THE BATTLE OF TUNISIA IN HIS STATEMENT IN COMMONS TODAY WHE, AFTER REPORTING THE FALL OF GABES ON THE COAST, HE SAYS THAT "WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO BE SATISFIED WITH THE PROGRESS MADE BY OUR SUPERIOR FORCES AND SUPERIOR AND RESOLUTE COMMANDERS."

WISE IN THE WAYS OF WAR, HOWEVER, HE ADDS IN THE SAME BREATH A WARNING AGAINST UNDERRATING "THE TASK WHICH CONFRONTS THE WHOLE ALLIED FORCES IN TUNISIA." THE GREAT ROMMEL IS ON THE RUN, TRYING TO LEAD HIS FORCES OUT OF THE TRAP WHICH IS CLOSING TO ANNIHILATE THEM. STILL, THERE ARE LIKELY TO BE BLOODY DAYS AHEAD.

THE GREAT FEAT OF ARMS WHICH HAS BROUGHT THE ALLIED FORCES TO WITHIN MEASURABLE DISTANCE OF FINAL SUCCESS RESTS PRIMARILY ON SUPERB GENERALSHIP AND UNSELFISH COORDINATION OF EFFORT AMONG THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN ARMIES ENGAGED.

SOME OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING OF THE WHOLE WAR HAS BEEN WAGED AMONG THE RUGGED WADIS AND JEBELS AND THE MAN-MADE DEFENSES OF THIS FRENCH POSSESSION. THE CASUALTIES UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE BEEN GRIEVOUS. YET NOT ONCE HAVE WE HEARD ANY OF THE ALLIES SAY: "WE ARE CARRYING MORE THAN OUR SHARE OF THE LOAD."

THE STRATEGY WHICH LAID THE TRAP FOR THE WILY ROMMEL HAS PROVED ITS OWN WORTH. THIS WAS, OF COURSE, PLOTTED IN A COUNCIL OF GENERALS OVER WHICH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF EISENHOWER PRESIDED, AND ONE FINDS HIS PERSONALITY REFLECTED IN THE GREAT COOPERATION. ONE ALSO SEES THE EXPERIENCE AND SAGACITY OF THE VETERAN BRITISH LEADERS, ALEXANDER AND MONTGOMERY, IN THE PLANS WHICH WRECKED THE MARETH LINE--AMONG THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL DEFENSES. OUR GENERAL "TWO-GUN" PATTON AND OTHERS PRESUMABLY CONTRIBUTED.

ONCE THE STRATEGY WAS DETERMINED, THE TACTICS OF ITS EXECUTION FELL TO THE GENERALS IN THE FIELD. THOSE TACTICS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, THOUGH I THINK AN EXTRA TOUCH OF THE CAP GOES TO THE CROMWELLIAN MONTGOMERY AND HIS GALLANT CREW WHO OVERCAME THAT TERRIBLE MARETH LINE WHERE SO MANY BRITISH BOYS MUST HAVE DIED IN THE "DEVIL'S CAULDRON."

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BUT MORE THAN GENERALSHIP AND UNSELFISH COORDINATION WILL HAVE PLAYED A VITAL PART WHEN FINALLY THE ALLIES HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE REMAINING VALLEYS OF DEATH TO SUCCESS. AMONG THE POINTS WE MUST NOTE ARE THESE:

1. ALLIED COOPERATION EXISTED NOT ONLY IN TUNISIA BUT EXTENDED TO THE CONTINENT. THE UNPRECEDENTED BOMBING OF BERLIN AND OTHER AXIS CITIES RECENTLY HAS BEEN, AMONG OTHER THINGS, TO FORCE THE GERMANS TO

KEEP WARPLANES AT HOME FOR DEFENSE INSTEAD OF SENDING THEM TO TUNISIA AND THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

2. THE GREAT PART PLAYED BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN AGAIN EMPHASIZES THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THIS FIGHTING ARMY. MONTGOMERY'S VICTORY OVER ROMMEL IN EGYPT AND LIBYA WAS DUE IN NO SMALL DEGREE TO ANGLO-AMERICAN AIRPOWER, AND THE SAME CAN BE SAID OF THE PRESENT SHOW. THE MARETH LINE PROBABLY COULDN'T HAVE BEEN MASTERED WITHOUT THE TERRIBLE BOMBING ADMINISTERED TO ROMMEL'S POSITIONS.

THUS WE HAVE FURTHER PROOF THAT AS ALLIED AIR STRENGTH INCREASES IN THE VARIOUS THEATERS, SO DO OUR SUCCESSES.

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3. TUNISIA ALSO REMINDS US OF THE GREAT STRIKING POWER WHICH THE ALLIES ARE PILING UP AROUND THE WORLD. AS I HAVE ALREADY REPORTED IN THIS COLUMN, ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING IMPRESSIONS OF MY RECENT 35,000 MILE SWING THROUGH THE WAR ZONES WAS THAT WE FINALLY ARE HITTING OUR STRIDE IN THE MATTER OF PROVIDING THE WHEREWITHAL WITH WHICH TO BEAT THE ENEMY.

4. OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL THE ALLIES, AND OF PECULIAR INTEREST TO AMERICA, IS THE FACT THAT OUR NEWLY TRIED FIGHTING FORCES--BARRING THE AIR VETERANS WHO HAVE BEEN WITH MONTGOMERY IN LIBYA--HAVE COME THROUGH STRONG. MORALE HAS BEEN TOP-HOLE AND THEY HAVE DONE A BUSINESS-LIKE JOB.

THERE REMAINS ONE INTERESTING QUESTION WHICH I HEAR FREQUENTLY, AND THAT IS: WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO ROMMEL WHEN HIS LAST DEFENSE CRACKS? WELL, ONE CAN FIGURE OUT A LOT OF ANSWERS, BUT THE MOST LOGICAL SEEMS TO ME TO BE THAT HITLER WILL BE A FOOL IF HE DOESN'T ORDER THE MARSHAL TO FLY HOME. ROMMEL IS TOO VALUABLE TO THE FATHERLAND TO BE ALLOWED TO FALL INTO ALLIED HANDS IF HE CAN GET AWAY.

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY GLENN BABB

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HIGH OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PACIFIC HAVE BEEN IN WASHINGTON FOR WAR PLANS CONSULTATIONS IS GRIM WARNING TO JAPAN THAT A NEW AND FOR HER UNPLEASANT CHAPTER OF THE PACIFIC WAR IS ABOUT TO OPEN. IT WILL DEMONSTRATE HOW FAR THE UNITED STATES NAVY HAS RECOVERED FROM THE WOUNDS SUFFERED AT PEARL HARBOR AND WHAT A DIFFERENCE EVEN A SMALL PART OF AMERICA'S HUGE WARPLANE PRODUCTION CAN MAKE.

IT MAY BE TOO MUCH TO EXPECT THAT THIS NEW PHASE CAN PRODUCE DECISIVE RESULTS IN 1943 BUT IT IS LIKELY TO BE MARKED BY A BOLDNESS OF AMERICAN PLANNING AND ACTION WHICH WAS IMPOSSIBLE WHILE PEARL HARBOR STILL CAST ITS SHADOW OVER THE PACIFIC OUTLOOK.

THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED THAT THESE CONSULTATIONS WERE AN EXTENSION OF THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE, THE DECISIONS OF WHICH WERE COMMUNICATED TO UNITED STATES COMMANDERS WHO HAD HAD NO OPPORTUNITY OF MORE DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE CASABLANCA PROGRAM. THIS APPARENTLY WAS BY WAY OF EMPHASIZING THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE FUNDAMENTAL STRATEGY OF DESTROYING THE EUROPEAN END OF THE AXIS FIRST, WITH PRIMARY EMPHASIS ON WINNING THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC AND STRIKING AT HITLER IN HIS EUROPEAN FORTRESS.

BUT BOTH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAVE DECLARED THAT THE CASABLANCA PROGRAM CALLS FOR ACTION IN THE ORIENT AS WELL AS IN EUROPE. THE PRESIDENT PROMISED "GREAT AND DECISIVE ACTIONS" AGAINST JAPAN.

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THE OFFICERS WHO WENT TO WASHINGTON, REPRESENTING THE PACIFIC COMMANDS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, ADMIRAL NIMITZ AND ADMIRAL HALSEY, CARRIED TO THE CONSULTATIONS "THE VIEWS OF THE COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD," ACCORDING TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THESE COMMANDERS FEEL THE TIME HAS COME TO ADVANCE BOLDLY BEYOND THE STAGE OF THE HOLDING OPERATIONS THEY HAVE CARRIED ON THE FIRST 15 MONTHS OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

EVIDENCE IS GROWING THAT THE SITUATION OF THE JAPANESE IS INCREASINGLY ANXIOUS AND DIFFICULT. SINCE THEIR TIDE OF EXPANSION WAS REVERSED IN THE SOLOMONS AND NEW GUINEA LAST SUMMER THEY HAVE BEEN DECISIVELY BEATEN EVERY TIME THEY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO BATTLE, ON LAND OR SEA OR IN THE AIR. LOSS OF THE INITIATIVE HAS MADE A TREMENDOUS DIFFERENCE IN THE PROBLEM OF THEIR HIGH COMMAND. WAR IN THE VAST SPACES OF THE PACIFIC IMPOSES SPECIAL HANDICAPS ON THE DEFENSIVE AND THE JAPANESE NOW HAVE THE TASK OF GUARDING A 10,000-MILE PERIMETER ENCLOSING THEIR "GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE."

AN INCREASINGLY SERIOUS SHIPPING SHORTAGE AND AN APPARENT DECLINE IN THE QUALITY IF NOT THE QUANTITY OF THEIR AIR FORCES INTENSIFY THE ANXIETIES OF THE JAPANESE COMMAND. ALLIED SUBMARINES AND AIRCRAFT ARE SINKING THE SHIPS JAPAN DESPERATELY NEEDS TO HOLD HER GREAT MARITIME EMPIRE TOGETHER MUCH FASTER THAN HER INDUSTRY CAN REPLACE THEM. FROM ALL PACIFIC FRONTS COME ACCOUNTS WHICH TESTIFY TO A DETERIORATION IN THE SKILL AND FIGHTING QUALITIES OF JAPANESE PILOTS. IN NUMBERS OF PLANES JAPAN STILL IS ABLE TO PUT FORMIDABLE ARMADAS INTO THE AIR BUT THE EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT HER "FIRST TEAM"--THE FEW THOUSAND SELECTED, HIGHLY TRAINED, EXPERIENCED PILOTS, MOSTLY NAVAL MEN, WITH WHICH SHE ENTERED THE WAR--HAS JUST ABOUT DISAPPEARED.

ALTOGETHER THE PACIFIC SITUATION IS AN INVITATION TO BOLDER STRATEGY, SOMETHING BEYOND THE ONE ISLAND AT A TIME METHOD TO WHICH WE HAVE BEEN TIED UP TO NOW BY LIMITED RESOURCES. THOSE LIMITATIONS, OF COURSE, WILL NOT BE ALTOGETHER REMOVED UNTIL HITLER IS DESTROYED BUT ALLIED, ESPECIALLY AMERICAN, PROSPECTS IN THE PACIFIC HAVE SO FAR IMPROVED AS TO JUSTIFY THE EXPECTATION OF DRAMATIC AND WELCOME NEWS FROM THAT FRONT IN THE NOT DISTANT FUTURE.

30.24 - 2519

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British Gain in Drive Toward Bizerte, 8th Army Presses Pursuit of Rommel, Americans Push Eastward to Join Ally

Sedjenane Retaken; Rommel Pursued On Open Plain

APR 1 1943

By Edward Kennedy
[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 31—British Eighth Army veterans, pushing the defeated forces of Marshal Erwin Rommel relentlessly across an open and barren plain under a fiery air attack, have seized Oudref directly in the Gabes gap, the British First Army in the north has captured Sedjenane and Americans in the center have moved up a notch on the enemy's flank, it was announced today.

Capturing Metouia, eight miles north of Gabes, the Eighth Army of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery swung on to Oudref, four miles farther along the road, and then continued to drive northward with nothing to halt the onrush but hastily erected defenses, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters said.

Patton's Forces Advance

British infantry and Moroccan Goums of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's First Army took Sedjenane, forty miles west of Bizerte, after an advance of about seven miles from the Djebel Aboid area.

(A dispatch by William B. King, Associated Press correspondent with the British First Army, said Moroccan Goums operating with the British had reached points six miles east and southeast of Sedjenane to bring British forces within thirty-four miles of Bizerte.)

Meanwhile, the forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., made a slight advance through dense minefields in the scarred hills east of El Guetar.

The British in taking Oudref and Metouia, however, had seized the junction of the road leading from El Guetar and Gafsa with the main coastal highway, and the Axis position in front of Patton appeared to be wholly untenable.

Enemy Squeezed In Bottleneck

The fact that the Americans encountered mostly Italians in their advance was taken here as indicating that the Axis chieftain already had pulled back most of his effectives in an effort to avoid being nailed on the flank.

The Eighth's Army onrush and the Americans' dogged hammering forty-five miles to the northwest were squeezing Rommel's forces farther back into a bottleneck between small salt marshes north of the Chott Djerid and the sea.

Reports from the front said the Americans had finally crossed the German mine fields and had captured 200 prisoners.

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Area Of Retreat Confined

Montgomery's men, wiping out enemy units in hurriedly thrown-up trenches and other defenses, were compelling Rommel to confine his retreat almost entirely to the coastal highway, flanked by the sea at a distance of only about five miles on the east and desert and marshes on the west.

(Algiers radio broadcasts said the British navy was continuing to harass the Axis retreat by pouring shells into the coastal road.)

The first forty miles of Rommel's route toward Sfax, some seventy miles up the coast, were barren sand, and each mile pushed the beaten German and Italians into a narrowing corridor.

Counter-Blow Repulsed

(A French communique recorded in London from the Algiers radio said French forces had advanced beyond Bou Mardos, ten miles southeast of El Guetar, and were closing in on Kebili, south of the Chott Djerid salt marsh.

(The Germans violently counter-attacked the French east of Pichon in central Tunisia, the communique said, but they were repulsed by artillery, and French patrols again advanced in the Ousseltia Valley.

Furious Air Attacks Continue

Sedjenane, given up by the British a few days ago during an offensive by Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's northern forces which carried them about twenty-four miles, was retaken in an attack from the south. It is a little railway station only about twelve miles from the coast. The attack was carried through in difficult conditions.

Medium bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters were especially active as the Allied air attack continued at a furious pace, smashing at La Fouconniere airfield, thirty miles northwest of Sfax, and El Maou airdrome to the north of Sfax, twice yesterday, attacking many tanks, silencing machine-gun posts and strafing troops.

Twelve Enemy Planes Shot Down

(The British and American air forces in North Africa announced yesterday that they were adopting "non-stop annihilation tactics" against the enemy's troops and front-line positions as soon as his defenses appeared to be cracking, shifting from their tactics of attacking ports and supply facilities.)

Allied airmen shot down twelve enemy planes during the day, losing seven of their own planes. Eleven of the enemy planes were shot down by Americans.

Western desert air forces from Montgomery's sector swept the roads between Sfax and Cekhira, north of Gabes, and between Cekhira and Gafsa.

Meanwhile, it was permitted to be disclosed today that the Fiftieth Northumberland Division made the initial frontal attack on the Mareth Line as the Montgomery offensive started March 20.

Crossing the wide, wet and deep Wadi Zigzaou over a hastily built "highway through hell," this division drove a wedge into the enemy lines near Zarat, but Rommel threw his entire Fifteenth Armored Division into a counter-attack and the Northumberland Infantry was forced to give up most of its gains under heavy punishment.

The division held the German armor off, however, while the flank attack at El Hamma was developing and prevented it from swinging into the battle there in time to meet the second New Zealand division.

French Aid Victory

Gen. Jacques Leclerc's Fighting French column, which joined the Eighth Army after a march across the Libyan desert from Lake Chad, also contributed to the victory by driving the enemy from the high ground in the southern extremity of the Mareth Line and enabling the New Zealanders to make their wide sweep.

Spitfire squadrons shot down two Messerschmitts and Warhawks got four Focke-Wulfs and five Messerschmitts. Another Messerschmitt was shot down in the north for a total of twelve, while the Allies lost seven aircraft, the communique said.

(The Italians, in their communique admitted that "violent new attacks" had been made by the Allies yesterday, but the Germans said the attacks had slackened somewhat in view of determined resistance.

Retreat Halt Doubted

(Round-about reports, however, suggested that Rommel had no intention of stopping his retreat for a good many miles. One such report by the London *Daily Mail's* correspondent in Madrid said that Rommel had ordered the destruction of Sfax harbor, seventy miles north of Gabes, and that many installations already were in flames. There was no confirmation of the report, however.

(Another report from the Algiers radio last night said the British navy had put a force ashore at Sfax to cut off Rommel's retreat.)

There was no information here, however, on reports of an Allied naval landing at Sfax.

(The German broadcast, heard in London by the Associated Press, declared that a German bomber sank a British submarine in the Mediterranean. There was no confirmation of this claim from Allied sources.

Admit Raid On Italy

(The Italian war bulletin, also heard in London by the Associated Press, said that the United States Air Force had dropped a few bombs and poured machine-gun fire on Crotone, killing one person and injuring fifteen. Crotone lies on the shore of the "instep" or sole of the Italian boot.

(The Italians also claimed that an Italian interception group brought down four of a "powerful formation" of enemy fighter planes and that six other enemy planes were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire by Italian and German fighter planes.)

Rommel, fighting desperately in his retreat, was trying in vain to elbow aside the Americans in the El Guetar and Maknassy regions in order to widen his escape corridor connecting with the armies of Arnim in northern Tunsia.

With the battle of the Mareth Line won, it appeared that the Allied objective now was to try to trap and cut up Rommel's force.

Reports from the front indicated that only about fifty miles lie between the vanguards of General Montgomery's army and the outposts of Patton's forces.

The British and American air forces hit ever harder against Rommel's forces as they withdrew on the coastal road rimming the Gulf of Gabes to Sfax. Some 300 of Rommel's vehicles were either destroyed or damaged in Allied air attacks and fires rose last night from the wreckage-strewn coastal plain.

Some Air Resistance

Some German planes appeared in the air in a futile attempt to break up the Allied aerial striking power. Seventeen Axis planes were downed in combat and ten Allied planes were reported lost.

It was estimated that the Allied bag of prisoners since the battle for the Mareth Line began is nearly 13,000 and there were indications that the total would be raised when the Italians Rommel left south of the Gabes Gap are counted.

EIGHTH ARMY IS 12 MILES ABOVE GABES

[By the Associated P...]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 31—The British Eighth Army fanned out over the coastal plains more than twelve miles above Gabes today in a steady pursuit of Marshal Rommel's bomb-ridden troops, while the British First Army in the north recaptured Sedjenane and pressed on to a point only thirty-five miles southwest of the Axis naval base of Bizerte.

An Allied communique also said that the American army of the center had bored farther into the flank of Rommel's coastal belt. The southern wing of the troops under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was believed to be only forty-five miles from a junction with the British Eighth Army on the coast.

Main Force In Open Area

Rommel's main forces appeared to be making a hurried flight in open country northward toward Sfax, seventy miles above the British vanguards, and the coastal road was reported strewn with many enemy bodies and wrecked machines—victims of a ceaseless shuttle bombing by American and British airmen.

The Eighth Army captured Metouia and Oudref, the latter twelve miles north of Gabes, early yesterday morning and advanced units swept on to contact with "hastily prepared enemy defenses," the communique said.

Oudref is a junction of the road leading northwest about forty-five miles to connect with General Patton's southern American wing moving down from El Guetar.

Italians Appear Cut Off

Italian rear guards left by Rommel in between these two Allied armies appear to be cut of unless they make a precipitate withdrawal through mountain trails leading northeastward out of the pocket.

The progress of the United States troops was hampered by extensive mine fields laid in the mountain passes.

The Americans were reported to have bagged another 200 prisoners in their sector, however.

Six Miles Beyond Sedjenane

Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's British First Army on the offensive in North Tunisia captured Sedjenane, forty miles southwest of Bizerte, and a dispatch from William B. King, Associated Press correspondent at the front, said Moroccan couriers had penetrated a farther six miles to the east.

[The German radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said General Anderson's right wing, in the Medjez-El-Bab sector, thirty-five miles below Sedjenane, also had begun an offensive.]

These pig-tailed warriors, a contribution by the French in North Africa, were said to have occupied positions above and below Sedjenane as the 1st Army pressed on Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim's northern forces. One Italian Bersaglieri (sharpshooter) regiment no longer exists as an operating unit, dispatches from this front said.

By capturing Oudref the 8th Army won control of a bottleneck between the sea and the Chott el Fedjedj salt sink and sent Rommel back into another pocket twenty miles to the north. This is the narrow gap between the coast and the salt marsh of Sebkret en Noual.

On the flank of this second pocket American troops in the Maknassy area have driven to a point about twenty airline miles from the coast. But for some time Rommel's troops have been holding firm there to enable their leader to withdraw the bulk of his troops toward Sfax and the first natural defensive terrain.

All the coastal belt between Gabes and Sfax is flat and barren with few opportunities for the Axis to put up an effective resistance against the Eighth Army.

At Mahares, forty miles north of the enemy's present rear guard positions, there is green country, but the highlands that offer a natural defense do not come for another twenty miles where the Aouiet ridge runs inland from Sfax.

Menace Sfax And Sousse

But even the Axis position at Sfax and Sousse farther north are menaced by American and French troops now within twenty miles of Kairouan. The Americans have fought their way east of Fondouk and the French are east of Pichon.

But even the Axis positions at Sfax and Sousse, farther north, are menaced by American and French troops within twenty miles of Kairouan. The Americans have fought their way east of Fondouk, and the French are east of Pichon. Kairouan, an Axis air base, is thirty-five miles east of Sousse.

The Germans counter-attacked the French east of Pichon in central Tunisia, a French communique said, but they were repulsed by artillery.

Allied airmen in their continued battering of Rommel's troops and rear positions attacked La Fauconnerie airfield, thirty miles northwest of Sfax, and El Maou airdrome, just north of that city, twice yesterday. A dozen Axis planes were declared destroyed in battles throughout Tunisia.

U. S. Fighters Down 10 Nazis

Lieut. Walter Scholl, Former Cornell Grid Player, Credited With One.

By HAROLD V. BOYLE.

An Advanced United States Air Base in Southern Tunisia, March 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—American fighter pilots destroyed ten German planes today, raising to forty-two the victory score tallied by United States Spitfires and Warhawks since March 21 when the latest aerial offensive began.

Four other enemy fighters were cited as probably destroyed in a series of blazing battles in which American superiority in number of planes and flying skill dealt heavy blows to the waning Axis air strength.

Setting the pace again were the Warhawks, which destroyed eight today and seven yesterday and in the last six days have accounted for twenty-one besides many others damaged.

Major Chase Gets Six.

Major Levi R. Chase, 25-year-old ace, of Cortland, N. Y., lengthened his victory string to six by destroying a German Messerschmitt 109.

Four of the eight planes blasted by the Warhawks were trapped in a surprise raid on a German airport, dublicating yesterday's feat when Warhawks pulled the same trick with the same result. They got the other four in running fights on the way home. One American plane was lost.

Two Messerschmitts were brought down by Spitfire pilots Lieut. Donald M. Monkley, 21, of Inglewood, Cal., and Lieut. Robert C. Donnan, 22, of Charlotte, N. C. A probable was credited to Lieut. E. M. Scott, 20, of Mountainburg, Ark.

Warhawks' Box Score.

Warhawk Pilot Capt. John L. Bradley, 27, of Shreveport, La., raised his score to four, and Lieut. Elton E. Pesey, 21, of Elk Valley, Tenn., got revenge for being shot down earlier in the campaign by bagging his first plane.

Other Warhawk victories were turned in by Lieut. Walter Scholl Jr., 23, former Cornel University football star; Lieut. Tom A. Thomas Jr., 21, of Ada, Okla.; Capt. John P. Crowder, 24, of Richmond, Va.; Lieut. Lassiter Thompson, 21, of El Paso, Tex, and Lieut. Daniel J. Wirth, 21, of Joliet, Ill. Lieut. William A. [illegible] Bride, 21, of Realitas, Tex., who got a Messerschmitt 109 yesterday, was credited with a probable today.

U. S. Infantry And Tanks Work Together Smoothly

Bowl Over Italians Left Holding The Bag When Nazis Quit El Guetar Battlefield

By HAROLD V. BOYLE
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Forces At El Guetar, Tunisia, March 30 (Delayed)—United States infantry and armored forces, working smoothly as a team, rocked the Italians back on their heels in a smashing drive several miles down the Gabes road today. The advance was slowed only because of dusk and mine fields.

The only reason the Americans did not smack the Germans around was that the Nazis pulled out in the night, leaving Mussolini's men holding the bag—just as they did at the Ousseltia valley and Kasserine Gap battles.

Told By Statistics

The story can be told best by these statistics:

Yesterday the United States infantry brought in approximately 88 German prisoners; today they sent back between 150 and 200 prisoners and only 12 were German—the rest Italian.

One United States scout captured fifteen Italians and was worrying what to do with them when one of the prisoners said, "there are five more over there." The doughboy walked "over there," rounded up the five hidden Italians and marched back with the group of twenty.

Tanks Meet Enemy Fire

United States armored forces moved forward down the valley on each side of the road to Gabes and the sea.

Batteries of 105 and 155 mm. howitzers helped pulverize the opposition, but after the preliminary walkover the tanks themselves ran into enemy fire and the cracking echoes of their 75-mm. guns reverberated over the battlefield.

Most of the trouble came from a dozen dug-in Italian tanks and a number of 88-mm. guns intrenched in the hills which simultaneously advancing American infantry slowly was cleaning out.

At the end of the day the armored column had advanced more than twelve miles from El Guetar along the Gabes road and more than fifteen miles on the left flank along the Gumtree road.

MOROCCANS PUSH BEYOND SEDJENANE

Native Hill Troops Played Big Role in Capture of Town After Three-Day Fight

ITALIANS AFRAID OF THEM

Many Surrendered to British in Preference to Risking Battle With Goumiers

KING

WITH THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY, in the Sedjenane Sector, March 31 (AP)—Moroccan goumiers from the hills, fighting on the seaward and right flanks of the British in this sector, advanced through bushy undergrowth today and took up positions six miles east and southeast of Sedjenane.

A large number of prisoners was seized by the Allies in a three-day battle that resulted in the capture of this little railway station and settlement at 2 P. M. yesterday. One Italian Bersaglieri regiment no longer exists as a fighting unit. Goums [units of goumiers] on the seaward flank reached a point six miles to the east today, while another detachment occupied Djebel Tabluna, on the right flank.

It was not yet clear, however, whether the enemy would try to set up a defense in the immediate area or would fall back ten miles to Green Hill and Bald Hill, the spots that he used as a springboard for the offensive this month that carried him forward twenty-four miles, almost to Djebel Abiod.

No small part of the success of the British First Army in this extreme left flank of the Northern Tunisian front has been due to the aggressive patrols of the Moroccan goumiers. These stalwart pig-tailed warriors, wearing turbans and burnooses and fighting under volunteer French officers, specialize in ghostly patrols.

They moved out into the thickets before the battle began and were on the Italian positions before the enemy knew an offensive had been launched. They struck cold terror into the hearts of many Italians who had been assigned a large part of the defense area. Some Italian units made a special point of surrendering to the British rather than risk battle with the natives roaming their flanks.

Artillery, in which the Allies greatly outclass the Axis in this sector, also played an important part, smothering enemy batteries with high explosive shells. Four large enemy guns were captured by the British.

The Axis made no determined effort to hold Sedjenane with a large force, since it was dominated by high ground occupied by the British in the opening stages of the drive.

CATROUX REPORTS GIRAUD RECEPTIVE

Algiers, March 31 (A. P.).—Gen. Georges Catroux, emissary of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in his negotiations with Gen. Henri Giraud for unification of the French elements fighting the Axis, declared yesterday that "Gen. Giraud as much as Gen. de Gaulle wishes union of all Frenchmen."

Gen. Catroux told a press conference that unification negotiations were progressing, but he might have to return to London for conferences with De Gaulle. He said no time had been set for Gen. De Gaulle's proposed trip to North Africa for talks with Gen. Giraud, but he believed it would not be for several weeks.

Meantime, he reported, the De Gaullists intended to set up a headquarters in Algiers "until such time as union makes that unnecessary."

There is a growing belief in Algiers that, even with unification between the Giraud and De Gaulle factions an actuality, any attempt to create a constitutional French government would be deferred until France itself was freed of Nazi domination.

American sentiment is felt to be generally opposed to such an attempt for the time being, preferring instead a provisional regime like the present high commissionership to prosecute the war and administer the French interests outside the Nazi-controlled area.

Lauris Norstad Named Brigadier General At 36

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 31 (AP)—Lauris Norstad, a cool, blond flyer from Minneapolis, Minn., has become at the age of 36 one of the youngest brigadier generals in the United States Army.

The promotion of Norstad, announced here officially today, came in recognition of his work in helping Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle organize the Twelfth United States Army Air Force and of his service in North Africa as operations officer.

A native of Minneapolis and a graduate of West Point, Norstad won the Silver Star by his gallant action under shellfire at the first air base secured by the Allies in Algeria. He went ashore with United States assault forces last November 8.

Reporter Injured

With United States Forces in Southern Tunisia, March 30 (Delayed) (AP)—Ivan (Cy) Peterman, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, became the second American newspaper casualty in the Tunisian campaign today when he broke a wrist diving into a ditch east of El Guetar to escape strafing by a German plane.

Peterman, a former sports columnist, also suffered head cuts

when he struck a stone, but his helmet protected him from serious injury.

With him in a jeep at the time of the accident were Phil Ault of United Press and Michael Chinigo of International News Service.

The other newspaper casualty was William Stoneman of the Chicago *Daily News* who suffered a machine-gun wound in the hip during the Ousseltia valley battle late in January.

tacks Fail

LC[illegible] 31 (AP).—The Italia[illegible] broadcast by the R[illegible] radio today declared that "[illegible]ient new attacks" were launched yesterday by Allied forces in Tunisia, adding that they were "opposed with stubborn resistance" by Axis tropos in close collaboration with the air force.

The German communique, as broadcast by the Berlin radio, asserted, however, that "all attacks failed again yesterday in view of the determined resistance of our troops." It added: "While on a number of sectors the enemy's offensive activity is temporarily slackened somewhat as a result of the successful German and Italian resistance, the enemy on other sectors continues attacks."

German broadcasts stressed the numerical superiority of the Allied forces, and one said that American troop strength was "gigantic" in its flanking threat to Rommel.

Another broadcast said the British 1st Army's right wing in the Medjez-el-Bab sector, thirty-five miles below Sedjenane, had begun an offensive.

London, March 31 (AP)—The Algiers radio said tonight that fighting of "extraordinary violence" was in progress north of captured Gabes in the Gafsa and Maknassy sectors of Tunisia and that American troops there made a further advance against stiff enemy resistance. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

WEST AFRICA PRODUCING RUBBER

Cairo, March 31 (A. P.).—Swinton, British Resident Minister for West Africa, told newspaper men today that "West African colonies now are producing more than three times the amount of rubber produced in the whole Congo."

"Before the war not a single ton of rubber came out of West Africa but the collapse of Far East sources made the development of wild jungle rubber a necessity," he said. "Natives were sent into the jungle to locate vagrant trees and from this source has come rubber which British and United States experts describe as high quality."

Lord Swinton described the colonies' efforts as an enormous contribution to North African victories.

Sharp Local Clashes Continue in Russia Despite Bad Weather

Reds Advance South Of Bely in Bitter Hand-to-Hand Battle

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 31.—The spreading spring thaw has brought still worse weather conditions to the long Russian front, and the Soviet midday communique today again opened with its monotonous keynote: "No essential changes occurred on the fronts."

Almost a week has gone by now that no major-scale activities have been waged in the battle areas, although there still are repeated sharp clashes in various sectors.

Soviet fighters on the western front, pushing slowly into the German positions on the distant approaches about Smolensk, were able in the thick mud and slush to carry out only scouting operations yesterday, it was said, but the Soviet noon communique announced that south of Bely an attack with cold steel and hand grenades won the Russians a series of German trenches, with about a company of the German defenders wiped out.

Donets Crossing Repulsed.

In the continuing battle for the Donets River Valley positions east of Kharkov, Russian scouts killed 150 Germans attempting to find a new crossing over the river and captured five loaded supply trucks, the war bulletin declared.

Red Army artillery also was credited with destroying four German tanks and dispersing a battalion of German infantry in a bombardment of enemy forces concentrating in apparent preparation for another river crossing attempt.

It was in this sector, the Russians said, that the Nazis yesterday renewed furious assaults after a comparative lull, and the renewal cost them 500 officers and men killed in land battles, and 15 planes shot down.

The Soviet midnight communique lauded Gen. Simonov as the defensive hero in this sector, with all enemy attacks being repulsed and the Russians lashing out with counterattacks that caused heavy enemy losses, it was asserted.

Soviet Planes Active.

The midday war bulletin also said that in the water-logged campaign of the Western Caucasus, where the Nazi Army is pinned against the Black Sea coast, Soviet aircraft have been in action, bombing enemy concentrations.

Red Army land forces have captured another Kuban Valley stronghold, killing 150 Germans in the clash, the communique announced.

The skies had cleared in southern Russia, and Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, reported that air clashes were mounting daily. With better flying conditions the Germans were raiding the Soviets' already burdened supply lines deep in the rear, sending ten to twenty plane missions on the task.

War winds were beginning to blow over the Don Valley and the ground was beginning to dry, an Izvestia dispatch related. The recently liberated steppe soon will be sown and the story said that the fields already are colorful with the bright babushkas of the women preparing vegetable gardens.

"Over the Don region the sun is not yet very hot but still it's a blessing," the dispatch commented.

In the northern sectors the troops labored in places that looked more like ponds than land. Soldiers plodding knee-deep in the slush helped pull and push equipment as they sought to continue their offensive.

Many fighters on home leave in Moscow were wearing the khaki jackets usually kept for warm weather.

U. S. Rail Line in Iran Open.

The effect of United States war material and food on the Russian front is making itself felt, Major-Gen. A. N. Korolov, chief of Soviet transportation in Iran, said yesterday at Teheran as he greeted American engineers and crews who operated the first all-American train carrying United States war supplies to Russia from a Persian Gulf port.

"I'm glad to say the impact of the United States supplies now is being felt on the war front," Gen. Korolov told the engineers and Major-Gen. Donald D. Connolly, who heads the Persian Gulf Service Command.

American ships took the supplies into the port and landed them on American-built docks, and American crews then loaded the train for transshipment into Russia, over the trans-Iranian railway. The train provided a counterpart of the arrival March 5 for the first all-American truck convoys in the Russian zones of northern Iran.

Leningrad Has Early Spring

Moscow, March 31 (AP)—Spring weather has arrived in Leningrad coincident with longer white nights.

South of Leningrad, beyond the ruined city of Kolpino, German guns boom from forests and swamps in a continuous cannonade, a dispatch to the army newspaper *Red Star* said.

This early spring was described as almost without precedent in Leningrad.

RUSSIAN BATTLES BRING STALEMATE

Melting Snows, Flooded Rivers And Mud Keep Main Forces Inactive

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, March 31—Sharp but minor battles were fought today on the Smolensk and Kharkov fronts with neither the Russians nor the Germans making appreciable gains.

The stalemate held amid flooding rivers, swiftly melting snows and seas of clinging mud has held the main forces in check for more than a week.

[The German communique peculiarly said "a German offensive operation made in order to shorten the front reached prearranged objectives" south of Lake Ilmen, suggesting a new retreat toward Staraya Russa. The Germans said the Russians were attacking south of Lake Ladoga, near Leningrad, southwest of Vyazma and in the Kuban. "All was quiet" on the southern and central fronts, the Nazis said.]

Seven Axis Tanks Destroyed

German tanks probed at the unyielding Russian defense lines along the Donets river east of Kharkov, and the midday communique said seven were destroyed. Dispatches said another thirteen were damaged.

One whole German division was reported by *Red Star* to have attacked one narrow sector of the Donets front without success.

The army made the disturbing statement that on one area of the western front where the Russians are from thirty-two to fifty miles short of the pivotal base of Smolensk the "enemy was in superior numbers."

Counter-Attacks Fo[illegible]

The dispatch related, however, that the Russians rolled back Nazi counter-attacks launched by small groups of tanks and artillery. The communique said that scouts were active and that 250 Germans were wiped out in a bayonet and grenade charge that carried a Nazi trench south of Bely.

Active fighting was reported in the rice fields of the western Caucasus, where the Red army is twenty miles from Novorossisk. A stronghold was captured and 150 Germans were killed.

Soviets Driving On Novorossisk Win Stronghold

Anastasevskaya, Ten Miles From Junction Leading to Caucasus City, Falls

By The Associated Press

LONDON, April 1 (Thursday).—Russian troops captured the "important German defense point" of Anastasevskaya in the western Caucasus yesterday in a renewed drive to eject the enemy from his last major foothold at Novorossisk, thirty-three miles to the south, Moscow announced early today.

Anastasevskaya is on the road running fifty-five miles westward to the Kerch Strait opposite the Crimea, and is only ten miles from a highway junction leading south to Novorossisk. Another ten-mile advance by the Russians would cut off sizable German troops anchored in Novorossisk, former Soviet port for the Russian Black Sea fleet.

A tank-supported German infantry battalion was hurled back in trying to break the Red Army's defensive line along the northern Donets in the Ukraine, said the midnight communique recorded here. The enemy left 150 dead and two burning tanks on the battlefield in this sally, it said.

On the Smolensk front in central Russia there was little change in an area where flooding rivers and clinging mud have hampered military operations, but the communique said another Nazi defense point was knocked out and 100 Germans killed.

West of Rostov along the northern shore of the Sea of Azov, the communique said, the Germans attacked Russian positions but were forced into "hurried retreat" by Soviet artillery and mortar fire. This was the first time in weeks that fighting had been reported in this area between Rostov and Taganrog.

The Russian effort to expel the Germans from the western Caucasus had been bogged down by spring mud, but the Red Army was showing more offensive effort there than elsewhere, and was last reported only twenty miles from Novorossisk. The noon communique yesterday said a German Caucasian stronghold had been taken and 150 enemy troops killed.

[The German communique said "a German offensive operation made in order to shorten the front reached prearranged objectives" south of Lake Ilmen, suggesting a new retreat toward Staraya Russa. The Germans said the Russians were attacking south of Lake Ladoga and in the Kuban. "All was quiet" on the southern and central fronts, the Nazis said.]

FIERCE SKY FIGHT WAGED OVER CHANNEL

Forts Break Through German Attackers To Bomb Rotterdam

Sergeant Millar, Of Cumberland, On Plane Down-

ing Focke-Wulf

[By the Associated Press]

At a United States Bomber Station in England, March 31—Flying Fortresses and a strong force of enemy fighters fought a fierce sky battle 20,000 feet over the English Channel today and then the bombers streaked on through heavy clouds to unload explosives and incendiaries on the harbor and Schidam suburb of Rotterdam.

It was the first attack on Schidam by the Americans, who twice before have raided Rotterdam. This attack was the ninth in a busy month for heavy American bombers.

Sergt. James C. Millar, of Cumberland, Md., was a gunner on one of the Fortresses credited with downing a Focke-Wulf 190.

Luck rode with the bombers from this particular station. None was shot down although a United States Air Forces communique said a bomber from another station was lost in the raid.

Break In Clouds

Over the target area they found a break in the four-layer thickness of clouds encountered along the route, enabling them to see their objectives clearly in unloading bombs.

Returning flyers reported many explosions and fires on the dock area and on some of the large number of ships they observed in the harbor.

Before heading directly for the target, the bombers had engaged in a diversionary maneuver which drew back the enemy fighters almost to the English coast in pursuit. With the Channel obscured by clouds, they fought off vicious attacks by twenty-five to thirty Focke-Wulf 190's and Messerschmitt 109's, several of which were shot down.

Spitfire Formation

Some crew members said when they first saw the fighters in the distance they thought they were Spitfires since they were flying in Spitfire formation style. They were just congratulating themselves on having an escort when the approaching planes peeled off and came at them with machine guns and cannons spitting.

For fifteen minutes there was fierce fighting, with the enemy diving repeatedly in groups of three to six. Some drove through the entire bomber formation, then reformed for another pass at the

heavyweights.

Over the target areas the bombers had an easy time compared with some past raids, the crews said. Only a few fighters were encountered there, but the flak was heavy.

Site Of Shipyards

Rotterdam is the site of the Wilton shipyards, which are a major building and repair facility for Axis surface boats. Drydock facilities there are among the world's largest.

APR 1 1943

One of the happiest men after the raid was Lieut. John J. Ward, 23, of Tucson, Ariz., navigator on the bomber "Bloody Tangier Show," piloted by Capt. C. D. Clark, of McAllen, Texas.

It was his thirteenth raid. "I'm over the hump now, and boy am I relieved," he exclaimed with a grin.

Also completing his thirteenth raid was Lieut. William Springstun, 21, of Big Lake, Texas, pilot of "What's Cooking?"

Flak Light

Lieut. Morris M. Jones, 22, of Fairbury, Neb., pilot of "Available Jones," which was in one of the last groups over the target, described the flak by then as "inaccurate and light," and said his group was not molested by fighters there.

But during the hot channel scrap his tail gunner, Sergt. John G. Hollenbeck, of Batavia, N. Y., was credited with shooting down one EW-190.

Several hundred Allied fighters accompanied the formations of Fortresses, and the raid followed earlier offensive patrols over occupied France by British Spitfires.

Others See Few

[Major Algene Romig, of Canton, Ohio, led one Fortress group from another base, and his crews reported seeing fewer than a dozen enemy fighters, which attacked the formations flying ahead of and behind Romig's fort.

[Another group reported attacks while over the North Sea from a fighter force estimated at twenty-five to fifty Focke Wulfs. The crewmen said the Germans came in singly, made one attack, and then headed for home.]

Yankee Bombers Hit Rotterdam

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 31 — American Flying Fortresses attacked shipping and shipbuilding yards at Rotterdam in Holland today and lost one bomber, an Eighth Air Force communique announced.

"It is announced by the Air Ministry and headquarters of the European theater of the United States army that Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Eighth Air Force attacked shipping and shipbuilding yards at Rotterdam in daylight today," the communique said.

Flak Is Heavy

"RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters, supported the bombers over the target and carried out diversionary sweeps.

"Bombers were seen to burst on the target area but, owing to heavy clouds, observation of the results was difficult.

"The flak was heavy but enemy fighter opposition slight. One bomber is missing."

British Fighters Raid

Meanwhile, British fighters swept over occupied France in an offensive patrol after a night's lull in the air battle against the Axis.

Shortly before mid-day, squadrons of Spitfighters came home over the channel from the direction of Cape Gris Nez.

Yesterday a Mosquito plane of the fighter command severely damaged a heavily-loaded enemy merchant ship of about 1,500 tons while patrolling the Bay of Biscay.

Radio Plant Hit

Mosquitoes of the fighter and bomber commands carried the greatest share of the RAF's activity yesterday, fighters strafing railroad targets in Brittany, and bombers attacking a factory belonging to the Phillips wireless valve and radio works at Eindhoven, Holland, in a dusk attack.

Allied Thrust Wipes Out Italian Regiment

APR 1 1943

By William B. King

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the British First Army in the Sedjenane Sector, March 31—Moroccan Goums operating with the British First Army reached points six miles east and southeast of Sedjenane today in an Allied advance which has wiped out an Italian Bersagnieri regiment, as a fighting unit.

(This advance apparently placed the British within about thirty-four miles of Bizerte and within four miles of the jumping-off point of Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's Axis offensive early this month.)

Are East Of Sedjenane

One detachment of the Moroccan natives with their French volunteer officers fought through thickets on the seaward flank and took up positions astride the road east of Sedjenane.

Another occupied Djebel Tabluna on the right flank, six miles southeast of the village.

The village, a thin cluster of bomb and shell-battered buildings, was occupied by Allied troops at 2 P. M. yesterday.

Its occupation gave the Allies possession of an Axis communication center for the northern tip of the Tunisian front.

2 Pockets Of Resistance

Although the British and French scored a decisive victory in their three-day offensive along the important northern road toward Bizerte, two small pockets of enemy resistance remained. One unit is still resisting in thick stubble growth in the valley just south of Sedjenane. Another enemy battalion, apparently in desperation or in effort to cut a way back to the main German positions, attacked the Allied position on Djebel Choucha on the right flank.

It was not immediately apparent whether the enemy would seek to set up a defense on high ground or just to the east of Sedjenane or retire about ten miles farther to positions on Green Hill and Bald Hill, from which they began their attack earlier in the month. That drive pushed the Allies back about twenty-four miles and threatened Beja.

4 Other Enemy Craft Damaged On Sea Route

One Of Those Believed To Have Gone Down Later, Admiralty's Communique Says

APR 1 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, March 31—Four British submarines sank six Axis ships and damaged four others on the supply route to Tunisia, the Admiralty announced today.

One of the victims was a medium-sized vessel carrying petroleum, it said. Another was a large, fully laden ship which was picked off from a strongly escorted convoy off northern Sicily.

"Number Of Smaller Vessels"

Two others were of medium size and two were small and, in addition to these successes, the Admiralty said, "a number of smaller vessels were destroyed."

Of the four damaged ships, it said one was believed to have been sunk later.

Another submarine operating in the Mediterranean torpedoed and blew up the wreck of a medium-sized supply ship being unloaded on the Calabrian coast.

Text Of Communique

The text of the Admiralty communique said:

"Four of his Majesty's submarines operating against the Axis supply lines to Tunisia have sunk six more enemy ships and seriously damaged four others.

"One of the ships seen to sink was a large, fully-laden vessel in a strongly escorted convoy which was intercepted off Sicily. A ship of medium size which was sunk in the same area was carrying cased petroleum. Two others were of medium size and two were of small size.

"Of the four damaged ships, one is believed to have been sunk later.

Torpedoed While In Convoy

"The other three, all large vessels, were torpedoed while in convoy and counter-action by destroyer escorts prevented the submarines from observing the full results of the attack.

"In addition to these successes a number of smaller vessels were destroyed.

"Another of his Majesty's submarines operating in the Mediterranean torpedoed and blew up the wreck of a medium-size supply ship while it was being unloaded on the Calabrian coast.

"The submarines which carried out these attacks were under the command of Lieut. Com. M. R. G. Wingfield (D. S. O., R. N.), Lieut. R. N. Stanley (D. S. C., R. N.), Lieut. J. S. Wright (D. S. O., D. S. C., R. N.), Lieut. E. J. D. Turner (D. S. C., R. N.) and Lieut. M. L. C. Crawford (D. S. C., R. N.).

Bent on Action, Unit Thumbs Ride Over Sea

Col. Hulen's Men Thrive on Red Tape and They're in England to Prove It

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—A Mississippi colonel who insists "you can do a lot of things in this Army if you just take the bull by the horns" has his regiment of engineers hard at work overseas months ahead of the formal schedule because he boldly "hitchhiked" them across the Atlantic Ocean.

When Colonel Harry Hulen, of Jackson, Miss., brought the unit to a port he was told only one battalion could sail immediately and the others would have to wait.

"Why can't the rest of us go?" asked the colonel, who failed to get overseas in the first world war because his sailing orders were canceled repeatedly.

Told by port authorities there was no room, he decided to see for himself. By dispersing the men among four ships he found room for all but one company. After parking this company with the excess baggage on the docks, Colonel Hulen advised the port authorities he was all set to go.

The men of his unit are as energetic as their colonel and on the way across the Atlantic they saw many things about the ship which did not suit them. So they repaired and painted lifeboats, remodeled the mess hall and changed the steam line system.

The ship's captain was so delighted that upon reaching port he told Colonel Hulen and the men to "take what you want" from the ship. They selected a piano, a couple of thousand books and a good supply of fresh vegetables. This constituted their main equipment when they stepped ashore.

Colonel Hulen does not regard the unorthodox journey as anything so very extraordinary for his outfit, which is accustomed to doing unusual things. He recalled that when the unit was stationed in Florida it cleared a strip of coast for a bathing beach, and when it found the sun too hot it transplanted palm trees to provide shade. The trees died and turned brown, so "we just took some regulation paint and covered those trees," the colonel said. "They looked as fresh and green as before."

REDS DERAIL 9 TRAINS

London, March 31 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor here, reported today that Russian guerrillas had derailed nine enemy trains recently in the Ukraine, destroying six locomotives and eighty-seven cars bearing troops and supplies.

The broadcast also reported the guerrillas had killed 147 Germans in clashes with the enemy.

Red Cross Goods Stolen

Londoners Charged With Diverting Shipments to Black Market

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—Charges that "enormous quantities" of goods sent by the American Red Cross for the relief of war-distressed people in Great Britain have been stolen and diverted to a black market were made today at the opening of hearings for nine men charged with violations of defense regulations.

The Director of Public Prosecutions told the court at Cheltenham the stolen goods included clothing which had been consigned to the Women's Voluntary Service.

The hearing adjourned until tomorrow.

Churchill on Conservatism

Tells Student Group It "Must Exert Potent Influence" in Britain

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill said in a message today to fifty undergraduates representing fourteen universities that "conservatism . . . must exert a potent influence" in shaping Britain's future and hailed them with the statement, "I rejoice at the evidence this conference affords of the revival of faith among the young in heart in conservative principles."

The students were attending the meeting of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations here.

British Refuse to Ration Liquor

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Rationing of beer and liquor in Great Britain would not be practical, William Mabane, Parliamentary Secretary of the Food Ministry, told Parliament today in response to a demand by Viscountess Astor for drink restrictions. Whisky and gin long have been in the topmost luxury bracket. Beer is plentiful, but the alcoholic content is below par.

BELGIAN NAZIS GET DEATH CARDS

London, March 31 (A. P.).—Inbel, Belgian news agency, reported today that nearly all pro-Nazi Belgians in Brussels had received printed funeral cards announcing their own deaths.

APR 1 1943

British Bells to Stay Silent

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Lord Croft, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State to the War Office, told the House of Lords today that the ban on ringing church bells, imposed in the days of the invasion threat, would remain in force. Lord Croft said the Army Council, of which he is vice president, regretted that the ban could not be lifted or modified as demanded by the Archbishop of York.

PROTEST TO SWE

London, March 31 (A.

The British Government t... serious view of the recent landing in Sweden of a German military aircraft containing troops and machine-guns, Viscount Cranborne, the Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Lords today, and British envoys in Stockholm have been instructed to inform the Swedish Government of the British position.

"The Swedish authorities have assured us that the passage of German troops through Sweden was confined to those going on and returning from leave from north Norway under agreements with the Germans made in 1940," Lord Cranborne said. "The British Government then informed Sweden that they regarded the agreement as a breach of Sweden's obligations as a neutral and these representations have been renewed on subsequent occasions."

Lord Cranborne's remarks

were made in reply to Lord Davies who referred to the "constant passage" of German troops through Sweden.

Japs Execute Seven In Dutch East Indies

London, March 31 (A. P.).—A Tokio radio broadcast reported today by Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said seven persons had been executed at Macassar, on the island of Celebes, Netherlands East Indies, for "plotting against the Japanese Government."

Germans Claim Sinking Of 17 Allied Merchantmen

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 31.—The German high command asserted today that 17 heavily loaded Allied merchant ships, totaling 103,500 tons, have been sunk in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean.

The claim, not confirmed from any Allied source, was carried on the Berlin radio and was recorded here by the Associated Press.

The Berlin claim, issued as a special bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters, asserted that Axis submarines shot down five RAF bombers with their anti-aircraft guns in an engagement in the Bay of Biscay.

The period of the sinkings and the time of the plane-submarine clash were not specified.

Nazis Deny Doenitz Took Over Italian Fleet

London, March 31 (A. P.).—Reports that Admiral Doenitz, commander in chief of the German Navy, had taken supreme command of the Italian fleet during a recent trip to Italy, were denied by informed spokesmen in Germany today, DNB, the German news agency, said in a broadcast heard here by the Associated Press.

DEPORT 3000 JEWS

London, March 31 (A. P.).—The World Jewish Congress reported today that systematic deportation of Jews from France to what were called extermination centers in eastern Europe had been extended to the formerly unoccupied zone. It said that 3,000 persons were in the latest group to be deported.

Naples Blast Kills 72

New York, March 31—The Berlin radio broadcast a report from Rome today that an ammunition depot blew up in Naples last Sunday, killing 72 and wounding 1,179 civilians and soldiers. These casualties included 7 Germans killed and 31 Germans wounded, said the broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press.

Admiral Domenico Cavagnari has been directed to determine the cause of the accident, the Berlin radio added.

Belfast Dock Workers Strike

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 31 (AP)—Fifteen hundred dock workers quit today in another of the succession of strikes that have hampered Belfast industries for months. They struck in sympathy with the carters, who have been idle two weeks after a dispute about the arrest of one of their number. British troops are doing the work of the dockers and carters.

SPELLMAN TALKS WITH DE VALERA

Dublin, March 31 (A. P.).—Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York city, visiting Eire in his tour that is taking him to American Army camps in the European and African theaters of war, called on Prime Minister Eamon De Valera at the Government buildings today after celebrating mass in St. Mary's Pro-cathedral.

Among the crowd which surrounded the archbishop after the mass was an elderly woman who said, "Won't you pray for us against the bombs?" He smiled and blessed her. As the archbishop's car moved away, there were shouts of "safe journey" and "God bless you."

Later he visited Archbishop Paschal Robinson, Papal Nuncio in Ireland, and then, accompanied by David Gray, United States Minister, went to the interview with Prime Minister De Valera which lasted one hour and twenty minutes.

200 DANES SEIZED IN BARRACKS FIRE

Stockholm, March 31 (A. P.).—The Malmoe, Sweden, newspaper Syd Svenska Dagbladet said today that about 200 Danes were arrested last Saturday night in Aarhus, Denmark, as a wave of sabotage against the Germans swept the city. It said the authorities still were seeking the saboteurs who bombed and set afire German barracks.

A strict 9:30 P. M. curfew is in force, it was added, and the German military was patroling the streets of Aarhus and controlling traffic on highways leading from the city.

Meanwhile a gigantic manhunt led by Nazis was reported under way today in Norway.

Reliable advices from that country said that anti-Nazi groups hiding in the mountains, and saboteurs who blasted the Norsk Hydroelectric plant at Rjukan, were the quarry of more than 3,000 German occupation troops who left a week ago for Rjukan, Haugastoel and Roedberg aboard three special trains.

The underground Norwegian newspaper Fri Fagbevegelese—Free Trade Unions—asserted that up to 25 per cent of Norwegian labor remains away from the work bench, pleading illness, much of it caused by undernourishment.

In London, Norwegian sources said there were reports that the Hardanger vacation district near the west coast of Norway would be closed beginning April 1, mirroring German nervousness over invasion threats.

FRANCO TO LIBERATE POLITICAL PRISONERS

Persons Sentenced to 20 Years or Less Are Affected

MADRID, March 31 (AP)—On the eve of the fourth anniversary of the end of Spain's civil war Generalissimo Francisco Franco published a decree today extending conditional liberty to political prisoners under sentences of twenty years or less.

The decree amplified one issued seven months ago granting conditional liberty to civil war prisoners sentenced to less than fourteen years and eight months. Prisoners are required to submit petitions for examination by authorities.

The number of prisoners affected was not disclosed, but the earlier decree was said to have made 20,000 eligible for clemency.

As Spain prepared to celebrate "victory day" tomorrow Madrid newspapers praised the new measure as an example of Generalissimo Franco's "magnanimity and strength" and as another step toward bringing Spain back to normal.

Catholic Bishops in Germany Condemn Forced Marriages

Assail Nazi Tactics to Produce More Children to Build Up Race—Deplore Party's Views on Free Love.

Berne, March 31 (A. P.).—German Catholic bishops have spoken "loudly and emphatically against the introduction of force" to bring about marriages and immorality, especially among young women, so that more children may be produced to build the race, the Catholic International Press Agency said today.

The agency published a Lenten pastoral letter by Bishops of Cologne and Paderborne which was the second protest this month against sexual immorality in the Reich.

The bishops deplored a growing tide of free love, adultery, divorce, forced marriage and the Nazi doctrine that virginity is treason to the race. Their letter condemned the teaching of un-Christian naturalism "which even denies a great difference between men and animals." The report said the bishops demanded emphatically the right of any one to retain virginity.

Not True Eugenics.

"The introduction of force into the most personal and delicate point of private life and of human personality would be a trampling without conscience of one of the most highly prized ideals of universal humanity," the letter was quoted as saying.

The bishops declared that neither free love nor forced marriage could foster the "true eugenics of the nation."

"Un-Christian naturalism is particularly threatening for female youth today with its slogan of 'all motherhood is holy,'" the letter said. "Illegitimate motherhood cannot be placed on the same level with legitimate motherhood."

The pastoral plea concluded with an urgent warning to Catholics "not to let themselves be misled by any one or anything in love and faithfulness to the virtue of chastity."

The letter declared that "whoever places legitimate and illegitimate motherhood on the same level places a burden on the ideal of motherhood and the value of woman and does the worst possible service to female youth."

Reich Bishops Renew Attacks On Immorality

Himmler Paper, Answering Catholic Prelates, Cites Need for More Children

BERN, Switzerland, March 31 (AP).—In an editorial coinciding neatly with an Easter letter by German Catholic Bishops denouncing forced marriages and immorality, the newspaper of Heinrich Himmler's S. S. (Nazi Elite Guard) proclaimed today that "we have need of children."

Discussion of the question in the columns of "Das Schwarze Korps" hinged upon a letter from a German woman to the effect that her acquaintances "declare openly they prefer to have a child to working in armament factories," and all hoped their husbands would return soon from the front.

Women married for a number of years and hitherto childless especially want children now to avoid factory service, the writer said. She complained that the motives of these women were unpatriotic, but "Das Schwarze Korps" replied that children are important also in the war effort and that a child "when grown will serve his people."

War-Loss "Compensation"

The editorial continued that the motive of a woman seeking to have a child now after years without any is quite apparent, and is condoned to "compensate for war losses" and to "permit us to send Germans into all countries whose occupation is necessary."

"A decline in births for some years would be a national catastrophe," it said.

The editorial, adhering to the race policy the Nazis have long advocated—children within or without marriage ties—could be considered the Nazi answer to the Catholic protest.

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The bishops deplored a growing tide of free love, adultery, divorce, "forced marriage" and the Nazi doctrine that virginity is "treason to the race."

Their letter condemned the teaching of un-Christian naturalism "which even denies a great difference between men and animals."

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The letter declared that "whoever places legitimate and illegitimate motherhood on the same level places a burden on the ideal of motherhood and does the worst possible service to female youth."

Warn Against Divorces.

The bishops warned married people against adultery and divorce.

"Persons who take adultery and divorce lightly and who even celebrate it as their right show thereby their incapacity for faithfulness and society, their unreliability and their inclination to give notice and run away as soon as some new passion overtakes them," the Lenten letter said.

The bishops added that rising German divorce rate offers "certain clews to diseased spots within the body of our people and shows the extreme swing of the pendulum from belief in natural living in its best sense to a conception of a conduct of life which works for the suicide of the nation."

The Bishops declared that Germany would remain "a land of faithfulness only when faithfulness is cultivated where it has the most importance—in marriage."

Right to Virginity.

"People who dare to call virginity a tree without fruit and a life without purpose have scorned virginity as treason to the race," the letter said. "The Church defends the right to virginity. There is no moral or lawful law which bonds every one to marriage. An individual can and may renounce his use of the natural rights to marriage.

The Bishops deplored a growing "For the continuance of the nation, no forced marriage is necessary. No God-given or state marriage order is necessary for any human individual. Providence provides this since most people marry because of the sexual urge. The true well-being, the true eugenics of the nation does not consist of having the greatest possible number of children born but that marriages which are made are conducted cleanly and chastely."

IS PREPARE TO MEET INVASION

Berne, March 31 (A. P.).—Italy today began to emphasize her home defenses, especially those of Sicily, as the battle of Tunisia swung toward a decision, and to prepare her people guardedly for the new theater of the war—

continental Europe.

The war in the long run must be decided on the European continent, wrote one Italian journalist, who added this contradiction, "upon which the enemy can't set foot."

Otherwise, Berlin and Rome avoided any direct suggestion that Tunisia might be abandoned, but they made little effort to conceal the seriousness of the situation. The objective is to hold "intact our forces in the face of an enemy superior in men and material," a Berlin commentator said.

Berlin likewise reported that having abandoned the Mareth Line, the Germans were attempting by a war of movement to elude encirclement and reach positions for another stand. Allied military observers believed that Germany was mustering airplane strength for a grand protective effort if the Germans reach embarkation points successfully.

THREE SWISS CONDEMNED

Two Are Abroad as Court Imposes Penalty for Spying

BERNE, Switzerland, March 31 (AP)—Three Swiss, two of whom are living abroad, were condemned to death and fourteen other persons, including several foreigners, were sentenced to prison terms today by a military tribunal seeking to break up an espionage ring.

They were charged with disclosing military secrets and giving out political and military information.

A 22-year-old resident of Adliswil in Zurich Canton was the only one sentenced to death who is under arrest. Nine of those sentenced to prison also are out of the country. A 48-year-old woman from Schaffhausen was sentenced to one year, a woman of 67 now abroad was sentenced to eight years, and a corporal of 42 received life imprisonment. Others drew terms up to twenty years.

Italy Orders All Over 17 to Fight Invasion

Women Liable to Call for Army Service, Boys and Girls to Aid as Civilians

By The Associated Press

BERN, Switzerland, March 31.—Italy published today the text of a new law which would place the entire country under military rule and send men and women of seventeen years or older into military detachments in the event of invasion or threat of invasion.

The Fascist press and officials stressed home defenses, especially those on Sicily, which extends to within less than eighty miles of the Tunisian coast.

Aldo Vidussoni, secretary of the Fascist party, completing a tour of Sicily, declared that every town and city was "a fort" and that the Sicilians would meet the trials and dangers of war with increased calmness and courage "the nearer the danger approached."

In addition to making men and women of seventeen or older, and not already in service, subject to call into military units, possibly local defense corps, the new military law provides that boys and girls under seventeen would be considered as mobilized civilians.

Regulations also are set up for militarization of all industries and organizations.

Violators of the law would come under the military penal code and be liable to the death penalty.

Five Executed as Looters

Stern measures have been put into effect against food-law violators and pillagers. In the first action of its kind since Italy entered the war, five Italians were put to death after being convicted of pillage during an Allied air raid on Turin, and another fifteen were sentenced to from two to thirty years.

The food committee adopted measures threatening violators of the food laws with sentences in concentration camps. A Rome dispatch to "Die Tat" of Zurich said the sharpened punishment created a sensation in the Italian capital but that the people accepted it as a measure necessary because of war developments in the Mediterranean.

Until the new harvest, which Italians hope will yield 77,000,000 quintals (about 8,470,000 tons) of grain, the slight increase in bread rations given to children and workers during the winter will be eliminated. The basic ration again will be 150 grams (less than six ounces) daily—one of the lowest in Europe.

An official communique, mentioning the "black market" for the first time, told the Italian people the rations could not be increased because of the extensive "black market."

Italian Decree Indicates Mussolini Fears Invasion

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 31.—A new Italian regulation, made effective yesterday, would place all Italian citizens under military law "in the event of complete or partial mobilization of the country," a German news agency dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said today.

All Italians above 17 not now bearing arms would be given military status in military units, said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

The decree was interpreted here as another indication that Premier Mussolini, fearing an invasion of Italy itself, was preparing for complete militarization.

HUNDREDS DIED IN BERLIN RAIDS

Barracks Reported Built to House Homeless.

HAWKINS

Berne, March 31 (A. P.).—Persons recently in Berlin said today that German officialdom is making energetic efforts to provide new housing for bombed-out citizens who have suffered from the R. A. F.'s massed raids this month. Wooden barracks begun three weeks ago were said to be taking shape outside the city, side by side with foreign workers' camps, and more have been ordered.

One reort said that 20,000 persons had been given new housing after the March 1 raid when persons in Berlin could see hundreds of fires in the western residential section.

Prison sentences were reported given to some hotel owners who refused shelter to bombed-out families. The closing down of businesses was said t obe facilitating the conversion of many offices to apartments.

Reports Krupp Works Unhurt.

Some witnesses of damage to industrial objectives estimated estimated the bombing of Berlin was only about 15 per cent as effective as that in the Ruhr and noted that the big Siemens electrical works and the new Krupp plant were untouched.

One informant said, however, that the raids were important in disturbing work habits and that the effect on the people was tremendous as a result of irritations over cramped housing, failure to receive usual rations, the difficulty in getting coupons or funds with which to buy clothes and furniture, in themselves hard enough to get under any circumstances.

Reports from Berlin said the western part of the city was hardest hit with some hundreds killed in Pragerplatz, Breitenbachplatz, Innsbruckerplatz and the suburbs of St. Eglitz and Wilmersdorf.

Other informants estimated that 200,000 women and children had been moved out of Essen because of the housing shortage, but said much vital industrial production was not disturbed because of factories now operating in Silesia, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria and Hungary.

Swiss Intern Nazi Fliers

BERNE, Switzerland, March (AP)—An Army communiqué tonig announced that two German mi ary planes had landed in Switze and, March 19, and that they we onfiscated and the crews interne

Nazis to Stop Making Pens

BERNE, Switzerland, March 31 (AP)—Berlin announced today that, effective May 1, Germany would manufacture no more fountain pens, one of her biggest small article export items.

Nazis Execute 10 Czechs

BERN, Switzerland, March 31 (AP).—The Prague newspaper "Neue Tag" reports that ten Czechs were executed March 26 on charges of being public enemies.

Serbia in German Draft

BERNE, Switzerland, March 31 (AP)—The Budapest press reported today that Serbia had been included in the German total mobilization program and that German authorities had been empowered to conscript every able-bodied person in the country.

JAPAN STARTS DRIVE TO WEST OF HANKOW

Moves Between Yangtze and Han—Still Holds Hwajung

CHUNGKING, March 31 (AP)—The Japanese have begun an offensive apparently intended to disperse Chinese troop concentrations between the Yangtze and Han Rivers, west of Hankow, which were threatening Japanese positions in that area, the Chinese High Command announced today. Details of the fighting were lacking, however.

South of the Yangtze the Chinese continued hammering at the Japanese holding Hwajung, in Northern Hunan, key to the bridgehead that the Japanese established below the river early this month. The High Command's communiqué said the Chinese up to yesterday had penetrated the enemy lines at several points in close-quarter fighting, in which about 300 casualties were inflicted on the Japanese.

It was indicated, however, that the main Japanese line in the North Hunan area held firm. The enemy's continued retention of Hwajung threatened to deprive the Chinese of the use of rice fields in that region.

The communiqué also reported a successful Chinese attack on Japanese positions at Anpei, the western limit of Japanese penetration in the far northwestern province of Suiyuan. It said the Chinese killed more than 100 of the enemy and destroyed defense works and communications at three points west of Anpei.

Ten days ago, the communiqué said, there was a revival of fighting near Kinhwa, in Chekiang Province, on the coast below Shanghai. Kinhwa was the scene of a bitter battle during the Japanese offensive in Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces last Summer.

R. A. F. THWARTS RAID

New Delhi, March 31 (A. P.).—The Japanese sent a mixed force of twenty-two bombers and fighters over a forward Allied landing ground in southeast Bengal yesterday and intercepting R. A. F. flyers crippled at least thirteen of them, a British communique said today.

"It is probable that at least five were unable to regain their base," the bulletin said.

The location of the field was not announced. Only slight damage and a few casualties were caused, the British said.

In operations that cost the British one bomber, enemy installations were raided at Regaungyaung, about four miles east of Kwazon in the Arakan area, and bombs dropped on buildings in Katha, it was said.

Blast Supply Bridge In New Guinea Raid

HAUGLAND

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Thursday, April 1 (AP).—Striking at the important Madang-Wewak highway running 200 miles along the New Guinea northeast coast, Allied planes yesterday hit a large new bridge and bombed the road at various points in blows to disrupt this strategic Japanese artery of supply.

A heavy bomber scored a direct hit upon the bridge recently thrown across the Timper River by the enemy, leaving a 30-foot gap in the structure, the noon communication of the Allied Command reported.

Allied attack planes and long-rnage bombers also gave the Salamaua area to the south one of the most thorough poundings yet attempted.

Raiders Effective.

Reconnaissance in the area of Finschhafen, on New Guinea's Huon Peninsula, established that Allied planes which raided Tuesday started waterfront fires which burned for eight hours. It was off Finschhafen that a single Flying Fortress attacked four destroyers seeking to bring badly needed supplies to Japanese troops in New Guinea, probably sinking a large destroyer and putting the others to flight northward.

Lae and Salamua, twin Japanese bases on the Huon Gulf, took what has come to be almost a daily aerial pounding.

Near the northwestern tip of Dutch New Guinea, Allied bombers struck at Babo, starting fires on its airdrome which could be seen for 60 miles. One intercepting enemy fighter was shot down. All Allied planes got back.

Finschhafen Area Raided.

The Japanese have used destroyers before when heavy Allied air opposition made employment of merchant vessels too costly.

The location of yesterday's attack was in the same area in which Allied flyers blasted a 22-ship Japanese convoy—10 warships and 12 transports—in the first week of March, sinking the entire flotilla with a loss of 15,000 Japanese troops.

Finschhafen is on the Huon Peninsula of Northern New Guinea, 60 miles above Lae, an important Japanese base.

As a sequel, Allied heavy, medium and attack planes began an assault at dawn on Finschhafen which caused heavy damage and many fires in the dock area, the communique reported.

The official report of the convoy attack declared the Japanese war vessels were last seen streaming away from this objective and added:

"It is believed that any attempt to deliver supplies failed."

Air Base at Lae Bombed.

The air base at Lae itself was bombed by Allied heavy units and the town area of Salamaua, the biggest Japanese base in the area, 25 miles to the south, also was bombed, the communique said.

The bulletin also reported that a single Allied heavy reconnaissance plane over the Bismarck Sea between New Guinea and New Britain, to the east, was attacked three times by Japanese squadrons numbering up to nine planes, and shot four of them out of combat in running dogfights while returning safely to its base.

A wide-ranging series of attacks on Japanese positions included the dropping of 1,000-pound bombs on runways and installations at the airfield at Gasmata, New Britain, and an attack on the Madang area of New Guinea, where barges and personnel were strafed.

Lone Fortress Routs Destroyers Trying to Reinforce New Guinea

One of Four Fast Vessels Probably Sunk With Direct Bomb Hit

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, March 31.—A lone American Flying Fortress was reported today to have attacked a squadron of four fast Japanese destroyers attempting to reinforce enemy positions in New Guinea, scoring a direct hit and probably sinking the largest of the vessels and driving the others off toward the north.

An Allied communique said the convoy was located by heavy bombers off Finschhafen, New Guinea, after first being spotted near Kavieng, New Ireland, and then lost in bad weather.

Reports from the field indicated the actual attack had been carried out by a single Fortress which used flares to light the target.

30.24 - 2525

30.24 - 2525

.pt. Wesche's Shell-blasted Fortress Sank Jap Destroyer and Routed Convoy

Somewhere in New Guinea, March 31 (A. P.).—Hitting a fast-moving, weaving destroyer on a pitch-black night is a major task for a single plane, but Capt. Frederick Wesche, pilot of a Flying Fortress, did it yesterday as he attacked a four-ship destroyer convoy attempting to reinforce Japanese positions in New Guinea.

The Roselle, N. J., pilot was at the controls as the plane scored a hit on the stern of the largest of the destroyers off Finschhafen, and later reports of life-boats in the area indicated it had been sunk. Gen. MacArthur's communique reported the convoy steamed away at full speed toward the north after the attack, and added it was believed any attempt to deliver supplies to the Japanese positions had failed.

When the convoy was first sighted, Capt. Wesche said, visibility was very poor and flares were of little help.

"The phosphorescent wake of the ships was our best guide," he said.

Made Six Bomb Runs.

Capt. Wesche took his Fortress in six runs over the largest destroyer, ignoring the other three.

"Four of the runs were from medium height, very fast, and two were much lower. We got a hit and a near miss on the fourth," he said. "The ships held their fire until we came low and then every gun opened up."

The bomber was badly hit and a pompom shell burst in the cockpit, starting a fire. Two of the crew were injured, but one, though bleeding freely, helped First Lieut. Francis Sickinger, of Columbus, Ohio, to extinguish the fire.

Without lights or radio, and with most of the controls shot away the bomber turned toward the first landing field available, losing altitude rapidly. It dropped 600 feet before Capt. Wesche was able to gain control and then fused wiring caused another fire which Lieut. Sickinger and one of the gunners extinguished.

Lacking radio and lights, Capt. Wesche found it impossible to land and so turned seaward again to await daylight. Eventually, without brakes and unable to use the landing flaps, Capt. Wesche overshot the runway by thirty yards, but got safely home.

It was a great day for individual exploits. A Liberator bomber trailing the convoy later in the morning was attacked three times over a period of three and a half hours by Zero fighters, two of which were surely shot down and two probably destroyed.

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The Liberator was piloted by First Lieut. C. A. Brainard of Pasadena, Cal. Staff Sergt. Robert E. Strawn of Waverly, Ill., got a burst into one Zero, which exploded and went flaming toward the water. A second was plastered by bullets from the gun of Staff Sergt. Will A. Andrews of Houston, Tex., and was last seen smoking badly. Staff Sergt. G. Stenke of Stevens Point, Wis., put a line of bullets through the third, and it burst into flames and fell into the sea. The Zeros had had enough by this time, but Lieut. Brainard, with a few holes in the plane, decided to stay on.

An hour and a half later he ran into a flight of nine Zeros. Sergt. Strawn and another gunner both got bullets into one of these, and it disappeared into the clouds, smoking heavily. On the way home the Liberator met four more Zeros, but only one made a half-hearted attack and then disappeared.

The official report of the convoy attack declared the Japanese war vessels were last seen steaming away from this objective, and added: "It is believed that any attempt to deliver supplies failed."

The air base at Lae itself was bombed by Allied heavy units, and the town area of Salamaua, the biggest Japanese base in the area, twenty-five miles to the south, also was bombed, the communique said.

Allied attacks were made on Japanese positions at Gasmata, New Britain, and in the Madang area of New Guinea.

U. S. Trip Of Great Value Eden, In Ottawa, Calls

Ottawa, Ont., March 31 (AP)—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, told correspondents here today that his visit to the United States had been of great value.

Eden, who arrived here by air yesterday after talks with President Roosevelt and other officials in Washington, referred to President Roosevelt's statement on the result of their conversations.

"I cordially agree with his statement and share his deep satisfaction at the outcome of our work together," he said.

Wallace En Route Back to Santiago

Plans Banquet This Evening Honoring President Rios

APR 1 1943

By the Associated Press.

CONCEPCION, Chile, March 31.—Vice President Wallace of the United States headed back toward Santiago today after a night and day of travel through Southern Chile highlighted by the welcome accorded him in nearby Lota by 7,000 cheering coal miners and their families.

On his return to the Chilean capital this evening Mr. Wallace will give a banquet in honor of President Antonio Rios before leaving tomorrow to visit Valparaiso.

On Friday Mr. Wallace plans to visit the nitrate fields to the north and then continue to Bolivia.

At Lota, the Vice President told an enthusiastic audience that after the war the United States would give itself to building an economic peace for the benefit of all peoples.

"Although some people have called the coming century the American, or rather the North American, century, I say the period we are entering can and must be the century of the common man," he said.

"In this century, no nation will have the divine power to exploit other nations * * *. We cannot perpetuate economic warfare without planting the seeds of armed warfare."

Mr. Wallace drew brisk applause when he said:

"The great masses of the people, at the beginning of the final steps in this fight to the death between a free world and a slave world, are following a revolutionary course.

"All revolutions, from that initiated by Christ 2,000 years ago to the Russian Revolution of 1917, have spoken for the man of the people."

Wallace Spends Day With Rios

Santiago, Chile, March 31 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace spent today with President Juan Antonio Rios and Chilean agricultural leaders at the Hacienda la Rosa, south of Santiago.

This evening Wallace will give a banquet in honor of President Rios. He will leave tomorrow to visit Valparaiso.

On Friday, Wallace plans to visit the nitrate fields to the north and then continue to Bolivia.

WALLACE ADVISES INVESTMENT CURB

Tells Chileans U. S. Interests in Latin America Should Be Controlled by Board

TO VISIT NITRATE FIELDS

Wins Applause by Appearing on Platform of the Train Dressed in Pajamas

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 31 (AP)—Vice President Henry A. Wallace told a press conference today that after the war United States investments in Latin America should be under the control of "an international board."

Mr. Wallace spent the day at Pelequen, south of Santiago, lunching with Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios.

He told Chilean newspaper men that he would not be able to visit Argentina this trip because his schedule did not permit a stop and because he must be back in the United States by May 1.

Answering the question of a Chilean journalist, Mr. Wallace said the international board he proposed for United States investments south of the Rio Grande might include reperesentatives of the Departments of State, the Treasury and the Interior.

The Vice President's train stopped frequently this morning en route to Pelequen, and at one point Mr. Wallace greeted his welcomers in his pajamas, winning the applause and cheers of the crowd.

Arriving at Pelequen, he mailed a score of postcards to members of the United States Senate, saying he intended to mail others from Peru and Bolivia. One postcard went to Senator Robert La Follette of Wisconsin, in which the Vice President told his Progressive friend that the progressive movement in Chile is outstanding.

Tonight the Vice President gave a dinner in honor of President Rios.

At one way station during his return trip to Santiago a crowd gathered to greet the Vice President when he appeared on the steps of his railway coach. They beamed at Mr. Wallace, who smiled back and said:

"All who are farmers, raise your hands."

The hands of half the crowd went up and there were loud shouts of "Viva, Señor Wallace! Viva el Presidente Roosevelt! Viva la victoria!"

U.S. MERCHANT FLEET SOON TO PASS BRITISH

American Program For 1943 Expected To Put Fleet In First Place

Washington's Goal For 1943 Is 18,890,000 Tons Of New Ships

APR 1 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 31 — The United States merchant fleet, for the first time in history, may exceed Great Britain's before the end of the year.

It's smaller now, but officials here believe the vast American shipbuilding program will reverse the situation some time in 1943.

This was disclosed officially today by the combined shipping adjustment board, formed in January, 1942, to effect maximum utilization of United Nations tonnage.

18,890,000 Tons U. S. Goal

While the prospective tonnage totals for the two fleets at the year's end were not disclosed, the report revealed for the first time the exact 1943 goal of the United States in new construction of merchant ships—18,890,000 deadweight tons. This compares with 8,090,000 tons completed in 1942.

This year's goal heretofore had been listed officially as about 16,000,000 tons, but with predictions it might be increased to as much as 20,000,000.

As of January 1, 1941, the British merchant marine was more than twice as large as that of the United States. These were the last figures published before statistics became secret because of the war.

Standing On Jan. 1, 1941

On that date the British Empire had 2,664 merchant vessels aggregating 16,806,378 gross tons, counting only vessels of 2,000 gross tons or more. The United States had 1,150 vessels of 7,078,909 gross tons and Japan 898 vessels of 4,754,699 gross tons. The totals for the world were 8,885 vessels aggregating 50,371,366 gross tons.

Since then, because of the vast construction program in this country, the United States merchant fleet has moved steadily closer to Great Britain's.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, recently told a Congressional committee that the American merchant fleet probably would equal Great Britain's by the middle of this year, and might be as much as twenty-five per cent. larger by the end of the year.

Review Of Year's Activities

The board, reviewing its year's activities, asserted:

1. The United Nations are slowly but surely building up advantage on the seas which will be an important factor in achieving final victory.

2. Shipping space is the most precious war commodity of the United Nations.

3. Such waste as exists is caused by the emergencies of war and is small in proportion to the vastness of the combined wartime operations.

4. Coordinated operation of the Allied commercial fleets makes possible wartime achievements which would not be possible under separate action.

Building Exceeds Sinkings

Carefully withholding exact figures on losses, the board said new construction "now exceeds tonnage being sunk," but that the submarine "continues a serious threat to the war program."

Taking cognizance of criticism that ships sail for home in ballast, leaving cargoes on the wharves of foreign ports, the board offered this explanation:

At some point on the voyage home there are imports more essential to the war program, and a ship that sails from one port in ballast may pick up these strategic imports later.

Why Some Ships Return Empty

Occasionally, however, ships complete the homeward voyage in ballast instead of picking up nonessential imports "because it takes time to load and discharge ships" and the "time spent loading nonessential imports is wasted, as is the time spent discharging them on arrival in the United States. Ship time is more valuable than an unnecessary commodity."

The board described the convoy system as "one of the most important causes of waste," since ships lie idle waiting formtaion of a convoy, then lose several knots of potential speed in maintaining ranks during crossing.

"But," said the board, "the safety that comes in group operation balances such loss."

U. S. MISSION IN CAYENNE

Recognition of Giraud Rule There Seen in Group's Arrival

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 31 (AP)—Military missions representing the United States and Brazil have arrived at Cayenne, French Guiana, where a government appointed by General Henri Honoré Giraud, French Civil and Military Commander in Chief in North Africa, is administering the colony's affairs in behalf of the Allies, diplomatic sources disclosed tonight.

The United States mission of several members is headed by a Colonel Singer and the three-man Brazilian group is led by Colonel Procopio de Souza Pinto of the General Staff.

The Giraud Administration apparently has the approval of both the United States and Brazil. The missions have been received by the Giraudist Governor, Jean Rapenne, with a "spirit of cordiality."

Since the Fighting French nominee for the governorship has not arrived in Cayenne it appears that General Giraud has defeated General Charles de Gaule, the Fighting French leader, for control of the colony, which joined the Allies two weeks ago.

Kiska Runways Bombed Again

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 31—The navy announced today that United States army bombers again had blasted Japanese runways and installations in the twenty-ninth raid this month on Kiska in the Aleutian islands.

Flying Fortresses also attacked Japanese positions at Vila in the central Solomons and Kahili in the Shortland Island area in the South Pacific, the navy communique said. All United States planes returned safely from all the raids.

Text Of Communique

Navy communique No. 330 follows:

"North Pacific:

"1. On March 29:

"*(a)* A force of army Liberators and Mitchell bombers, escorted by Lightning fighters, attacked Japanese positions at Kiska. The runway, camp area and gun installations were bombed and strafed. All United States planes returned.

"South Pacific (all dates are east longitude):

"2. On March 30:

"*(a)* In the early morning, Flying Fortresses attacked Japanese positions at Vila in the central Solomons and at Kahili in the Shortland Island area. All United States planes returned."

Hull, Litvinoff To Confer

APR 1 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 31—Following closely President Roosevelt's prediction of an early Russian-American conference, Secretary of State Hull and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff met today to discuss their separate conversations with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

State Department sources said the object of the meeting was a general exchange of information, with particular reference to subjects both Hull and Litvinoff already had taken up with Eden.

To Confer With Soong

Later in the day, Hull planned to confer with China's Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, who also had several conversations with Eden before the British statesman's departure for Canada yesterday.

Another State Department caller was Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain who is en route back to London after several months in Chungking.

Mr. Roosevelt did not say where or when the Russian-American conversations would take place, nor who the principals would be.

ITALIANS LEFT TO HOLD BAG, DAVIS AVERS

OWI Head Says Rommel Again Has Sacrificed Allies To Save Nazis

He Thinks Tunisia Conquest Will Be Ended In Time For 1943 Invasion

APR 1 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 31—Hope appears to be rising in United Nations circles that Axis reverses in Tunisia will fray Italian nerves, perhaps to the breaking point, as the hour for invasion of the continent from Africa draws nearer.

Both here and in London officials emphasize that Italian troops in Tunisia are again being sacrificed to save the Germans, as they were in Egypt. The officials obviously hope that their words will percolate through to the Italian public.

Prime Minister Churchill gave such a twist to his announcement to Parliament of the occupation of Gabes by British Eighth Army following collapse of the Mareth Line defenses. He said it was too early to say how many Italians had been left to hold the bag in Tunisia as at El Alamein while their Nazi masters escaped.

Davis Stresses Italian Sacrifice

In Washington, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information capped that today. Speaking of Rommel's retreat out of the Mareth trap, leaving sacrificial Italian rear guards to help his getaway, Davis said:

"He (Rommel) again has thrown the baby out of the sleigh so that the rest can escape—the baby in all cases being the Italians."

The reference is to the once widely copied picture of a winter scene in Siberia where a child in arms was being thrown to a following wolf pack to permit escape of the adult passengers in the sleigh.

Most Of Prisoners Italian

It is a caustic comment on what happened after the British broke through the El Alamein line in Egypt and started the 1,500 mile pursuit of Rommel. Two divisions or more of Italian troops, abandoned by their German "comrades," fell into British hands then.

There is every evidence in reports from Tunisia, as Rommel again seeks escape northward, that the bulk of 8,000 or more Axis troops captured by the British and Americans are Italians.

Director Davis had other remarks to make about the Tunisian battle scene to point up his jibe. He told a press conference, under questioning, that it was his "personal opinion" as a layman that Axis forces could be exterminated or "neutralized" in Tunisia in time to permit an invasion of continental Europe this year. Military men would be better able to judge as to that, he added "if they will tell you."

Warns Against Too Much Optimism

Davis warned against reading into the "very gratifying news from Tunisia" any sign of an early end of the war. He paid high tribute to British generalship that outmaneuvered the Nazi "desert fox" to force the Mareth Line without the losses that frontal assaults would have involved. That struck him as perhaps the most encouraging feature of the victory.

REST FOR MARINE ACE

Washington, March 31 (A. P.).—Capt. Joseph J. Foss, Marine Corps fighter pilot who destroyed twenty-six Japanese planes in three months of fighting in the Solomon Islands, is coming home for a rest. The Navy said that he would arrive in Washington on April 15.

Capt. Foss, whose bag of enemy planes duplicates Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's first world war record, lives near Sioux Falls, S. D.

The Marine ace arrived on Guadalcanal on October 9 in a Grumman Wildcat fighter and four days later shot down his first enemy plane. In the succeeding three months he destroyed twenty-five others, five of them on October 25.

He is a graduate of the Sioux Falls High School and the University of South Dakota.

Adm. Randall Is Named Maritime Service Head

Whitestone Man to Supervise Training of Merchant Sailors

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—Rear Admiral Albert B. Randall, only merchant marine officer to reach that rank in the Naval Reserve, has been named commandant of the United States Maritime Service.

The Maritime Commission said Admiral Randall, whose home is at Whitestone, Queens, N. Y., succeeds Captain Thomas Blau, who has been called to active duty with the Navy. The Maritime Service trains seamen for the merchant marine.

Admiral Randall, who has held a master's license nearly thirty-five years, has been captain of some of America's most famous liners, including the Manhattan, the Leviathan and the George Washington.

PACIFIC GROUP MEETS

Washington, March 31 (A. P.).—The Pacific War Council met with President Roosevelt at the White House today and reported that nothing new along strategic or military lines had developed. Mr. Roosevelt took most of the time to discuss his recent conferences with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Leighton McCarthy, the Canadian Minister, said Mr. Roosevelt appeared happy over Allied successes in Tunisia, while Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, added that probably the President feels much as Winston Churchill does, that there is a lot more yet to do.

T. V. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister, said that the Eden-Roosevelt conferences covered the world and "of course China was mentioned." He said that he had conferred several times here with Mr. Eden and will go to London in April or May to continue the discussions.

Eden Message to Hull

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Eden found that "we think alike on the problems that face us" in his talks in Washington, he told Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a farewell message made public tonight. Mr. Hull answered that the exchanges of views were "a very real contribution to the cause we have in common."

During the day Secretary Hull received on separate visits to the State Department Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador, and T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister. State Department sources said the purpose of the meetings was a general exchange of information, particularly concerning subjects all three discussed with Mr. Eden before he left for Canada.

The text of Mr. Eden's message to Secretary Hull:

"On leaving the United States after my brief but most fruitful visit, I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for the unfailing kindness and open-hearted friendliness with which I have been everywhere received, and in particular for your own most generous welcome. The talks I have had in Washington have shown that we think alike on the problems that face us.

"I return to London with a new understanding of the policies and ideals of your government and people, and a deepened conviction that close collaboration between us is an indispensable basis for the development of common action by the United Nations now and after the war."

Secretary Hull's reply:

"I said good by to you at the airport on Tuesday with very real regret. Your presence in Washington and the occasion it offered for exchanges of views has been a very real contribution to the cause we have in common. Thank you for your friendly note. I send with this an expression of warm regard to you and the members of your party who so much contributed to the discussions in Washington."

U. S. BELT HELD NOT SO TIGHT

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Elmer Davis Says He Hopes Sinkings Or Crop Failures Won't Draw It Up More

OWI Chief Asserts Most Areas Will Have Meat Supplies In Few Days

[By the Associated Press]

Washington March 31 — Elmer Davis, declaring our belts still aren't "tightened much" by the food situation, said today that most places should have meat supplies equal to ration demands within a few days.

"The ration, of course, represents a diminished supply of meat for civilians as compared with 1942, through it is about as big as before the war," said the director of the Office of War Information. "The trouble we are in now seems relatively minor to me. We can hope that convoy sinkings or crop failures do not force us to tighten our belts even more. Certainly they haven't tightened much yet."

Press Conference

Davis gave his views to a press conference on the eve of the inauguration of new price ceilings for pork, designed to be simpler than the ceilings now in effect and to help curb black market operations.

The OWI director said part of this week's shortages are due "to the buying run last week end when so many of us went out whole hog for the last steak."

Shortages are worst along the coasts, Davis asserted, attributing this primarily to "the failure of meat to move out of the Middle West and because of local supplies to black markets." Various Governmental actions, he contended, will spread supplies more evenly across the country shortly.

Meat Regulations

The Office of Price Administration soon will follow up the uniform pork maximums, effective tomorrow, with similar regulations covering retail sales of beef, veal, mutton and lamb.

The uniform ceilings replace maximums based on a store's highest prices in March, 1942. Under the old system, prices varied from store to store in the same city. Now ceilings will be identical in anq one section of the country, except that small-volume stores may charge slightly higher maximums than large outlets.

One schedule of ceilings applies to independent stores with annual sales below $250,000, the other all chains and independent stores with more than $250,000 annual sales.

Ceiling prices will vary in the ten zones established by the pork regulation. For examplee, the ceiling price for Gdade A sliced bacon (de-rined, smoked), is 49 cents in a small independent store in Zone 1, which includes the West Coast area, and 46 cents in one 5, which includes Chicago, Milwaukee, Springfielr, Ill., and St. Louis. In each instance the maximum for large outlets is 2 cents a pound lower.

Must Display

To help the housewife know the maximum price for any cut of pork, each store must display an official OPA price list setting forth the exact maximum per pound for the sixty-six principal pork cuts, subdivided by grade and other variations into 230 subclassifications.

In addition, the regulation requires all retailers to giev a receopt, upon request, showing date of sale, name and weight of each pork cut sold, and the price received for it. Originally OPA decreed that ceiling prices be shown on each tray of cuts in a display, but this requirement was canceled today.

Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, called the uniform pork ceilings "a heavy blow" at black markets. The OPA made it clear that the maximums are not minimums. A store may charge as much less as it wants to.

U. S. Cargo Fleet May Exceed England's by End of the Year

APR 1 1943

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—The United States merchant fleet, for the first time in history, may exceed Great Britain's before the end of the year. It is smaller now, but officials here believe the vast American shipbuilding program will reverse the situation some time in 1943.

This was disclosed officially today by the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, formed in January, 1942, to effect maximum utilization of United Nations tonnage.

While the prospective tonnage totals for the two fleets were not disclosed, the report revealed for the first time the exact 1943 goal of the United States in new construction of merchant ships—18,890,000 deadweight tons. This compares with 8,090,000 tons completed in 1942.

This year's goal heretofore had been listed officially as about 16,000,000 tons, but with predictions it might be increased to as much as 20,000,000.

As of January, 1941, the British merchant marine was more than twice as large as that of the United States.

Shipping Waste Is Small

On that date, the British Empire had 2,664 merchant vessels aggregating 16,806,378 gross tons, counting only vessels of 2,000 gross tons or more. The United States had 1,150 vessels of 7,078,909 gross tons and Japan 898 vessels of 4,754,699 gross tons. The totals for the world were 8,885 vessels aggregating 50,371,366 gross tons.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, recently told a Congressional committee that the American merchant fleet probably would equal Great Britain's by the middle of this year, and might be as much as 25 per cent larger by the end of the year.

The board, reviewing the year's

activities, asserted:

1. The United Nations are slowly but surely building up advantage on the seas which will be an important factor in achieving final victory.

2. Shipping space is the most precious war commodity of the United Nations.

3. Such waste as exists is caused by the emergencies of war and is small in proportion to the vastness of the combined war-time operations.

4. Co-ordinated operation of the Allied commercial fleets makes possible war-time achievements which would not be possible under separate action.

Carefully withholding exact figures on losses, the board said new construction "now exceeds tonnage being sunk," but that the submarine "continues a serious threat to the war program."

The board revealed that United Nations ships, including American, British, French, Dutch, Russian, Danish, Yugoslav, Polish and Greek, carried 60,000,000 tons of cargoes between the United States and foreign ports last year.

The board operates as two units, one in Washington and one in London. Here the members are Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, with L. W. Douglas as his deputy, and Sir Arthur Salter, head of the British Shipping Mission. In London W. Averell Harriman is the American member, while Lord Leathers represents Britain.

201 U. S. SOLDIERS ON CAPTURED LIST

Washington, March 31 (A. P.).—A list of 201 United States soldiers was announced by the War Department as being held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. Five soldiers from upstate New York were included and the following from New Jersey with their next of kin:

ADLEMAN, MAX, private; Louis Adleman, father, 170 New Brunswick avenue, Perth Amboy.
ARFUSO, FRANK, private; Joseph Arfuso, father, 1567 Ann street, Fort Lee.
BOSTWICK, FRANK J., private; Mrs. Charlotte Torre, sister, 148 Everett Place, East Rutherford.

The War Department also announced that included the following New Jersey men were included in a list of 814 persons missing in action in North Africa, and said that "many of these are probably prisoners of war."

CHRISTENSEN, HENRY L., private; Mrs. Martha Christensen, mother; 174 High street, West Orange.
D'ARCY-CLARKE, EDMUND T. A., private; Miss Mary D'Arcy-Clarke, sister, 175 Walton street, Englewood.
FRIEDMAN, JOSEPH S., second lieutenant; Isadore C. Friedman, father, 60 Hadley avenue, Clifton.
SMITH, HARRY, technician fifth grade; Mrs. William B. Smith, mother, 375 Clifton avenue, Newark.
VISAGGI, MICHAEL, private; Anthony Visaggi, brother, 190 Mallory avenue, Jersey City.

356 Soldiers Listed As Prisoners of Japan

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The War Department announced today the names of 356 United States soldiers who are held prisoners of war by the Japanese. Among them were the following from New York and New Jersey:

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New York

BRILL, ARTHUR, private; father, Louis Brill, 489 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn.
DI PASQUALE, FRANK J., private; father, Vito Di Pasquale, care of John Cintolo, 1922 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.
EDMONDS, WILLIAM J., private; father, William H. Edmonds, 425 Main Street, Poughkeepsie.
EDWARDS, JOHN O., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Edwards, Route 1, Windsor.
FINLEY, CARL D., private; mother, Mrs. George Barkley, 58 North Street, Geneseo.
GRECO, ANTHONY J., private; father, Joseph Greco, 97-35 Seventy-seventh Street, Ozone Park, Queens.
GUCCIONE, CHARLES J., private; father, Steve Guccione, 304 East Eleventh Street, New York.
HAGGERTY, James A., private; father, Charles Haggerty, 488 Dean Street, Brooklyn.
BOGART, ALLEN E., sergeant; father, Samuel Bogart, West Stockholm.
CHASE, HARRY A., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Lord, 98 Sellinger Street, Rochester.
LARKIN, RALPH W., private; mother, Mrs. Ruth P. Larkin, Ceres.
SPERANZA, EUGENE J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Speranza, 435 Oak Street, Bellmore.

New Jersey

ADAMS, ARTHUR K., private; sister, Mrs. Leroy Lewis, Meridan Road 2, Boonton.
ADELMAN, MAX, private; father, Louis Adelman, 170 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy.
ARFUSO, FRANK, private; father, Joseph Arfuso, 1567 Ann Street, Fort Lee.
BOSTWICK, FRANK J., private; sister, Mrs. Charlotte Torre, 148 Everett Place, East Rutherford.
WILK, EMIL, private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Wilk, 65 Wallington Avenue, Wallington
AQUILIANA, BENNY, private; mother, Mrs. Gussie Aquiliana, 368 Taylor Avenue, Hackensack.
DORING, CHARLES T., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Doring, 266 South Shore,

Invasion Chance Grows: Davis

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, March 31—Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information voiced the opinion today, "strictly as a civilian," that Axis forces in Tunisia could be exterminated or neutralized in time to permit invasion of continental Europe this year.

While advising against premature optimism, Davis told a press conference he thought Nazi Marshal Rommel's ultimate chances of getting men and equipment out of North Africa are "considerably lower than those of the British at Dunkirk."

Says Rommel Outsmarted

Most encouraging of the North African developments in recent days, Davis said, was that Rommel had been "outgeneraled" by Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, commander of the British Eighth Army, which broke open the Mareth Line.

However, he added, Rommel has escaped, as usual, with the bulk of his forces and may be able to fight delaying actions which will hold up the Allies for "quite a while longer."

Davis speculated that the German Africa Corps apparently will be unable to establish—as it had hoped—a short, strong line north of Gabes, where the salt marshes come close to the sea. But there are places in the vicinity of Tunis and Bizerte where Rommel can make a last ditch stand, the OWI chief said.

GEN. BEN LEAR TO QUIT ACTIVE ARMY SERVICE

Memphis, March 31 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the Second Army, told the Commercial Appeal tonight that he would leave active Army service May 31.

Lear will be 64 years old May 12, the age at which retirement is compulsory under statutory law.

"I am going on leave on the date of retirement, but will later return to duty, but not with combat troops," Lear told the paper. "I prefer not to say where."

Fredendall on Scene.

The announcement followed by a few hours the announcement that Major Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, until recently in command of the American forces in central Tunisia, had arrived in Memphis to become deputy commander of the Second Army.

Lear, who has been in command of the Second Army since Oct. 1, 1940, gained national publicity in a "Yoo hoo" incident in 1941, touched off when members of a regiment yelled at a group of girls in shorts on a golf course. Lear, playing golf nearby, ordered the offending battalion to walk 15 miles under a broiling sun.

3024 — 2527

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John Roosevelt Guest Of Mme. Chiang

San Francisco, March 31 (A. P.).—Madame Chiang Kai-shek received the President's youngest son, Naval Lieut. John Roosevelt, and his wife, the former Sally Clark of Boston, at tea in her hotel suite yesterday.

Lieut. Roosevelt is stationed at the nearby Oakland naval base.

Mme. Chiang, apparently much less tired than when she arrived here, left by train for Los Angeles late yesterday.

RUSSIAN WORD IS GOOD—DAVIES

Former Envoy Says Reds' Record Is As Fine As That Of Any Other Nation

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, March 31—Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, declared tonight "the Russians' word is good" and they will keep their promise not to make a separate peace with Hitler and not interfere "with our form of government in any way."

"Some well-meaning people," Davies said, ". . . express fears that because she (Russia) is winning she might not stop until she gets into Berlin, and she might, therefore, dominate the peace table and project Communism throughout Europe.

Refuted By Facts

"The bogey of Communist dominance of the world is being subtly disilled as poison and circulated here. The facts in the situation completely refute either such a possibility of any such purpose on the part of the Soviet leaders."

The Soviet Union, Davies said, "has earned and undoubtedly will have a powerful place at the peace table," but "it would neither be their policy nor their disposition to seek dominance at any such conference."

In a two-column statement under his byline in the Philadelphia *Record*, written at the newspaper's request to discuss the political effect upon Europe and the world of a Russian victory over Germany, the former Ambassador added:

"As a matter of practical fact, anyone who knows his Europe knows that Scandinavia, the Baltic states, Rumania, Hungary and other countries of Europe would never accept Communism, anyhow, no matter what happened.

Keep Their Word

"Let me say, as a student of diplomatic history, that the Soviet record establishes that they keep their word, perform their promises on the dot and keep their treaty obligations. They have a record commercially, financially and diplomatically as fine as any record of any nation of the past twenty-five years or, for that matter, for the last hundred years.

"These are the facts we should know. They corroborate the opinion which I express: That the Russians' word is good and that when they say they will not make a separate peace with Hitler, that they stand for peace and they will not interfere with our own form of government in any way, they mean what the ysay, and will do as they promise.

Predicts Quarantine

"Germany, with victory for the Allies, will be quarantined in such a way as to prevent its contagion from again spreading over the a humanitarian way, but, nevertheless, effectively, I am sure.

"Some peopel have asked: 'Why is this man Davies taking it upon himself to fight the battles of the Soviet Union?' Well, the answer is very simple. I am not concerned primarily with fighting the battle of the Soviet Union, except they are fighting for liberty against Hitler.

No Time To Quarrel

"We cannot afford to quarrel with the man who is aiding us to knock out the thugs attacking us simply because he happens to belong to another church or hasn't voted our ticket at the last party's election. It is enough that he is helping us knock out these bandits. We can take care of our own peace and our own institutions in our own way.

"We have nothing to fear from any ''ism'on earth. Our people are too sound. Our system of Government and our society will not fail to carry our share of the burden to preserve law, decency, freedom, order and liberty throughout the world when the time comes."

Victory At Sea U. S. Navy's Job,

Knox Asserts

New York, March 31 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, today told 980 newly commissioned Naval Reserve ensigns that "in that great naval conflict which stretches roun dthe world the major respon sibility for victory at sea remains with the United States because we have the greatest fleet."

Knox said that to build and maintain an organization to protect the world against aggression in the years following the close of this war would take time and "in that interval . . . it is going to rest upon the American and British navies to see that a fresh war doesn't break out again somewhere else."

WAR 'ACUTE,' SAYS TOKYO

Propaganda System Is Revised to Cope With the Situation

The Japanese Government has recognized its propaganda agencies in an effort to enlarge the scope of domestic and overseas propaganda to "cope with the war condition, which is gradually growing more acute," the Tokyo radio declared in a domestic broadcast reported yesterday by United States Government monitors.

The Japanese Information Board has been "renovated," the Tokyo report said, to include an "investigation section," which will be used to "expand investigation works and measures toward overseas affairs."

appeals to the Soviet troops to stop bloodshed and conclude peace with Germany."

"Characters Belie Charges"

"The lives and records and characters of Ehrlich and Alter thoroughly belie these charges," Green asserted, and asked: "Is it possible for us to believe that they conspired with the world's arch-enemy of organized labor—the tyrant who subjected millions of free European workers to slavery and degradation?"

"We do not hesitate to acknowledge our everlasting debt to the Russian armies and the Russian people." Green continued while criticizing what he described as the "disposition ni some quarters to accept all the acts of the Soviet Government as sacred and beyond the sphere of debate."

Called A "Grave Blow"

Mead said he did not believe that "Ehrlich and Alter, whose lives were devoted to the ideals of the liberal movement, the very antithesis of the Hitler-dominated Nazi slave state, would aid or abet the common enemy."

James B. Carey, secretary treasurer of the CIO, termed the execution "a grave blow to world labor unity," and added that "the Soviet Government cannot dismiss the questions and the fears stirring in the minds of millions of workers all over the world who know the record of Alter and Ehrlich."

LaGuardia said, "We mourn the loss of the two great Polish labor leaders, men who struggled and contributed so much to the cause of labor."

Curran Comments

Execution Protested

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, March 31—Several leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined with Mayor LaGuardia and Senator Mead (D., N. Y.) last night in protesting the execution by the Soviet Government of Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter, Polish Jewish trade-unionists.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and chairman of the meeting in Mecca Temple, said the execution of the two "degrades the very ideals for which we are fighting."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said he had been notified by representatives of the Russian Government that the two men "had been found guilty of hostile activities against the Soviet Government, including

Joseph Curran, president of the Greater New York CIO Council, and Saul Mills, secretary, said in joint statement that their organization was not associated with the meeting and added:

"There is no question of the underlying motive being to create dissension among the United Nations and involve American labor in a controversy which detracts from its contribution to the war effort. We repudiate attacks on our Soviet allies and urge the American people not to be dissuaded from the main job of defeating the common enemy."

Truce With France Hitler's Worst Error,

Darlan Article Says

Story Admiral Wrote Before Assassination Explains French

APR 1 1943

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 31.—When Adolf Hitler signed the 1940 armistice with France he committed the "first and possibly the most serious of his military blunders."—so said the late Admiral Jean Darlan in an article written for Cosmopolitan Magazine a few days before his assassination in Algiers last December 24.

"I sincerely believe that, but for the armistice, the troops of the Axis would immediately have proceeded to occupy North Africa and other French possessions such as Dakar, whence it would have been difficult to dislodge them," Admiral Darlan wrote.

Explaining French resistance to American landings last November, he further said, "It was also to avoid giving the Axis a pretext for such occupancy that the French Navy and French troops * * * were obliged to resist the arrival of the first American contingents."

Selection Still Debated.

Admiral Darlan's article, published in the May issue of Cosmopolitan, was written while controversy raged over his appointment by Gen. Eisenhower as commissioner for French North and West Africa.

The debate, which still is not dead, echoed in Congress, in presidential press conferences, in England's Parliament. Its point: Was Darlan, an adherent of the Vichy regime, a man to be trusted with a post vital to the United Nations' cause in North Africa?

In the Cosmopolitan article, Admiral Darlan reaffirmed a statement of last December 16 in which he renounced personal ambitions and pledged his retirement to private life after the war. His only aim, he wrote, was "to contribute to victory with all my strength and all the strength of France * * * to victory that will deliver Europe and the whole world from the servitude Germany seeks to impose upon them."

France "Suffered in Silence."

In June, 1940, Admiral Darlan said, France "no longer possibly could remain in the forefront of the fight. After the armistice, despite German violations of its provisions, despite massacres and persecutions, France "could no nothing but suffer in silence and gain time in the hope of better days." Otherwise, the nation might "arouse the anger of a merciless conqueror possessed of all the means necessary to crush a defenseless nation."

"France did not wait in vain, for the Allies have come to her in North Africa and already French soldiers, side by side with their comrades of two wars, have renewed the fight that will lead them to victory."

"American soldiers are welcomed with joy on French soil.

"I have no hatred for the people of the nations that crucified my country," Admiral Darlan wrote, "* * * but I do believe that the leaders of those nations are guilty of having willed this war. * * * These men will one day disappear. Then and then only will a peace be possible that will bring to each nation an honorable status in keeping with its ideals and that security without which no human enterprise can endure."

New Guinea Veterans Regaining Health in Pacific Rest Camp

Battle-Worn Soldiers Given Rich Foods; Treated for Diseases

By MURLIN SPENCER,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN A SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC REST CAMP.—Pvt. Paul Phillips kicked the loose sand at the foot of his cot with a polished shoe and said:

"This is my idea of heaven."

If you had been at Buna or Sananda or Soputa or any of the battered, rain-soaked New Guinea villages like them, you would know what this Niles (Mich.) youth meant.

Heaven on earth in the eyes of a battle-worn soldier is any place where there is dry sand underfoot, dry clothing, big steaks on the fire, fresh vegetables in the pot and fresh milk for the asking.

It is a place where a soldier can get out and play catch with a football, as Sergt. Lewis Shannon, Jefferson, Wis., and Pvt. Peter Paget, Detroit, Mich., were doing. That's more fun and a lot healthier, too, than throwing grenades.

No Japs Are Near.

It is a place where a soldier can go in the surf like Pvt. George Ney, Riddlesburg, Pa., and Sergt. Paul Cummings, Novi, Mich., were doing. You could do that at Buna—if you figured you could swim or run fast enough when a Japanese Zero happened by.

It is a place where you can sit down and listen to Corpl. Edward Vatassek, Anita, Pa., play his guitar—and know that a Jap won't hear you.

It is a place where there is no marching, no drilling.

Uncle Sam is "going all out" for the soldiers of this regiment, which saw probably more action than any other in the battles around Buna. Fresh meat and vegetables, beer and ice cream—all they can eat and drink—are filling out hollow frames.

And how those boys eat. Figures aren't available for the exact amount of food consumed by each soldier, who has lived for months on canned rations and powdered milk, but it's plenty.

Steaks Are Plentiful.

Pvt. Myron Frazier, Manitowoc, Wis., estimated, however, that each soldier averaged a pound of meat a day. He should know. He was slicing huge steaks in a tent.

One hundred and fifty men will put away about 150 quarts of milk per day, probably more. They'll use 60 pounds of potatoes per meal and top it all off with 12 gallons of ice cream. Chances are, too, they'll do a little piecing between meals.

Results of the feeding already are noticeable. Pvt. Phillips has added 12 pounds; Pvt. Edward Sienko, Milwaukee, 10 pounds, and Pvt. Lawrence Ekdahl, Lueders, Tex., 22 pounds.

It's working on the officers, too. Maj. W. D. Hawkins, Bronxville, N. Y., has added eight pounds, which he believes is about average.

Men Are Quarantined.

The American soldier in rest camp is placed in strict quarantine for 17 days after he comes out of the jungle. Medical officers watch him closely, as he gradually reduces his daily dose of quinine. Frequent blood tests determine whether the malaria germ is in the blood. He is examined for other disease.

While the men know the close check is necessary, they're impatient to get away and into the nearest city. There's a reason for that, too.

They've had their first pay in five months, an average of $300 per man, and it's burning holes in their pockets.

Queens Man Reforms Iran Cops

Raises Pay, Eliminates Dogs, and Tackles Corruption in Prison System.

APR FAR WORTH 1943

Teheran (A. P.).—A physician to ailing American police departments, an unobtrusive but firm little gray-haired man who has made a career out of diagnosing and prescribing for corruption and inefficiency, is up to his neck in work here in Iran, under contract to improve the nation's municipal police forces.

He is L. Stephen Timmerman, 48 years old, of 35-16 82d street, Jackson Heights, Queens, an associate staff member of the Institute of Public Administration of 261 Broadway, New York city, to which the State Department at Washington turned when Iran invited dispatch of such an adviser.

Mr. Timmerman has been here since September 24 last year and has now been given a two-year contract—he hopes that will be time enough. He has knuckled down to problems which range from how best to get rid of the Teheran Department's useless pack of Alsatian police dogs to the question of attracting more high caliber Iranians to police work.

He Wants Action.

Mr. Timmerman's position is basically advisory—he works with the Iranian Chief of Police under the Interior Ministry—and his most pressing concern is to have his recommendations put into effect. He is trying to achieve the same dispatch that was shown when he "doctored" the police departments of Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Newark, Houston, Waterbury, Conn., White plans, N. Y., and Westfield, Mass. But recommending action and getting it are not the same in the Middle East. The Iranian phrase "Farda . . . Pas Farda" (Tomorrow . . . day after tomorrow) is a part of the language that Mr. Timmerman knows only too well.

One proposal to give Mr. Timmerman the authority he needs was that he be made a general. He says he would gladly become one and wear the snappiest mustard yellow uniform available if that would help him get his job done.

Mr. Timmerman knows the administrative end of police work without having been a policeman. He was one of the pioneers in establishing uniform crime reports among the various States in the United States. The method of crime reporting worked out by the Institute of Public Administration is still used by the FBI. He has worked also at reorganization of fire departments, hospitals, airports, courts and municipal welfare agencies. He is married and has a 19-year-old son attending Brown University.

Conducts Prison Reform.

Iran's prisons, which fall under Mr. Timmerman's advisory scope, will take a great deal of fixing. At Teheran's so-called temporary prison, for example, he found one man who had been there fifteen months without having been brought to trial. He found a former official, convicted of murder and living in prison luxury who hadn't even been fingerprinted or photographed. He found an unisolated case of typhus in the prison hospital.

"I found favoritism, filth, overcrowding and no central feeding," Timmerman said. "The prisoners took their meals in their cells and kept knives and forks under their beds. Unconvicted men mingled with the convicts. These were isolated by my order."

He made a series of recommendations which now are being effected. There is one bit of reform, however, which Mr. Timmerman frankly doesn't plan to tackle. In a nation where opium is produced under Government monopoly and trafficked in with but little restriction it is quite logical that imprisoned addicts continue to receive their narcotics.

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He Ousted the Dogs.

"In jail they drink an opium tea," Mr. Timmerman explained, "and, while it may seem strange, I believe that they generally take their dope in moderation."

But Mr. Timmerman did do something about the six Alsatian police dogs he inherited and for which Teheran, he said, had about as much use as a duck for an umbrella.

"They were nice enough dogs, well trained and all that," he said, "but there was no crime here that dogs could work on."

The six dogs occupied the time of twelve constables working four-hour shifts, their trainer was under contract and they had powerful appetites. So they were sold.

Writer Sees No Jap Planes On Bombing Raid to Rangoon

Finds Takeoff Exciting, but Is Too Busy Over Target to Be Frightened

APR 1 10

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN EASTERN INDIA.—A mission to Burma in an American bomber combines the tension of waiting for the dentist with the emotion of a date with your best girl. It leaves you limp.

It's an early dawn takeoff, dressing by candlelight in the cold and the dark, breakfasting by lantern light at the edge of the field.

"Your Tarket Is Rangoon," we had been told at the briefing the night before, "look for shipping. If you find none, hit the docks. Keep a sharp watch for Zeros. That goes especially for you tail gunners. You're keymen. And above all stick together. Now go home and get some sleep."

The pilot, a slender, good-looking kid, harked back to the briefing as he talked to the crew, standing silently in the shadows around the silent bomber.

Pilot Remains Calm.

"Well, fellows, you all heard what they said last night. There's nothing more I have to say. Except that there's not much to it. You just get up there and fly around." His voice was calm. The crew, listening intently, was calm, too. All were eager and in good spirits. Yet they were vividly conscious of the fact that they were about to risk their lives. One boy laughed. "This is a good morning to borrow money. . . ." Another, "I meant to write my mother last night. . . ."

Then the pilot, Henning was his name—Lt. Richard T. Henning of Albemarle, N. C.—smiled. "Too bad the chaplain's not here," he said. Why? "Oh, he usually autographs the bombs. He writes on Bible quotations. You know, things like 'As ye soweth so shall ye reap.'"

A few minutes later the rim of the earth started lighting up. The palm trees bordering the field were silhouetted sharply. "Okay, fellows, let's get aboard." We crawled in, one by one, through the opening in the monster's belly. A long whine, a cough, then thunder. A blood-red sun was rising through a purple veil as the impatient monster, at last unleashed, leaped into space.

Can See the Most.

I was flying in a poor position so far as safety is concerned—four-letter word poor, as the pilots say. If any ship is going to catch hell it is this one. But it is the one from which you can see the most and therefore the logical place for a reporter.

The sergeant beside me was smoking a cigarette. I began quick jottings in a little blue notebook. "Engineer removes fuses, closes bomb doors. . . . Now there's ominous testing of guns. . . . We are pin-pricked with guns. We're so heavily gunned we're like a flying porcupine. . . . Now we're over forested hills. . . . Cold. . . . Now leaving land, starting long voyages over shark-infested Bay of Bengal.

"Engineer Staff Sergt. John Nisquitte of Two Rivers, Wis., offers me a lemon drop. . . . Not many clouds to hide in today. . . . They say AA getting plenty good here. Hottest in Burma. We've given them plenty of practice. . . .

Everybody Chews Gum.

"We're getting near target now. Crew takes up action positions. . . . I put on earphones and button speaking apparatus around my neck. Wires trail from each. Now pilot orders to strap on oxygen masks. . . .

"This front cabin no place for man with claustrophobia. Actions limited by length oxygen line—roughly 4 feet. Further restricted by necessity to duck turret gunner sitting directly overhead. At my feet, parachute and yellow life belt at the ready. . . . Every one chewing gum. . . . This is not like streetcar. No changing your mind once you get aboard.

"Can hear pilot calling to crew. 'We're now nearly 4 miles high. Everything O. K.? Call in, please.' One by one they call in. Tail gunner, navigator, co-pilot. . . . Pilot takes hand off row big throttles and points to strip coast rapidly approaching us. Burma!"

A few seconds later we were right over Rangoon, and I broke off taking notes. The pilot's voice came cool over the phone as he told the engineer, "O. K. You can open the bomb bay doors."

Bombs Are Dropped.

"They're open, sir," the engineer replied. The bombardier worked his secret gadget. The bombs slid silently out of their racks and fell swiftly, first horizontally, then nose down, looking like yellow gourds, then yellow beans and finally the yellow turning to great clouds of black smoke. "Bombs away," sings the pilot. The bomb doors slide shut, and we were off for home.

The bombs crashed down on the much-battered dockyards, setting them ablaze for the umpteenth time. They also sank a 6,000-tone freighter in the Rangoon River. We also got out a newspaper—that is, scattered pamphlets—before we left.

We encountered no Jap Zeros this day, but we flew through a hot barrage of anti-aircraft bursts as we streaked right across the pancake flat city in broad daylight to the docks. Watching this stuff explode all around us gave me a strange sensation a little like watching a talkie whose sound track is out of commission. I could see the ugly black little bursts but I could not hear them "talk." But it took little imagination to know what would happen if they came any closer.

Terrifying Mission.

This was my first mission. It was both terrifying and exhilarating But I found to my surprise that I was much more frightened at the take-off than over the target. At the take-off you have time to think that you may not come back. Over the target you're too busy taking

Washington Girls With Red Cross Get Welcome in Africa

American Soldiers Delighted to Meet Angels From Home

APR 1 1943

(To find out what the Red Cross is doing in Africa, the Associated Press asked Red Cross Worker Rita Hume, former ski editor for the Seattle Times, now in North Africa, to describe her impressions of Red Cross work since she arrived with one of the first contingents of women workers.)

By RITA HUME.

ALGIERS, March 16 (Delayed) (AP).—So this is North Africa?

To nine Red Cross girls who piled out of a G. I. truck into the dusty streets of Oran, even in this first glimpse, it was a fantastic place.

We were so busy staring at the curiously mixed population that for a moment we did not realize that we were being stared at ourselves.

They Wanted to Talk.

Then American soldiers rushed up:

"Say, are you really an American girl? Boy, oh boy! A gal who can speak English.

"Look, would you mind just talking to us? It's been months since we've talked with a gal from home."

It was like that when we arrived in January and it's been that way ever since.

We came to operate club-mobiles for the Red Cross, to carry canteen supplies, recreation equipment and programs to soldiers at the African front. Nine of us represented all sections of the United States.

There were Mary Sternberg and Berna Johnson of Washington, D. C.; Natalie Gould of Manteo, N. C.; Betty Doubleday of Tryon, N. C.; Peggy Roblee of Providence, R. I.; Barbara Campbell of Palm Beach, Fla.; Jeanne Luther of Cimarron, Kans.; Hope Southerland of New York City, and myself.

All Had Special Training.

All of us had gone into special training at Red Cross headquarters in Washington, just five weeks before.

We arrived at Oran in time for the opening of three new Red Cross clubs. In addition to the jam-packed information center, once an auto showroom, were the new Empire Club, complete with a theater, lounge rooms and a library, the nurses' club and a recreation center for officers.

After a short time, field supervisors assigned us to Red Cross centers. Barbara Campbell and Peggy Roblee went to Casablanca. Hope Southerland, Jean Luther and Verna Johnson stayed in Oran and the rest, including myself, flew to Algiers.

The six-story Red Cross club in Algiers is the focal point for every American soldier, WAAC and sailor stationed in or near the city. It also is headquarters for the Red Cross activities along the entire African front.

At the information desk, Kay Parsons, a brunette from Toledo, Ohio, was besieged by soldiers asking questions. The men wanted rides back to their bivouacs or information on theaters, restaurants ond locations of Army centers throughout town. They came to inquire about sleeping accommodations or to leave messages for friends. The thing that impressed me most was their desire just to talk to an American girl.

Where Are You From?

"Where are you from?" is the most frequent question from one American to another.

At night, when a dance and vaudeville show are going on in the auditorium, the foyer is crowded. Wednesday night, G. I. dances and unit dances on other nights provide plenty of exercise for the Red Cross lasses. Attractive French girls are invited but dancing with them is not like talking with a girl from home.

You dance with boys who were doing parachute tricks over Tunisia last week. Or with fellows who were living in foxholes day before yesterday. To all of them Red Cross headquarters is home. It's a frequent sight to see a bus load of men each carrying a towel and soap draw up in front of the building. They've come to the only place in town where they can get an American shower.

They usually arrange to stay for a snack-bar meal and well they might. William Kiel of Milwaukee, club director, serves 1,800 men twice a day in the large snack-bar restaurant on the third floor. Coffee, chocolate, orange juice and American hamburgers are soldier favorites.

5,000 Visitors in Day.

As many as 5,000 people visit the building in a single day. The club is strictly devoted to enlisted men and sailors but generals, sheiks, famous actresses and such celebrities as Archbishop Spellman have visited the club.

Every spare minute of a Red Cross girl's time is filled with extra-curricular activities. There is a flyers' rest home near Algiers. Red Cross girls were asked to provide recreation, so out we went one Saturday afternoon, six Red Cross girls with 10 Frenchwomen. In the party were Peggy Telford of Washington, Peggy Chase of Aptos, Calif., Betty Doubleday, Natalie Gould, Mary Sternberg and myself. They were young men, those flyers. Their faces showed the strain of living in underground quarters dug in African clay. As Capt. Allan Martin, fighter pilot from Oklahoma, said:

"Gosh, we've almost forgotten what it is to eat on a white tablecloth or dance with a girl."

An early morning visit to a native school in Casbah with Ophelia Tiley of Essex, Conn., assistant director of civilian relief for the American Red Cross, gave me a first-hand glimpse of the milk distribution program. Over 400 picturesquely clad waifs received daily three-fourths of a pint of hot milk, given by the Allies and distributed through the American Red Cross in co-operation with local agencies. In more than 314 centers throughout Algieria and Morocco, the same scene is enacted each morning. It is the only milk provided in North Africa for 102,000 children 18 months to 14 years of age. Expectant mothers also are included in the ration.

My introduction to Red Cross field service activities came when Pvt. Joseph Patrick Lavin of Union City, N. J., rushed up to me at the information desk with a broad grin, demanding:

"Say, how did the Red Cross find out I'm a father? For the last two weeks I have been pacing back and forth on a hill out in the middle of nowhere. Then one day I received a copy of Stars and Stripes and there 'twas—in the Red Cross blessed events column—Joseph James Lavin, born January 20."

"You shoulda seen how excited Joe was," put in his pal, Jerome Toole, 209 Homestead avenue, Point Pleasant, N. J. "He passed out cigars to all us guys."

"And then I passed out. I was going crazy until I got the news," added Joe.

Pour Into Clubrooms.

He was only one of the stream of men who poured into the Red Cross Club and upstairs to field services offices directed by Talbert Jessup and assistant, Ray Healy of Minneapolis. Their files are bulging with hundreds of cable inquiries about health, deaths, births and other emergency problems of soldiers and their families. Messages come into headquarters in Casablanca, Oran and Algiers from all over Africa and are relayed to the United States by special emergency cable arrangements at the rate of 10,000 words nightly.

The field organization reaches the most remote outpost of the African front. Field servicemen arrived on this continent with virtually every American unit and live with soldiers wherever they go. Facilities are adapted to meet the requirements of a changing front.

At Souk Ahras and Tebessa there are bases for numerous day centers, evacuation hospital units, clubmobiles, a canteen, and recreation and comfort articles, directed from a tent camp outside Tebessa by James Snyder of Reading, Pa.; Herbert Sifford of Greenberg, Pa., and Allen Fincke of Tenafly, N. J.

Five new clubmobiles go into action this week at the front, each equipped with doughnut and coffee machines. William Stevenson of Stamford, Conn., Red Cross delegate in charge of North Africa, is at Constantine arranging to put into service 12 clubmobiles [illegible] received from the United States.

More than 200 Red Cross workers now are carrying on the club, field, hospital and civilian relief program over North Africa. Large clubs complete with hotel and recreational facilities are flourishing in more than a dozen cities from Constantine to Casablanca, where four clubs now are open. Scores of small recreation rooms have sprung up at advanced airfields, remote camps and at troop-crowded docks to the rear. The A. R. C. vaudeville "show on wheels," directed by Frank Godell of New York City, brought fun to more than 93,000 men in Algiers and French Morocco.

The Red Cross program has managed to keep pace with the rapid expansion of American forces, despite tremendous transportation difficulties. Tone of equipment—the largest Red Cross shipment reaching Africa—recently arrived at Allied ports. It included hundreds of cases of phonograph records, radios, books, 2,000,000 packages of cigarettes and 1,000,000 razor blades.

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pictures, looking through field glasses, listening to the intership communications and making sure that your oxygen line doesn't foul, to think of anything else.

We wheeled and turned to sea after dropping our bombs. The co-pilot, Lt. Allan A. Lathan of Monroe, N. C., called for the crew to check in. One by one they responded, "O. K. . . . O. K."

Far out over the Bay of Bengal we sat down on our parachutes and broke open lunch. Hot coffee, potted meat sandwiches, grapefruit juice and bananas. And as I ate, it suddenly came to me that I could start planning for the future again, with some degree of certainty. There was only one casualty. Our radio operator, Staff Sergt. James Franklin of Townsend, Mont., got a beautiful shiner when a window blew open and smacked him in the eye.

All Returned Safely.

All planes returned safely this day. But it is not always so. While losses have been immeasurably smaller than in Europe, there have been some. Only recently Lt. Thomas H. Akerman of Absecon, N. J., and his entire crew disappeared while on a raid over Rangoon. No trace was found of their big bomber. No one knows what happened.

Then there is the story of Lt. Herbert E. Wunderlich of Garden City, N. Y., and Maj. Frank D. Sharp of Salem, Oreg. They were the only two to come back after a flock of Zeros jumped their lone bomber one day last year over Rangoon. The two officers ordered the crew to bail out. The great bomber was on fire. The crew jumped and presumably was imprisoned by the Japanese. Lt. Wunderlich was wounded but he and Maj. Sharp kept the plane going miraculously until they got near the Allied lines in Northern Burma. Then they crash landed and walked to safety. Both were decorated for their heroism.

A companion plane in our element pulled up close and the pilots waved at one another. It's on the way home when you can see how much these kids like one another. They have risked death together and come out winners.

Maj. Earl Tash of Walla Walla, the base commander, met us smiling as we crawled out of the planes. He already had had a preliminary report by wireless, and patted the boys on the back for the good job. They boys beamed.

Some of the crew felt like myself, they could think of nothing but bed. But others were out to celebrate

BY JAMES M. LONG

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, MARCH 31-(AP)-IN A MESSAGE CONGRATULATING THE RAF ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY, GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN FLIERS "LOOK FORWARD TO INCREASING COOPERATION WITH THE RAF SO THAT, WINGTIP TO WINGTIP, WE MAY FLY TO THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR COMMON ENEMIES."

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THE MESSAGE WAS ONE OF SCORES THAT POURED IN FOR THE OBSERVANCE, HIGHLIGHTED BY A SPECIAL TRIBUTE FROM KING GEORGE WHO SAID THE RAF'S WAS "THE SPIRIT THAT ATTAINS THE STARS HOWEVER HARD THE WAY MAY BE."

GEN. ARNOLD'S MESSAGE SAID:

"THE FIGHTER COMMAND'S ACHIEVEMENT IN THE AIR BATTLE OF BRITAIN HAS TAKEN ITS PLACE IN THE HEROIC ANNALS OF THE RACE AND IS ENSHRINED IN THE NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN WORDS; 'NEVER IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN

CONFLICT WAS SO MUCH OWED BY SO MANY TO SO FEW."

"THE BOMBER COMMAND'S EVER RISING TEMPO IN STRATEGIC BOMBING OF GERMANY X X X COMMANDS A VITAL PART IN BRITAIN'S DEFENSE AND IN THE CRITICAL BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC, AND THE DECISIVE PART PLAYED BY THE WESTERN DESERT AIRFORCE IN CLEARING THE AFRICA CORPS OUT OF EGYPT AND LIBYA IS SETTING A NEW STANDARD IN AERIAL WARFARE."

AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL REPLIED THAT "WE ARE EVER CONSCIOUS OF THE GREAT HELP WHICH THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE HAS GIVEN AND IS STILL GIVING US X X X.

"IT IS WITH JOY AND PRIDE WE SHARE THE FORTUNES OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE ON MANY FRONTS AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO FLYING SIDE BY SIDE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A COMMON VICTORY."

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SOVIET AIR MARSHAL A.A.NOVIKOV ALSO SENT CONGRATULATIONS, SAYING:

"I SINCERELY WISH YOU AND THE PERSONNEL OF THE AIR FORCE OF BRITAIN FURTHER MILITARY SUCCESSES. LET THE JOINT AND EVER INCREASING BLOWS OF THE AIR FORCES OF BRITAIN AND THE U.S.S.R. HASTEN ON THE VICTORY OF THE COALITION OF FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLES OVER HITLERITE GERMANY."

LONDON, MARCH 31-(AP)-BRITAIN'S INCOME TAX ALONE BROUGHT IN MORE THAN £1,000,000,000 (APPROXIMATELY $4,000,000,000) DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED TONIGHT.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER BUDGETED FOR £913,000,000, BUT THE TAXPAYERS CAME THROUGH WITH £93,000,000 MORE.

REVENUE AND EXPENSES ALIKE WERE BRITAIN'S HIGHEST. ORDINARY REVENUE TOTALED £2,819,850,783, OR MORE THAN HALF OF BRITAIN'S COST OF THE WAR TO DATE. THIS WAS £193,000,000 MORE THAN CHANCELLOR KINGSLEY WOOD EXPECTED, AND £745,793,473 MORE THAN LAST YEAR. EXPENDITURES TOTALED £5,623,000,000.

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL REPORTED FROM MADRID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD ORDERED FRENCH SHIPS LYING IN MEDITERRANEAN PORTS TO BE REFITTED QUICKLY AND SENT TO GENOA, SPEZIA, SARDINIA AND SICILIAN PORTS.

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"THE OBVIOUS INFERENCE IS THAT A DUNKERQUE FLEET IS BEING COLLECTED FOR ROMMEL," THE MAIL SAID.

EMERGENCY CREWS OF ITALIANS WOULD MAN THE SHIPS, THE PAPER SAID. THE VESSELS, TOTALING 350,000 TONS, HAVE BEEN IMMOBILIZED SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF VICHY FRANCE.

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1-(AP)-STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES TO LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED PARACHUTE TROOPS HAVE SET UP HEADQUARTERS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN NORWAY.

QUOTING A BERLIN RADIO REPORT, THE DAILY EXPRESS IDENTIFIED THEM AS BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN.

THE DISPATCHES SAID THEY HAD ESTABLISHED AN ELABORATE BASE, COMPLETE WITH A METEOROLOGIST STATION, AMONG THE SNOW COVERED HEIGHTS AND HAVE ALREADY BEGUN TO MAKE RAIDS ON INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN THE VALLEYS.

THE BASE WAS LOCATED BY THE DISPATCHES SOMEWHERE IN THE FAR-REACHING HARDANGER VIDDA AREA, WHICH SPREADS FROM CENTRAL NORWAY ALMOST TO THE WEST COAST. NORWEGIAN SOURCES HERE SAID THE GERMANS HAVE DECLARED THIS A FORBIDDEN ZONE.

THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE SAID IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO "SAY WHETHER PARACHUTISTS ARE THERE OR NOT, BUT QUISLING AND THE GERMANS APPEAR TO BE GENUINELY ALARMED."

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OBSERVERS HERE SAID THE DISTRICT WOULD BE SUITABLE FOR AN AIR BASE FOR INVASION OF THE CONTINENT.

THE HARDANGER VIDDA IS NOTED AS A VACATION AREA DOTTED WITH SMALL LAKES FILLED WITH TROUT. IT IS EXTREMELY WILD, BUT PERSONS IN LONDON FAMILIAR WITH THE COUNTRY SAID IT IS POSSIBLE FOR MEN TO LIVE THERE FAIRLY COMFORTABLY, EATING FISH AND GAME.

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THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT A BIG MAN-HUNT IS ON FOR THE PARACHUTISTS.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN STOCKHOLM FROM NORWAY TWO DAYS AGO SAID BETWEEN 3,000 AND 4,000 GERMAN POLICE AND SOLDIERS HAD BEEN DISPATCHED FROM OSLO MARCH 23 FOR UPLAND REGIONS IN TELEMARK AND BUSKERUD PROVINCES--IMMEDIATELY EAST OF THE HARDANGER REGION.

ONE TRAIN, THIS REPORT SAID, HEADED FOR RJUKAN, WHERE SABOTEURS RECENTLY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BLASTED THE NORSK HYDROELECTRIC PLANT.

LONDON, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE FIGHTING FRENCH NEWS SERVICE REPORTED TODAY THAT WHEN LIEUT.-GEN.BERNARD C.FREYBERG'S NEW ZEALANDERS PLUNGED INTO THE VALLEY BETWEEN EL HAMMA AND GABES IN PURSUIT OF THE AXIS FORCES MONDAY, THEY WERE JOINED BY BATTLE-STAINED TROOPS OF BRIG.-GEN.JACQUES LECLERC WHO HAD CROSSED 2,000 MILES OF DESERT FROM THE LAKE CHAD AREA IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

THEY HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE ITALIAN DESERT OUTPOSTS, AND HAULED THEIR FIELD GUNS THROUGH ROADLESS MOUNTAINS BY HAND TO REACH THE TUNISIAN FRONT TO BE IN ON THE KILL.

THEY HAD HELD ON FOR THREE DAYS AGAINST INCREASING AXIS ONSLAUGHTS IN THE HILLS WHERE THEY HAD BEEN SENT TO KNOCK OUT ENEMY BATTERIES WHICH HAD CHECKED THE PROGRESS OF THE ALLIED FLANKING MOVE AROUND THE MARETH LINE.

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BRITAIN GIRDS FOR
WAR ON FOOD FRONT
- - -
MUST PRODUCE WHILE
SHIPS BUSY WITH
INVASION (325)

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LONDON, MARCH 31-(AP)-BRITAIN, ON THE EVE OF PROMISED VAST LAND, AIR AND SEA BATTLES AIMED AT DESTROYING THE AXIS, HAS EMBARKED ON HER GREATEST HOME-FRONT OFFENSIVE TO PROVIDE FOOD FOR WORKERS BEHIND THE LINES.

ALREADY THE GOVERNMENT IS DIPPING INTO VITAL FOOD RESERVES. TOUGHER DAYS ARE AHEAD. BUT NOT A SHIP MORE THAN IS NECESSARY WILL BE DIVERTED FROM CARRYING TROOPS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR TO SUPPLE-
MENJODWCNDLDNADRATIONSVVVVVVVVV

BE DIVERTED FROM CARRYING TROOPS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR TO SUPPLE-
MENT DWINDLING RATIONS. THE ROLLING MEADOWLANDS OF ENGLAND MUST PRODUCE THE CROPS TO MAKE THE DIFFERENCE THIS YEAR.

LAST YEAR MORE THAN 80,000,000 TONS WERE HARVESTED. THIS YEAR IT HAS TO BE MUCH MORE, THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, SAYS.

BIGGEST PROBLEM CONCERNING AGRICULTURE CENTERS AROUND MANPOWER, NOW ADMITTED TO BE ACUTE. LAST YEAR THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS WERE RELEASED FROM MILITARY DUTIES TO HELP WITH THE HARVEST, BUT IS NOT LIKELY THAT ANY WILL BE AVAILABLE WHEN THE GRAIN AND VEGETABLE FIELDS RIPEN THIS SUMMER.

CONFRONTED BY THIS SITUATION THE GOVERNMENT HAS CALLED UPON THE

POPULATION TO BRIDGE THE GAP. MORE THAN 500,000 VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED AND SO GREAT HAS BEEN THE RESPONSE THAT ALL PLANS FOR FARMING CAMPS HAVE HAD TO BE RE-ORGANIZED AND EXTENDED.

LIVING WILL BE ROUGH AND TOUGH. FOUR WOMEN OR SIX MEN WILL SHARE A TENT. COOKING WILL BE DONE IN BARNS AND OUTHOUSES BY SPECIAL STAFFS.

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THE NUMBER OF CAMPS FOR SCHOOLBOYS AND SCHOOLGIRLS HAS BEEN INCREASED FROM 650 TO 1,000.

PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR EMPLOYING MORE ITALIAN PRISONERS IN FARM WORK AND THE HOME OFFICE REPORTED THAT MEN IN PRISON WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR WORK WHERE FARMERS NEED THEM.

TYPICAL OF THE ATMOSPHERE CURRENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO GROW FOOD IS THE MANNER IN WHICH ROYAL PARKS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO FARMLAND. MORE ACRES OF GRASSLAND HAVE BEEN PLOWED UP IN BIGGER PARKS AND THIS YEAR THERE WILL BE FEWER FLOWERS AND MORE VEGETABLES IN CENTRAL LONDON PARKS.

LONDON, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE ARMY "PLAYBOYS" QUINTET DEFEATED THE BOMBER COMMAND, 38-28, AND THE ARMY GREYS DEFEATED THE ARMY ADJUTANT GENERALS DEPARTMENT, 52-24, IN THE LAST GAMES OF THE FIRST ROUND IN THE U.S. SERVICES BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT HERE TODAY. APR 1 1943

THE AIR FORCE SOUTHERN BASE TEAM MOVED INTO THE SEMIFINALS BY WHIPPING THE ARMY "PORT RAMBLERS," 37-15, IN A SECOND ROUND GAME.

LONDON, MARCH 31 (AP)--THE STORY OF TEN ALBACORE BOMBERS WHICH LANDED 250 MILES BEHIND THE AXIS LINES IN THE WESTERN DESERT AND THEN ATTACKED A CONVOY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AFTER BEING REFUELLED AND REARMED RESUPPLIED WITH BOMBS BY RAF TRANSPORT PLANES WAS TOLD TODAY BY A LIEUTENANT OF THE FLEET AIR ARM. APR 1 1943

THE ALBACORES SKIMMED OVER THE DESERT FROM ALEXANDRIA AND LANDED NEAR SIDI BARRANI, SAID LIEUT. P. W. COMPTON. "RAF TRANSPORT PLANES LANDED ABOUT THE SAME TIME CARRYING TWO SECTIONS OF COMMANDO TROOPS, BOMBS AND FUEL," HE ADDED.

THE ALBACORES TOOK OFF AT DUSK, ICKED UP THE CONVOY HIT AT LEAST ONE SHIP AND FEW DIRECTLY TO ALEXANDRIA

JUST AS THE ALBACORES WERE TAKING OFF THE HEADLIGHTS OF AN AXIS COLUMN CAME INTO VIEW "BUT WE LEFT NOTHING BEHIND EXCEPT, I THINK, AN EMPTY BEER BOTTLE," SAID LIEUT. COMPTON.

LONDON, MARCH 31-(AP)-WAYNE MERRICK, A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE FLYING OFFICER FROM EVANSVILLE, IND., RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AT A RECENT INVESTITURE, RCAF HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CITATION WAS N O T GIVEN OUT BUT SUCH

AWARDS USUALLY ARE BESTOWED FOR INITIATIVE AND GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

London, March 31 -(ap)- A United states army courtmartial acquitted Private Herbert A. Brundrick of Cairo, Ga., today following a six-day inquiry into the fatal shooting of a Liverpool dockworker.

Brundrick testified that he shot docker John Neill, a Briton in self defense following a disturbance at a liverpool warehouse where Brundrick was on guard duty.

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the hearing was held at a base in northwest england.

London, March 31-(AP)- The house of commons declined today to tack an anti-tipping rider on a pending bill to regulate wages and hours in the catering industry after hearing many arguments pro and con, including this one from laborite frederick montague.

"Waiters object to abolition of tipping not only because they can get out of paying a certain amount of income tax but also because they are then not compelled to tell their wives how much they earn."

LONDON, MARCH 31 (AP)--THE REV. DR. STEWART HERMAN OF HARRISBURG, PA., BROUGHT GREETINGS TODAY FROM UNITED STATES CHURCHES TO THE FREE CHURCH FEDERAL COUNCIL'S THIRD CONGRESS WHICH OPENED YESTERDAY. THE COUNCIL WAS INSTITUTED 45 YEARS AGO TO BRING TOGETHER VARIOUS NON-CONFORMIST BODIES.

THE REV. DR. HERMAN STRESSED THE SPECIAL NEED FOR CHURCHES TO WORK TOGETHER NOW.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE DAILY HERALD SAID TODAY THAT HERBERT H. LEHMAN, NAMED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO DIRECT RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WOULD ARRIVE IN BRITAIN WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

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HE WILL MEET BRITISH OFFICIALS AND DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF RELIEF FOR OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, THE PAPER SAID.

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1-(AP)-REUTERS REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM LUGANO, SWITZERLAND, THAT TWO NEW ZEALAND GENERALS HAD ESCAPED TO SWITZERLAND FROM AN ITALIAN PRISON CAMP. THEY WERE NOT IDENTIFIED.

LONDON SOURCES, HOWEVER, SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THEY ARE BRIGADIERS JAMES HARGEST AND REGINALD MILES, REPORTED CAPTURED IN LIBYA IN 1941.

London (add: Bochum)

THE MAIN FACTORY OF THE PHILLIPS WORKS WAS BOMBED LAST DEC. 6 BY ABOUT 100 LIGHT PLANES AND 12 WERE LOST ON THAT RAID.

BEFORE THAT ATTACK THE PLANT EMPLOYED MORE THAN 15,000, THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN EUROPE, AND ITS ENTIRE OUTPUT WENT

TO GERMANY.

SINCE THEN, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID, THE GERMANS HAVE PRESSED SKILLED DUTCHMEN INTO SERVICE IN AN ATTEMPT TO COMPLETE REPAIRS TO GET RADIO PRODUCTION GOING AGAIN.

ONE PILOT SAID THAT WHEN HE GOT OVER THE TARGET YESTERDAY THE ENTIRE BUILDING WAS CLOAKED IN SMOKE.

AT A U S BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND-2ND ADD ROTTERDAM XXX FOR HOME.)

OTHER MEMBERS OF JONES' CREW INCLUDED FIRST LIEUT.VARNEY D.CLINE, CO-PILOT; SECOND LIEUT.ROBERT FABEC, 26, TRINIDAD, COLO., BOMBARDIER, AND SECOND LIEUT.HOMER H.MOORE, BOSTON, NAVIGATOR.

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SERGT.WILLIAM T.HUMBER, NORTH JACKSON, OHIO, WAIST GUNNER OF "CHUCK WAGON," PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT.CHARLES O.CRAMER OF AKRON, OHIO, DESCRIBED THE CHANNEL BATTLE AS "THE MOST DIRECT, VICIOUS AND DETERMINED ATTACK OUR PLANE HAS WEATHERED IN 12 RAIDS." IT WAS HIS FIRST RAID SINCE RECOVERING FROM SHRAPNEL WOUNDS IN THE LEG SUFFERED IN THE RENNES RAID THREE WEEKS AGO.

SERGT.JAMES L.STAFFORD, CISCO, TEX., A TAIL GUNNER MAKING HIS 17TH RAID, WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ANOTHER FW-190.

"HE CAME WITHIN 500 YARDS OF US WITH HIS CANNONS BLAZING BEFEWLC E

"HE CAME WITHIN 500 YARDS OF US WITH HIS CANNONS BLAZING BEFORE I GAVE HIM A LONG BURST," STAFFORD SAID. "HE DROPPED OFF IN A SPIN AND THE LAST I SAW OF HIM BEFORE HE DISAPPEARED IN THE CLOUDS HE WAS GOING DOWN OUT OF CONTROL."

OTHER MEMBERS OF STAFFORD'S CREW INCLUDED SECOND LIEUT.J.H.PERKINS, CHICAGO, CO-PILOT; SECOND LIEUT.R.B.WEST, BOSTON, MASS., NAVIGATOR;

AND SERGTS.JAMES C.MILLAR, CUMBERLAND, MD., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; GERALD BROOKMAN, WICHITA FALLS, TEX., TOP TURRET GUNNER; HOMER RAMSEY, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., RADIO-GUNNER; RAYMOND W.TURNER, HOUSTON, TEX., NOSE GUNNER, AND RYLE HORTON, MORGANTOWN, W.VA., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

SERGT.ROBERT A.GRINSLADE OF ACHILLE, OKLA., RADIO GUNNER ON A BOMBER RECENTLY RE-CHRISTENED "PATCHES" BECAUSE IT HAD GOTTEN SO MANY CANNON HOLES IN IT, SAID NO ENEMY PLANE CAME CLOSER THAN 1,000 YARDS OF HIS PLANE.

"OVER SCHIDAM I SAW SEVERAL GOOD BOMB HITS ON TARGETS WHICH INCLUDED FACTORIES, DOCKS, AND SHIPBUILDING WORKS," HE SAID.

CAPT.CLYDE B.WALKER, TULSA, OKLA., PILOT OF THE MUCH-PUBLICIZED "BOOMTOWN," WHICH HAS LIMPED BACK FROM MORE THAN ONE RAID, MADE THE BOMB RUN ON ONLY TWO ENGINES. MECHANICAL FAILURES AND NOT ENEMY ATTACKS PUT THE ENGINES OUT OF COMMISSION, AND WALKER'S SHIP WAS NOT HIT.

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SECOND LIEUT.WILLIAM J.REED OF SIOLOAM SPRINGS, ARK., CO-PILOT, DESCRIBED IT LACONICALLY: "WE HAD ENGINE TROUBLE AS WE APPROACHED THE TARGET."

SECOND LIEUT.WILBURN SMITH OF RHINELANDER, WIS., NAVIGATOR ON A FORTRESS WHICH EXPERIENCED CONSIDERABLE FIGHTER OPPOSITION, SAID "THE JERRIES WERE PRETTY THICK FOR A WHILE."

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND--INSERT AFTER 2ND GRAF ROTTERDAM RAID X X X AMERICAN BOMBERS.

(THE KALUNDBORG, DANISH, RADIO WENT OFF THE AIR FOR A PERIOD JUST BEFORE MIDNIGHT, INDICATING ALLIED PLANES MIGHT BE RAIDING AGAIN.)

30.24-2515

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MARCH 31-(AP)-IT WAS AMATEUR NIGHT AT AN RAF STATION, AND COMEDIANS, CROONERS AND PIANISTS WERE WAITING FOR THE JURY OF AIRMEN TO AWARD THE GRAND PRIZE.

IN WALKED A PILOT.

"GENTLEMEN," INTERRUPTED THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES, "I HAVE THE HONOR TO INTRODUCE SQUADRON LEADER DESMOND HUGHES, DFC AND BAR, OF BELFAST. HE JUST SHOT DOWN TWO JUNKERS 88S."

AMID CHEERS THE JURY QUICKLY AWARDED THE PRIZE--A BOTTLE OF WHISKEY --TO HUGHES FOR "THE BEST TURN OF THE EVENING."

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HUGHES HAD GONE UP TO HAVE A LOOK AT THE WEATHER FOR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SQUADRON WHO WERE SCHEDULED FOR OPERATIONS THAT NIGHT AND WITHIN 20 MINUTES HE INTERCEPTED AND DESTROYED THE TWO GERMAN BOMBERS.

AT AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A P-39 FIGHTER PILOT, WITH GASOLINE STREAMING FROM HIS BULLET-RIDDLED TANK, FLEW THROUGH THE TOWERING FLAMES FROM A 2,000-GALLON GERMAN FUEL TRUCK THAT HIS CANNON SHELLS HAD JUST BLOWN UP--AND CAME THROUGH WITHOUT A SCRATCH OR A BURN.

"I SAW THE TRUCK JUST AS I CAME OUT OF THE MOUNTAIN PASS LOW OVER THE GROUND, AND LET GO AT IT," SAID MAJOR J.W.WERTZ, 25, OF 200 NORTH PARKWOOD LANE, WICHITA, KAN.

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"IT BLEW UP JUST AS I WAS OVER IT AND I FLEW RIGHT ON THROUGH THE FLAMES. IT WAS JUST LIKE THE UPDRAFT WHEN YOU FLY OVER A HILL ON A HOT DAY--OR LIKE SOMEONE BEATING YOU IN THE TAIL.

"SEVERAL PIECES OF SMALL DEBRIS--ALMOST LIKE SHRAPNEL--HIT MY RIGHT WING. PRIOR TO THAT THE GERMAN GROUND FIRE HAD RIDDLED MY TANK ON THE SAME WING AND THE GAS WAS RUNNING OUT OF IT WHEN I WENT THROUGH THE

30.23-2535

FLAMES. I WAS HAPPY TO GET BACK FROM THAT MISSION."

ON THE SAME FLIGHT WERE CAPT.RICHARD C.WATSON, 27, OF SEMINOLE, OKLA., AND MAJOR MICHAEL J.GORDON, 31, OF ARCOLA, ILL.

WATSON DIVED ON A TANK PARK AND HELD DOWN HIS TRIGGER UNTIL ALL HIS AMMUNITION WAS GONE, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS SHOT OFF PART OF HIS RIGHT WING, THE COCKPIT CANOPY, ONE DOOR, AND SMASHED THE WINDOWS AND LIGHTING SYSTEM. HE BROUGHT THE PLANE BACK, HIMSELF UNHURT.

ON ANOTHER MISSION LIEUT.WARREN SCRIBNER, 25, OF ANACOSTIA, WASHINGTON, HAD BOTH GUNS KNOCKED OUT AND HIS PLANE WAS HIT TWICE AGAIN. ALTHOUGH BLINDED BY OIL THROWN FROM A PROPELLOR, HE LANDED SAFELY.

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BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, MARCH 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO P-39 FIGHTER PILOTS SENT OUT TO SHOOT UP AN ITALIAN COMMAND POST DID SUCH A THOROUGH JOB THAT THEY BROUGHT BACK PART OF THE ENEMY'S COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

THE FLIERS WERE MAJ.MICHAEL J.GORDON, 31, OF ARCOLA, ILL., THE SQUADRON COMMANDER, AND LIEUT.WILLIAM F.MERRIGAN, 23, OF CLYDE, MO.

"MAJOR GORDON WENT IN FIRST AND PLASTERED THENCOMMAND POST SO WELL THAT MERRIGAN COULDN'T FIND A TARGET LEFT TO STRAFE," SAID LIEUT.COL.KENNETH A.WADE, 29, OF 4071 STEPHENS ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., THE GROUP COMMANDER.

"RATHER THAN COME BACK EMPTY-HANDEDMAND WITH HIS GUNS FULL, MERRIGAN DIPPED HIS WING AND TORE OUT THE ITALIANS' COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

"HE WAS FLYING ONLY 14 FEET FROM THE GROUND AT THE TIME AND FLEW

BACK TO HIS BASE STILL TRAILING LONG PIECES OF COPPER WIRE. WE FOUND MORE TANGLED UP IN HIS .30 CALIBER MACHINEGUNS.

"ALL THE FELLOWS KIDDED HIM ABOUT BRINGING BACK THE ITALIAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM WHICH, STRICTLY SPEAKING, CERTAINLY ISN'T AN AIR JOB. ALL HIS PLANE NEEDED WAS A WING CHANGE."

SECOND NIGHT LEAD ITALIANS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 31-(AP)-ITALY TOOK DEFINITE STEPS TODAY IN PREPARATION AGAINST AN ANTICIPATED ALLIED INVASION FROM AN AFRICAN SPRINGBOARD, WITH DISCLOSURE OF A NEW MOBILIZATION LAW AND WITH SICILY SINGLED OUT AS "THE FIRST BASTION OF ITALY." APR 1 1943

THE NEW LAW WOULD, IN THE EVENT OF, OR THREAT OF, INVASION, PLACE THE ENTIRE NATION UNDER MILITARY RULE, SENDING ALL MEN AND WOMEN OF 17 YEARS OR OLDER INTO MILITARY DETACHMENTS.

PROPAGANDA MINISTER ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, PREPARING HIS PEOPLE FOR LOOMING AXIS DEFEAT IN TUNISIA, WARNED IN THE NEWSPAPER IL MESSAGERO THAT THE ALLIES ARE FIGHTING FOR A SPRINGBOARD FOR A CONTINENTAL ATTACK AND TO SAFEGUARD THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR SHIPPING, AND ASSERTED THAT "SICILY THEREFORE BECOMES A FORTIFIED OUTPOST OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT ITSELF AGAINST ANY AND ALL ATTACKS COMING FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN."

(PERHAPS HEIGHTENING ITALIAN APPREHENSION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES WAS THE STATEMENT IN WASHINGTON TODAY BY ELMER DAVIS, OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION DIRECTOR, THAT HE BELIEVED THE BATTLE IN TUNISIA COULD BE FINISHED IN TIME TO PERMIT A CONTINENTAL INVASION THIS YEAR.)

GENERAL ITALO GARIBALDI, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ITALIAN ARMY, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN FRONT, WITH NEW ITALIAN-GERMAN DISCUSSIONS STARTING ON CONTINENTAL DEFENSE.

THE FASCIST PRESS X X X 2ND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

Bern (add) MARKET.

ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WILL BE PLANTED AND HARVESTED THIS YEAR UNDER STATE CONTROL. LUXURY PRODUCTS WILL BE ELIMINATED IN FAVOR OF NECESSITIES. CATTLE RAISING IS STRESSED, BUT THIS IS DIFFICULT IN ITALY AS IN THE REST OF EUROPE BECAUSE OF A FODDER SHORTAGE.

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THE ITALIAN FOOD PROBLEM HAS BEEN INCREASED BY THE ~~EMBARRASSING~~ NECESSITY OF SUPPLYING OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, SAID A ROME DISPATCH TO THE "BASLER NACHRICHTEN."

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AND EUROPA PRESS AGENCIES ARE CONSOLIDATING, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, AS PART OF THE TOTAL MOBILIZATION PROGRAM, IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN TODAY.

ANOTHER INDICATION OF HOW DEEPLY GERMANY IS SWEEPING THE HOME FIELD TO OBTAIN FIGHTING AND LABOR POWER WAS SEEN IN THE ANNOUNCED RESIGNATION OF EDITOR KARL SILEX OF THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG FOR DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES.

Bern add x-YEARS

THREE PERSONS WERE EXECUTED JAN.20 FOR TREASON, RAISING TO SIX THE TOTAL OF SWISS PUT TO DEATH SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 31-(AP)-KIPA, CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT A THE PASTOR AND SEVERAL INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF ~~XXX~~ REFORMED CHURCH AT MARSEILLES HAVE BEEN ARRESTED. DETAILS WERE NOT GIVEN.

31.24- 2587

Bern add ex successfully

THE ITALIAN WRITER CONTENDED THAT UNDER THE CHANGING PICTURE THE "TERRITORIAL GAINS ~~MEN~~ AND CAMPAIGNS CARRIED OUT BY ~~THE~~ EUROPEAN ARMIES ON COLONIAL TERRITORY DON'T MEAN MUCH."

A NEUTRAL ~~ZURICH~~ COMMENTATOR SAID THE ALLIED CONQUEST OF TUNISIA WOULD MARK THE "FIRST BREAK FORWARD IN THE POSITIONS OF THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS" AND ADDED THAT CIRCLES IN ROME, HOWEVER, ARE INSISTING IT "WOULD IN NO WAY BE DECISIVE FOR THE EUROPEAN WAR."

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THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF DIE TAT SAID ONE SAW "IN THE SHARPENING MILITANT ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT CERTAIN DEFENSIVE MEASURES AND INDICATIONS OF ITALIAN REACTION TO THE BEGINNING OF THE DECISIVE BATTLE. DISCUSSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS ARE TAKING SECONDARY IMPORTANCE TO INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY."

AFTER ENDING A SICILIAN TOUR, ALDO ~~BARBOX~~ VIDUSSONI, SECRETARY OF ITALY'S FASCIST PARTY, SAID: "EVERY SINGLE TOWN OF SICILY IS LIKE A FORTRESS."

30.24- 2537

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, APRIL 1)

OCCUPIED PARIS AN
EMPTY, GHOSTLY CITY

NAZI PRESS GANGS ARE
ACTIVE, TRAFFIC
COPS GONE (375)

APR 1 1943

BY FRANK BRUTTO

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PARIS IN THE SPRING OF 1943 IS AN EMPTY, FORGOTTEN CITY WHOSE FAMOUS MONUMENTS STAND LIKE STAGE SCENERY AT THE END OF A PLAY, READY TO BE PACKED AND CARTED AWAY.

MOST STREETS ARE SO EMPTY, A VISITOR TO THE FORMER FRENCH CAPITAL WROTE THE ZURICH NEWSPAPER NEUE ZURICHER ZEITUNG, THAT YOU CAN HEAR YOUR OWN FOOTSTEPS. NO LONGER ARE THERE TRAFFIC POLICEMEN ON THE STREET CORNERS--THEY ARE UNNECESSARY NOW AND HAVE BEEN GIVEN OTHER WORK.

MANY PERSONS SEEK DIVERSION IN MOVIE HOUSES AND THEATERS WHICH ALWAYS ARE SOLD OUT. THE NUMBER OF NIGHT CLUBS HAS INCREASED, BUT ALL OF THEM CLOSE AT 11 P.M. SO PEOPLE CAN CATCH THE LAST SUBWAY AND BE HOME BEFORE MIDNIGHT. THOSE WHO MISS THE LAST SUBWAY MUST STAY AT THE NIGHTSPOT UNTIL DAWN.

THE TRAVELER WAS PRINCIPALLY IMPRESSED BY THE PERFECT ORGANIZATION OF THE VAST BLACK MARKET, EMPHASIZING THE EXISTENCE OF LUXURY AND WANT, SIDE BY SIDE. IN RESTAURANTS MEALS COSTING 1,000 FRANCS

ARE SERVED, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME THIN, TIRED HOUSEWIVES STAND IN LONG LINES, WAITING FOR THE FEW THINGS IN THE MARKETS.

THE WOMEN OFTEN APPEAR TOO ILL AND THIN TO STAND. IN THE STREETS STARVING DOGS AND CATS SNARL AND GROWL OVER THE SCANTY GARBAGE.

HERE ARE SOME OTHER IMPRESSIONS GAINED BY THE WRITER TO THE NEWSPAPER:

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POLICE RAIDS ARE FREQUENT. PEOPLE ARE SEARCHED FOR WEAPONS. THE POLICE CONSTANTLY RAID THE CAFES, LOOKING FOR YOUNG MEN, 21 TO 31, FOR FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY. AT THE EAST STATION TWO OR THREE TRAINS OF YOUNG PEOPLE PULL OUT DAILY FOR REICH.

IN THE SUBWAY THE PUBLIC APPEARS TO HAVE FORGOTTEN HOW TO READ. BECAUSE OF THE SCARCITY OF NEWSPRINT, NEWSPAPERS SELDOM ARE SEEN.

THE PEOPLE DEPEND ON THE RADIO WHICH GIVES THEM SOME NEWS BUT MORE ANTI-BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA. BILLBOARD PROPAGANDA HAS DIMINISHED, ALSO BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF PAPER.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION IS LESS NOTICEABLE THAN A YEAR AGO. GERMAN UNIFORMS STILL ARE SEEN EVERYWHERE, BUT ONLY NEAR THE BARRACKS ARE THEY IN LARGE NUMBERS.

AFTER THREE YEARS OF OCCUPATION, RELATIONS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND GERMANS ARE UNCHANGED. THERE IS NO WARMTH BUT BOTH ARE USUALLY CORRECT AND POLITE.

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 31-(AP)-NORWEGIANS JAMMED THE NAZIS' TOTAL MOBILIZATION PROGRAM IN NORWAY BY SENDING OUT A FLOOD OF FALSIFIED LABOR FORMS TO THE AUTHORITIES, SOURCES HERE SAID TODAY.

THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT INSTRUCTED PATRIOTS TO FILL OUT AT LEAST FIVE FORMS WITH INVENTED NAMES, AND ON THE LAST DAY OF REGISTRATION FOR WORK THE AUTHORITIES HAD AN ALMOST HOPELESS MUDDLE ON THEIR HANDS. THE MOBILIZATION DECREE AFFECTS ALL MEN 15 TO 55 AND WOMEN 21 TO 45.

MOSCOW, MARCH 31-(AP)-LILY LITVIAK, A PRETTY APPLE-CHEEKED BLONDE WHO IS A JUNIOR LIEUTENANT OF THE GUARD BUT LOOKS MORE LIKE A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT, WAS CREDITED TONIGHT WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF A GERMAN PLANE--HER THIRD--IN FIGHTING ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT.

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A DISPATCH SAID GERMAN FIGHTERS HEADED FOR A CITY ALONG THE DONETS AND LILLY WAS THE FIRST FIGHTER PILOT TO TAKE OFF. SHE WAS WOUNDED EARLY IN THE ATTACK BUT CONTINUED TO FIGHT, FINALLY SENDING A MESSERSCHMITT SPINNING TO THE GROUNDS IN FLAMES.

ANOTHER FAMOUS GIRL FIGHTER PILOT IS KATYA BUDANOVA, TALL AND DARK. SHE AND LILY TOOK PART IN THE AIR DEFENSE OF STALINGRAD. BOTH LIVE IN MOSCOW AND EACH HAS FOUGHT 130 SKY BATTLES. KATYA, TOO, HAS DOWNED THREE PLANES IN INDIVIDUAL FIGHTS. BOTH WEAR RED STAR DECORATIONS.

CHUNGKING, MARCH 31 (AP)--SOME FORTY JAPANESE OFFICERS AND MEN AND 25 JAPANESE MERCHANTS WERE KILLED WHEN TWO HIGH EXPLOSIVE LAND MINES PLANTED BY CHINESE GUERRILLAS BLEW UP A JAPANESE TROOP TRAIN ON THE LUNGHAI RAILWAY ON MARCH 23, THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY. THE DERAILMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED IN THE EASTERN SECTION OF HONAN PROVINCE AND INVOLVED A WESTBOUND TRAIN.

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THE CHINESE NEWS AGENCY ALSO SAID 80 TRUCKLOADS OF

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JAPANESE DEAD FROM THE HUPEH FRONT, "INDICATING HEAVY JAPANESE LOSSES," WERE SIGHTED ON A HIGHWAY NEAR YANGTSE.

BY J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN CHINA, MARCH 30 — (DELAYED) (AP)—IN A STRAFING MISSION SOUTH OF LASHIO IN BURMA PILOTS MAJ. GRANT MAHONEY, OF VALLEJO, CALIF., AND FIRST LIEUT. BYRON GILMORE OF HIGHLAND, KAN., SHOT UP EIGHT JAPANESE LOCOMOTIVES STANDING IN A RAILROAD YARD.

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"OF THREE WHICH HAD STEAM UP TWO EXPLODED AND THE THIRD THREW UP CLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE AND PROBABLY WAS DESTORYED, MAHONEY SAID. "THE OTHERS UNDOUBTEDLY WERE RIDDLED [redacted] THOROUGHLY AND BADLY DAMAGED."

THE P-40S WERE FIRED AT FROM SEVERAL PLACES ON THE GROUND. GILMORE'S PLANE WAS [redacted] DAMAGED SLIGHTLY, BUT HE WAS UNINJURED.

NEW DELHI, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE JAPANESE SENT A MIXED FORCE OF 22 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS OVER A FORWARD ALLIED LANDING GROUND IN SOUTH-EAST BENGAL YESTERDAY AND INTERCEPTING RAF FLIERS CRIPPED AT LEAST 13 OF THEM, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

"IT IS PROBABLE THAT AT LEAST FIVE WERE UNABLE TO REGAIN THEIR BASE," THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

IT STRESSED THAT FULL DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT WERE NOT YET AVAILABLE. THE LOCATION OF THE FIELD WAS NOT ANNOUNCED. ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE AND A FEW CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED BY THE FEW BOMBS THAT THE JAPANESE MANAGED TO DROP, THE BRITISH SAID.

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IN OPERATIONS THAT COST THE BRITISH ONE BOMBER, ENEMY INSTALLATIONS WERE RAISED AT REGAUNGYAUNG, ABOUT FOUR MILES EAST OF KWAZON IN THE ARAKAN AREA, AND BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON BUILDINGS IN ENEMY-OCCUPIED KATHA, IT WAS SAID.

ANKARA, TURKEY, MARCH 30-(AP)— THE BUCHAREST PRESS REPORTED TODAY THAT RUMANIAN REFUGEES FROM TRANSYLVANIA HAD STAGED A MASS DEMONSTRATION NEAR THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER TO HEAR SPEAKERS VOICE DEMANDS FOR RETURN OF THE "LOST PROVINCE" TO RUMANIA.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL MONTHS THAT BUCHAREST NEWSPAPERS HAD REFERRED TO THE SEETHING CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES OVER THEIR CLAIMS TO TRANSYLVANIA, WHICH RUMANIAN CEDED TO HUNGARY IN 1940 UNDER A SETTLEMENT [redacted] DICTATED BY BERLIN.

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THE FACT THAT REPORTS OF THE DEMONSTRATION APPEARED IN IN BUCAREST PRINT WERE TAKEN HERE AS AN INDICATION THAT THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD RELAXED A STRICT CENSORSHIP RULE WHICH HAS RESTRAINED

NEWSPAPERS FROM PUBLISHING ANYTHING WHICH MIGHT PROMOTE ILL-FEELING BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

THE BUCHAREST NEWSPAPER PORUNCA VREMIUCOBE SAID THE BORDER DEMONSTRATION WAS HELD WITHIN HAILING DISTANCE OF HUNGARIAN FRONTIER GUARDS AND REPORTED THE FORMER RUMANIAN COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSYLVANIA HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO THE MEETING SAYING:

"UNDER THE VICTORIOUS FLAG OF RUMANIA WE SHOULD SOON CELEBRATE THE RESURRECTION OF JUSTICE."

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THE BUCHAREST PAPER PRUNCAVRENI SAID IN AN EDITORIAL THAT "NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN" AS FAR AS TRANSYLVANIA IS CONCERNED AN DECLARED THERE WERE NOW IN RUMANIA NEARLY N 500,000 REFUGEES FROM THE PROVINCE AWAITING THE DAY OF RETURN.

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, MARCH 31--(AP)--TWO PROMINENT AMERICAN AIRMEN, MAJOR EUGENE HALLIWILL, 96 GILMAN ST., OF PORTLAND, ME., AND FIRST LIEUT. FRANCIS M. SKINNER, AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, WERE KILLED WITH 21 AUSTRALIANS IN THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE TRANSPORT W HICH CRASHED EARLY MARCH 27.

THE OTHER VICTIMS INCLUDED THREE MEMBERS OF THE WOMENS AUSILIARY, 17 RAAF AIRMEN, AND AN AUSTRALIAN ARMY OFFICER. (THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ACCIDENT ON MARCH 29 SAID THE PLANE CRASHED IN HEAVY TIMBER ON A TAKEOFF.)

FUNERALS FOR THE TWO AMERICANS, WHO WERE BOUND FROM BRISBANE TO SYDNEY ON LEAVE AFTER LONG SERVICE IN NEW GUINEA, WERE HELD YESTERDAY. NEWS OF THEIR DEATHS WAS APR 1 1943 WITHHELD UNTIL THEIR RELATIVES WERE NOTIFIED.

TALL, BOYISH-LOOKING, HE WAS A FORMER MAIN UNIVERSITY STUDENT WHO TRAINED AT BANGOR, ME., AND CAME TO AUSTRALIA OVER A YEAR AGO AS A FLYING FORTRESS PILOT AND SERVE D SEVERAL MONTHS IN THE DARWIN SECTOR. HE ALSO HAD SERVED AS A B-25 MITCHELL BOMBER SQUADRON COMMANDER BEFORE RETURNING TO HIS FLYING FORTRESS POST,

HE PARTICIPATED ON SCORES OF DANGEROUS MISSIONS AND PARTICIPATED IN THE BIGGEST RAID ON RABAUL MARCH 24 AND HE WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL LAST WEEK FOR MERITORIUS

ACHIEVEMENT OVER RABAUL ON OCT. 27 WHEN HE BOMBED AND DESTROYED AN ENEMY COMBAT NAVAL VESSEL."

HIS WIDOW, LOIS, LIVES AT 5 LIBERTY ST., BATH, ME.

SKINNER WAS THE SON OF MRS. LILLIAN STEIN OF BORINQUIN FIELD, PUERTO RICO. UNMARRIED, HE TRAINED NEAR OAKLAND, CALIF., AS A BOMBARDIER AND SERVED BRIEFLY IN HAWAII BEFORE COMING TO AUSTRALIA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN X X X YET ATTEMPTED.

THE TIMPER RIVER BRIDGE, 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF MADANG, IS A SPAN 150 FEET LONG AND 20 FEET WIDE. A BIG LIBERATOR ROAMING ON ARMED RECONNAISSANCE POUNCED UPON IT WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN DEVELOPING THE WEWAK-MADANG HIGHWAY TO SUPPLEMENT THEIR BOMB-HARASSED SEA ROUTE. A LIBERATOR POUNDED THE VITAL HIGHWAY ON TUESDAY NEAR SAMOA, 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BOGIA.

RECONNAISSANCE X X X PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, MARCH 31-(AP)-FOUR U.S. ARMY PRIVATES RECEIVED SILVER STAR DECORATIONS FROM LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN APPUA PAPUA, TODAY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION NEAR BUNA, NEW GUINEA, LAST YEAR.

THEY ARE:

PRIVATES 1ST. CLASS EDWARD MODRZEJEWSKI 16214 CARTIS AVE., ROSEVILLE, MICH., WILLIAM OLIVER, 1534 WEST GARFIELD, PHOENIX, ARIZ., CLEVIS DARNELL, LONGVIEW, TEX., AND PVT. BENNIE RICHELL, 1318 SOUTH KEDZIE AVE., CHICAGO.

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BEFORE AND ON DEC. 3, DARNELL HELPED TO REPAIR A FORWARD WIRE COMMUNICATION BROKEN IN FOUR PLACES BETWEEN THE BATTALLION COMMAND POST AND THE COMPANY BY ENEMY MACHINE GUN FIRE. WITH ANOTHER ENLISTED MAN HE WORKED ALONG, CONSTANTLY UNDER FIRE, COMPLETED REPAIRS AND THEN RETURNED TO THE COMMAND POST.

THE OTHERS WON THEIR AWARDS NOV. 30.

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MODRZEJEWSKI DISPLAYED EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE WHILE HIS COMPANY LED A NIGHT ATTACK. HE AVERTED A POSSIBLE STALEMATE AS MEMBERS OF HIS PLATOON ADVANCED ALONG THE EDGE OF A CLEARING, BY LEADING THE MEN FORWARD INTO ENEMY TERRITORY AND AIDING THEM TO HOLD THE VITAL POSITION GAINED BY THE FORCED WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENEMY.

OLIVER AND RICHELL FOUGHT THEIR WAY FORWARD THROUGH HEAVY ENEMY MORTAR AND SNIPER FIRE TO CARRY A WOUNDED COMRADE TO SAFETY.

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY APRIL 1-(AP)-SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION WERE AWARDED BY LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGEE TODAY TO THREE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

THEY INCLUDED MAJ.GEORGE C.BOND, ADRIAN, MICH., WHO LED AN ATTACK AGAINST JAPANESE POSITIONS BY WALKING ERECT THROUGH KUNAI GRASS. OTHERS WERE TECHNICIAN MAX G.KNOWLES, EAU GALLE, WIS., AND SERGT. WILLARD L.OLES, CLAYTON, MICH.

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BOND WAS WOUNDED SEVERELY IN ACTION NEAR SOPUTA, NEW GUINEA, NOV.30. HIS UNIT WAS ATTACKING ALONG THE LEFT SIDE OF THE MAIN SOPUTA-SANANANDA TRACK THROUGH A PATCH OF KUNAI GRASS INFESTED WITH ENEMY MACHINEGUNS.

ENEMY MORTAR FIRE ALSO WAS INTENSE.

"MAJOR BOND," THE CITATION SAID, "WAS WITH AN ASSAULT PLATOON OF THE LEADING COMPANY AND WENT FORWARD, WALKING ERECT XXX

"HIS ACTION INSTILLED GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE AMERICAN FORCE AND THEY DROVE RELENTLESSLY ON. MAJOR BOND WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED IN THIS ACTION, BUT CONTINUED TO PUSH THE ASSAULT UNTIL HE WAS EVACUATED."

KNOWLES WAS CITED FOR ACTION IN THE BUNA AREA DECEMBER 28, WHEN HE VOLUNTEERED TO ACT AS A LITTER BEARER IN CARRYING WOUNDED TROOPS TO A MEDICAL AID STATION.

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AS HIS GROUP ARRIVED AT THE COMPANY COMMAND POST, THEY WERE ATTACKED IN THE PITCH DARKNESS OF THE JUNGLE BY A JAPANESE PATROL, WHICH HAD BEEN CUT OFF BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES.

"KNOWLES WAS WOUNDED TWICE," HIS CITATION SAID, "BUT DISREGARDED HIS OWN WOUNDS AND HELPED CARRY TWO WOUNDED MEN FROM THE JUNGLE POST OVER 600 YARDS BACK TO A MEDICAL AID STATION.

"EVEN THEN HE ASSISTED IN CARING FOR THE WOUNDED, REFUSING AID HIMSELF UNTIL ALL OTHERS HAD BEEN CARED FOR. ONLY THEN DID HE HAVE HIS OWN WOUNDS ATTENDED."

OLES WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY IN THE BUNA AREA BETWEEN NOV.26 AND DEC.13. IN THAT PERIOD HE WENT INTO ENEMY TERRITORY ON FIVE "DANGEROUS PATROLS," THE CITATION SAID, "ALTHOUGH SUFFERING FROM A DENTAL AILMENT AND NEARLY EXHAUSTED AT TIMES FROM HEAT AND EXPOSURE."

THE CITATION SAID FURTHER THAT "HE OBTAINED MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION AND ASSISTED GREATLY IN THE OPERATION IN THIS SECTOR. OLES IS BELIEVED TO HAVE WOUNDED OR KILLED FOUR OF THE ENEMY AND ASSISTED IN THE RECOVERY OF TWO SEVERELY WOUNDED COMRADES UNDER ENEMY FIRE AND OBSERVATION."

PANAMA, PANAMA, MARCH 31-(AP)- GENERAL OSCAR ESCUDERO, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE CHILEAN ARMY, VIEWED THE CANAL ZONE DEFENSES ON A FLIGHT OVER THE AREA YESTERDAY AND DECLARED THAT THE CANAL AREA'S PREPAREDNESS PROVIDED "AN ASSURANCE OF THE DEFENSE OF ALL THE AMERICAS."

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GEN. ESCUDERO ALSO SAW A DEMONSTRATION OF JUNGLE TACTICS DURING HIS VISIT AND WAS FETED AT DINNERS BY HIGH-RANKING CANAL ZONE OFFICERS AND DIPLOMATS. A LUNCH WITH LT. GEN. GEORGE H. BRETT WAS ON HIS SCHEDULE TODAY BEFORE HE LEAVES BY PLANE FOR CALI.

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, MARCH 30-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE S TH U.S. AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR HEROISM WOULD BE AWARDED TO FOUR MEN SERVING WITH THE SIXTH AIR FORCE IN GUATEMALA, WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SAVE A FELLOW SOLDIER FROM DROWNING.

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THEY ARE SERGEANTS BEN A. JONES OF ATLANTA, GA., ROBERT J. WILLISON OF PARKERSBURG, W.VA., LAWRENCE T. TULLY OF FAYETTEVILLE, W. VA., AND PRIVATE LEWIS E. COHEN OF WAUKEGAN, ILL.

ACCORDING TO THE CITATION, THE FOUR REACHED THE DROWNING MAN, WHO WAS CARRIED OUT TO SEA BY AN UNDERTOW, BUT WERE UNABLE TO GET HIM BACK TO SHORE. IN A STATE OF UTTER EXHAUSTION, THEY WERE BARELY ABLE TO RETURN SAFELY THEMSELVES.

HAVANA, MARCH 31-(AP)-IN AN EFFORT TO HALT BLACK MARKET GASOLINE SALES, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT BEGINNING TOMORROW ONLY AUTHORIZED AUTOMOBILES WOULD BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE.

THE OFFICE OF PRICE AND SUPPLY REGULATION SAID THAT 4,000 AUTOMOBILES HAVE BEEN QUALIFIED TO OBTAIN GASOLINE AT STATIONS AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT. OWNERS OF SOME 8,000 AUTOMOBILES SOUGHT PERMISSION TO OPERATE.

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GASOLINE ON THE BLACK MARKET HAS BEEN SELLING AS HIGH AS A DOLLAR PER GALLON.

QUALIFIED AUTOMOBILES--INCLUDING PRESIDENT BATISTA'S--MUST DISPLAY STICKERS. THE OFFICE OF PRICE AND SUPPLY REGULATION EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT LIMITING THE NUMBER TO 4,000 WOULD ALLOW SUFFICIENT GASOLINE AND THUS HALT BLACK MARKET SALES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 31-(AP)-WAR MINISTER GEN.EURICO GASPAR DUTRA DECLARED IN A LUNCHEON SPEECH TODAY THAT BRAZIL "MAY BE CALLED UPON TO COOPERATE MORE DIRECTLY AND MORE EFFICIENTLY BY THROWING HER WHOLE WEIGHT INTO THIS LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE."

DUTRA AVOIDED DIRECT REFERENCE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF BRAZIL'S SENDING TROOPS TO AFRICA, A MOVE WHICH HAS BEEN FORECAST BY OFFICIAL CIRCLES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Rio (HDD) xx AGO.

INFORMANTS SAID THE COMMITTEE WHICH TOOK OVER THE GOVERNMENT TEMPORARILY AFTER GOVERNOR RENE VEBER RESIGNED AND HURRIEDLY LEFT THE COLONY HAD BEEN REPLACED SOON AFTERWARD BY THE PRO-GIRAUD FRENCH LIEUT.-COL. LEBEL ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM WASHINGTON.

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LEBEL STEPPED OUT, IN TURN, WHEN RAPENNE REACHED CAYENNE FROM AFRICA AS GIRAUD'S COLONIAL GOVERNOR.

HEADING THE MILITARY FORCES --- SOME 300 SENEGALESE SOLDIERS --- IS LIEUT.-COL. VANNEQUE.

HAVANA, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE CUBAN SENATE BY UNANIMOUS VOTE TONIGHT RATIFIED THE FRIENDSHIP AND AMITY TREATY SIGNED BETWEEN CUBA AND CHINA LAST NOV.12.

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THE TREATY IS DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN CUBAN-CHINESE RELATIONS AND PROVIDES THAT A COMMERCIAL AND NAVIGATION PACT BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS BE EFFECTED "AS SOON AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT."

OTTAWA, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD TONIGHT ISSUED A RULING THAT THE BASIC RATE OF PAY IN SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND SYDNEY, N.S., STEEL PLANTS BE FIXED AT 50 CENTS AN HOUR, WITH A COST-OF-LIVING OF NINE CENTS AN HOUR PAYABLE TO ALL EMPLOYES.

THUS MINIMUM EARNINGS OF STEELWORKERS IN THE ALGONA STEEL CORP. AND DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORP. PLANTS IN THESE TWO CENTERS

WILL BE FOUR CENTS HIGHER THAN THE 55-CENT BASIC RATE ESTABLISHED IN THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF THE STEEL STRIKE EARLY THIS YEAR.

THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD RULED THAT REGARDLESS OF ANY DOWNWARD REVISION OF THE COST OF LIVING THE MINIMUM RATE, PLUS COST-OF-LIVING BONUS, IS NOT TO FALL BELOW 55 CENTS AN HOUR IN EITHER PLANT FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

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THE NEW BASIC RATE OF PAY IS TO BE EFFECTIVE FROM THE FIRST PAY PERIOD STARTING MARCH 23.

OTTAWA, MARCH 31-(AP)-MEAT RATIONING FOR CANADA, EFFECTIVE EARLY I MAY ON THE BASIS OF TWO POUNDS A PERSON A WEEK, WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY BY FINANCE MINISTER JAMES ILSLEY.

MEATLESS DAYS WILL BE OBSERVED IN RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND OTHER PUBLIC EATING PLACES, AFTER PLANS NOW BEING PREPARED BY THE PRICES BOARD ARE COMPLETED.

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THE RATION REPRESENTS A REDUCTION OF ABOUT ONE-HALF POUND A WEEK IN THE AVERAGE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT BY CANADIANS IN 1941 AND 1942, THE MINISTER SAID.

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THE RATIONING WILL BE APPLIED WITHOUT DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN VARIOUS CLASSES OF EMPLOYMENT. A NUTRITION COMMITTEE ADVISING THE PRICES BOARD FOODS ADMINISTRATION HAD GIVEN THE OPINION THAT TWO POUNDS OF MEAT A WEEK, PLUS BUTTER, EGGS, AND OTHER AVAILABLE FOOD PRODUCTS, WAS SUFFICIENT FOR NUTRITION IN ANY TYPE OF WORK.

ILSLEY SAID NO "BURDENSOME RESTRICTIONS" WERE PLANNED ON FARMERS SLAUGHTERING LIVESTOCK FOR THEIR OWN USE, BUT THEY WOULD BE ASKED TO LIVE WELL WITHIN THE SPIRIT OF THE RATION. TO CONTROL THE SUPPLY OF MEAT ENTERING TRADE CHANNELS, THERE WOULD BE RESTRICTIONS ON THE FARMERS' RIGHT TO SLAUGHTER FOR SALE.

STEPS WOULD BE TAKEN TO SEE THAT THOSE WHO HOLD SPACE IN PRIVATE COLD STORAGE LOCKERS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO USE THIS SPACE TO EVADE RATIONING OR OBTAIN ANY SPECIAL ADVANTAGE IN OBTAINING MEAT SUPPLIES.

IN 1941 THE PER CAPITA MEAT CONSUMPTION IN CANADA WAS ABOUT 2 1/2 POUNDS A WEEK. IT WAS THE SAME IN 1942, ILSLEY SAID, BUT THERE WAS A SHARP INCREASE IN DEMAND.

IN 1943 THE SUPPLY AVAILABLE WOULD BE NO GREATER THAN IN 1942 AND POSSIBLY IT WOULD BE LESS. THE DEMAND WOULD BE AS GREAT OR GREATER.

THIS MEANT THERE WERE BOUND TO BE SHORTAGES AND DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLYING UNRESTRICTED DEMAND.

NIGHT LEAD EDEN

APR 1 1943

OTTAWA, MARCH 31-(AP)-A WARNING THAT "ONLY THE UTMOST EFFORTS OF EACH ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL SUFFICE TO ACHIEVE VICTORY" WAS GIVEN AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY BY ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

HE COMMENTED ON THE "CHEERING NEWS" FROM AFRICA, THE AIR FRONTS, RUSSIA, THE PACIFIC AND CHINA.

"BUT I WOULD STRESS THAT DESPITE ALL THESE ENCOURAGING SYMPTOMS WE MUST NEVER FOR A MOMENT UNDER-RATE THE FORMIDABLE NATURE OF THE FOES WHOM WE HAVE TO OVERCOME," HE SAID.

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 31-(AP)-ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS HERE TODAY THAT HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN OF GREAT VALUE.

EDEN, WHO ARRIVED HERE BY AIR YESTERDAY AFTER TALKS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON, REFERRED TO PRESIDENT

2545 30 24- ~~2495~~ 30.24- 2545

ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT ON THE RESULT OF THEIR CONVERSATIONS.

"I CORDIALLY AGREE WITH HIS STATEMENT AND SHARE HIS DEEP SATISFACTION AT THE OUTCOME OF OUR WORK TOGETHER," HE SAID.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS WERE IN ENTIRE AGREEMENT ON THE WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS DISCUSSED BY EDEN WITH HIMSELF, SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL AND OTHERS).

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OTTAWA MARCH 31-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN A CASUALTY LIST TODAY REPORTED ONE AMERICAN MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS, TWO OTHERS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD, AND ONE DANGEROUSLY INJURED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

SGT.EDWARD FRANCIS FOURNIER, SON OF F.J.FOURNIER OF 3315 CLARK ST., WAYNE, MICH., WAS LISTED AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

PILOT OFFICER ARTHUR MONSON GREENE, SON OF MRS.CHREAN SMITH OF 9394 RICHTER, DETROIT, MICH., AND PILOT OFFICER EDWARD CARL OLSEN, SON OF E.C.OLSEN OF 233 FOURTH ST., S.W., PENDLETON, ORE., WERE LISTED AS FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD.

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SGT.STANLEY JEWELL TIBBS, SON OF A.E.TIBBS OF 1841 DWIGHT WAY, BERKELEY, CALIF., WAS LISTED AS DANGEROUSLY INJURED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 31-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE FROM FIGHTING FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FROM A BRAZZAVILLE BROADCAST IN ENGLISH:

THE FORCES OF FIGHTING FRANCE AND FREE FRENCH AFRICA, WHICH WERE RECENTLY AUGMENTED BY MOBILIZED UNITS FROM FRENCH SOMALILAND, HAVE JUST TAKEN PART IN THE ATTACK OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AGAINST THE REAR [redacted] POSITIONS OF THE MARETH LINE.

ACTING AS AN ADVANCE GUARD, THEY HAVE PURSUED THE RETREATING GERMAN UNITS IN THE MOUNTAINS AND HAVE TAKEN MANY PRISONERS.

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OUR MOTORIZED UNITS, STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY OUR INFANTRY, HAVE MADE BOLD, OFFENSIVE THRUSTS INTO THIS MOUNTAINOUS REGION OVER VERY DIFFICULT ROADS. OWING TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE DIFFICULTIES NORMALLY [redacted] ENCOUNTERED IN THIS KIND OF COUNTRY, THEY HAVE ACCELERATED THE [redacted] RETREAT OF THE BOSCH.

IN THE COURSE OF THIS ADVANCE OUR ARTILLERY HAS OFTEN HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF BRINGING TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND VEHICLES UNDER VERY EFFECTIVE FIRE.

OUR AIR FORCE, RE-EQUIPPED WITH MODERN PLANES,

AFTER THEIR GLORIOUS FEAT OF ARMS OF THE LAST CAMPAIGN OF THE FEZZAN, ARE COOPERATING WITH THE RAF IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN TUNISIA.

NEW YORK, MARCH 31-(AP)-MOBILIZED UNITS FROM FRENCH SOMALILAND, A FIGHTING FRENCH ALLY SINCE ~~LAST DECEMBER~~, AUGMENTED FRENCH FORCES TAKING PART IN THIS WEEK'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ATTACK ~~S~~ AGAINST THE REAR OF THE MARETH LINE, THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO REPORTED TODAY. APR 1 1943

A FIGHTING FRENCH COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST IN ENGLISH AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS [redacted] COMMISSION SAID THE FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES ACTED "AS AN ADVANCE GUARD" IN THE SUCCESSFUL FLANKING MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MARETH LINE AND TOOK "MANY PRISONERS."

"OWING TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE DIFFICULTIES NORMALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THIS KIND OF COUNTRY," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, THE FRENCH FORCES "ACCELERATED THE RETREAT OF THE BOSCH." Boche

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (750)

BY GLENN BABB APR 1 1943

THE RESPITE WHICH THE AXIS STAND IN TUNISIA HAS GIVEN HITLER IS RAPIDLY RUNNING OUT. DOUBTLESS HE READS THE SIGNS THAT THE PERIOD OF GRACE MAY BE SHORTER THAN HE HAD CALCULATED. THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT HIS HIGH COMMAND ALREADY IS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH THE POST-AFRICAN PHASE. FROM HIS POINT OF VIEW THERE IS LITTLE MORE THAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT ROMMEL AND VON ARNIM. THEY HAVE THEIR MISSION; TO BUY A FEW MORE PRECIOUS WEEKS WITH THE LIVES AT THEIR DISPOSAL. AS THEIR TUNISIAN FOOTHOLD SHRINKS THEIR REINFORCEMENT OR RESCUE BECOMES INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT; IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE LATTER WILL BE SERIOUSLY ATTEMPTED.

FOR HITLER'S COMMAND IT IS NECESSARY TO GET ON WITH THE NEXT JOB, PREPARATION FOR THE SHOCK OF AN ALLIED ATTACK AGAINST THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE ITSELF. THE IMMEDIATE TASK IS THE STIFFENING OF HIS ITALIAN ALLY, NOT MERELY AGAINST THE ACTUAL PHYSICAL ASSAULT BUT AGAINST THE WAR OF NERVES WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH THE INITIATIVE SAFELY IN THEIR HANDS, SEEM TO BE CARRYING ON WITH TELLING EFFECT.

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INITIATIVE SAFELY IN THEIR HANDS, SEEM TO BE CARRYING ON WITH TELLING EFFECT.

THIS, HOWEVER, IS MERELY ONE PHASE OF THE GIGANTIC PROGRAM OF PREPARATION WHICH MUST COVER ALL EUROPE'S COASTS FROM THE TURKISH FRONTIER AROUND TO THE NORTH CAPE, EXCEPT FOR THE IBERIAN PENINSULA. IT HAS BEEN GOING ON, OF COURSE, FOR A YEAR OR MORE WITHOUT, HOWEVER, ANY GREAT URGENCY UNTIL THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA SHOWED HITLER THAT HIS FORTRESS ACTUALLY WAS BELEAGUERED. NOW IT IS NO LONGER SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THE BLOW WILL NOT COME TOMORROW; IT IS NOT EVEN SAFE TO ASSUME THAT IT WILL WAIT UNTIL TUNISIA IS MOPPED UP.

TWO MONTHS AGO, ACCORDING TO MOSCOW'S ACCOUNTS, HITLER FELT FREE TO REMOVE TWELVE DIVISIONS FROM WESTERN EUROPE FOR THE UKRAINIAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE. PERHAPS THIS WAS INTENDED PARTLY AS A GESTURE OF CONTEMPT FOR THE WESTERN ALLIES AND THEIR INVASION PLANS. IF SO THE EFFECT OF THE GESTURE WAS NOT LOST ON MOSCOW. BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER IT CAN BE REPEATED NOW.

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THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT HITLER HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO A LOT IN THE WAY OF GOVING EUROPE'S SOFT UNDERBELLY A PROTECTIVE SHELL IN THE FIVE MONTHS SINCE THE AFRICAN LANDINGS DISCLOSED A NEW PHASE OF UNITED NATIONS STRATEGY. FROM THE SALONIKA REGION ABOVE THE DARDANELLES TO THE SPANISH-FRENCH FRONTIER IT HAS BEEN A WINTER OF TREMENDOUS EFFORT FOR THE AXIS IN RAISING FORTIFICATIONS, PLACING NEW AIR FIELDS, DISPOSING TROOPS, ATTEMPTING TO STAMP OUT REBELLION IN THE REAR.

BUT FIXED FORTIFICATIONS, EVEN AIR FIELDS FROM WHICH SQUADRONS CAN SHIFT RAPIDLY FROM ONE MENACED COAST TO ANOTHER, ARE NOT ENOUGH TO OFFSET THE ADVANTAGE WHICH THE CHOICE OF BATTLEGROUNDS GIVES. AND THAT CHOICE DEFINITELY RESTS NOW WITH THE ALLIES. HITLER CANNOT BE SURE THAT THE FIRST TRANS-MEDITERRANEAN BLOW WILL COME FROM THE TUNISIAN SPRINGBOARD. HE MUST WATCH THE WHOLE 3,000-MILE EXTENT OF AFRICAN NORTHERN COAST. THERE IS STILL A BRITISH ARMY IN NORTHEAST AFRICA UNDER GENERAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON AND AN AMERICAN ARMY IN THE NORTHWEST UNDER LIEUT.GEN.MARK CLARK. LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THEIR PRESENT STRENGTH AND

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DISPOSITIONS, BUT THE AXIS COMMANDS CANNOT LEAVE THEM OUT OF THEIR CALCULATIONS.

ITALY UNDOUBTEDLY IS RECEIVING FIRST ATTENTION, THE ITALIAN MAINLAND AND THE ISLANDS WHICH MAY BECOME STEPPING STONES FOR INVASION. IN SICILY, JUST 90 MILES FROM THE NORTH TUNISIAN COAST, EVERY TOWN IS DESCRIBED AS A FORTRESS. THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT THE ITALIANS ARE BRACING THEMSELVES FOR THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF INVASION, REALIZING THAT THE FALL OF TUNISIA WILL BARE THEIR OWN SHORES TO ATTACK.

GERMAN INTEREST IN ITALIAN MORALE, WHICH HAS BEEN MANIFEST IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GESTAPO FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS, GROWS MORE ACUTE. THE BERLIN RADIO HAS SEEN FIT TO DENY REPORTS THAT THE GERMAN NAVY IS TAKING OVER THE ITALIAN FLEET, BRANDING THESE AS DESIGNED TO SOW DISCORD AMONG THE AXIS ALLIES, AS POSSIBLY THEY WERE.

BUT GERMAN MORALE IS ALSO A MATTER OF CONCERN. THE NECESSITY OF GUARDING ALL EUROPE, NOT ONLY THE SHORES BUT INTERIOR FRONTS IN THE OCCUPIED LANDS, THE STRAIN OF THE TITANIC EFFORT AND LASTLY THE STEADILY RISING STORM OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR ATTACK ALL ARE HAVING THEIR EFFECTS.

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"WE HAVE NO ILLUSIONS ANY MORE ABOUT SLEEPING UNDISTURBED," A GERMAN SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING AFTER THE RAF'S LAST BLASTING OF BERLIN. FOR ADOLF HITLER IT IS NOT JUST A QUESTION OF A NIGHT'S SLEEP. FOR HIM THERE IS NO MORE REST OR SECURITY, AT ANY TIME OR ANY PLACE. ALL THE WEEKS FROM NOW ON ARE FILLED WITH THE MENACE OF THE BLOW THAT MUST FALL SOONER OR LATER SOMEWHERE ON THE COAST OF THE CONTINENT HE HAS MADE HIS UNWILLING DOMAIN.

WASHINGTON,MARCH 31-(AP)-REP.CELLER (D-NY) CALLED ON THE ADMINISTRATION TODAY TO SCRAP LAWS AGAINST IMPORTATION OF ARGENTINE MEAT, ARGUING IT WOULD SATISFY "OUR HUNGER FOR MEAT" AND AT THE SAME TIME "REESTABLISH OURSELVES IN THE ESTIMATION" OF THE ARGENTINES.

IN A JOINT LETTER TO FOOD ADMINISTRATOR CHESTER C.DAVIS AND TO PRICE ADMINISTRATOR PRENTISS M.BROWN, THE NEW YORKER WROTE THAT "THERE IS PLENTY OF MEAT 'DOWN YONDER,'" THAT "WE ARE STARVING IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY."

"AT PRESENT," HE SAID, "THANKS TO FIFTH COLUMN INTRIGUES AND CONNIVING OF THE AXIS, WE AMERICANS ARE NOT IN GOOD ODOR IN ARGENTINA. THE NAZIS AND FASCISTS ARE IN THE ASCENDENCY. THEY ARE THE FAVORED PEOPLE.

"SCRAPPING TARIFF LAWS AGAINST ARGENTINE MEAT WOULD, LIKE LIGHTENING CLEAR THE ATMOSPHERE, DISPEL THE ANTIPATHY AND X X X BE FAR MORE BENEFICIAL THAN ALL THE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES PUT TOGETHER."

HE SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD REFUSED TO BUY ARGENTINE FRESH BEEF "OSTENSIBLY ON THE GROUND THAT THE CATTLE IS SUBJECT TO HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE," AND ARGUED:

"IF ENGLAND BUYS IT, WHY CAN'T WE? IT IS POINTED OUT THAT HUMANS RARELY IF EVER GET HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE."

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CELLER SAID THAT THERE IS REASON FOR THE PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC CATTLE AND LIVESTOCK, BUT ADDED THAT "THERE IS A GREAT AREA IN SOUTH ARGENTINE KNOWN AS PATAGONIA WHICH IS FREE OF THIS DISEASE," ADDING THAT IMPORTATION OF MEAT FROM THAT SECTION HAD BEEN BLOCKED BY OPPOSITION FROM THE "SO-CALLED CATTLE SENATORS."

REP.GROSS (R-PA) OPPOSED THE SUGGESTION, ARGUING THAT THE DANGER OF AN OUTBREAK OF HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE OVERSHADOWED THE ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED BY IMPORTING ARGENTINE BEEF.

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(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31)

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MOBILE OPTICAL UNITS

DO ARMY'S REPAIR,

SUPPLY JOB

- - -

SO COMPACT COULD

ALMOST GO TO

FRONT LINES (300)

- - -

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BY WILLIAM F.BONI

(ADVANCE)..SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA,-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SEVERAL YEARS AGO GREY-HAIRED, ENERGETIC CAPT.JOSEPH R.HARRISON BEGAN PLANNING MOBILE OPTICAL UNITS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY--UNITS WHICH WOULD BE COMPACT, SO THAT THEY COULD GO ALMOST INTO THE FRONT LINES, AND YET WOULD BE EQUIPPED TO DO ALL NECESSARY OPTICAL REPAIR AND SUPPLY WORK.

TODAY HE IS A CONTENTED MAN.

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TODAY HE IS A CONTENTED MAN.

THE FIRST UNIT HE TRAINED, UNDER CAPT.A.E.MANGOLD OF NEW YORK CITY, IS ON DUTY IN ENGLAND. THE SECOND IS UNDER HIS COMMAND AT AN AUSTRALIAN BASE WITHIN EASY FLYING DISTANCE OF NEW GUINEA. AND THERE ARE OTHER OUTFITS READY TO GO OR POSSIBLY ALREADY ON THEIR

WAY TO COMBAT ZONES.

CAPTAIN HARRISON'S ESTABLISHMENT IS SET UP IN A VACANT STORE ON THE MAIN STREET OF THIS AUSTRALIAN TOWN. ON THE STREET FLOOR ARE FILING CABINETS FILLED WITH LENSES, DRILLS, AXIS MARKERS, A LENSOMETER, FRAMES AND CASES. DOWN IN THE BASEMENT IS MORE WORKSHOP AND STORAGE SPACE.

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ALL OF THE EQUIPMENT, MUCH OF IT DELICATE STUFF, PACKS INTO A TWO AND A HALF TON TRUCK AND A ONE-TON TRAILER.

HARRISON, WHO IS 43 AND FORMERLY WAS WITH A WASHINGTON, D.C. (EDMONDS) OPTICAL FIRM, COUNTS HIMSELF LUCKY IN HAVING LOCATED HIS FIRST SERGEANT--STAFF SGT.R.P.SCHLEICHER OF WASHINGTON, WHO WAS TRAINED IN THE SAME SHOP. ALL OF HIS EIGHT OTHER ENLISTED MEN ALSO WERE FINISHED OPTICIANS OR OPTICAL MECHANICS IN CIVILIAN LIFE.

FOUR OF THEM ARE TECHNICAL SERGEANTS--HANDSOME AL GRIGAITIS OF OMAHA, NEB., WHO WAS A MEMBER OF A LIFEBOAT CREW ON THE TRANSPORT WHICH BROUGHT US BOTH TO AUSTRALIA; LEO REGER OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.; CHARLES O.HUTTON OF LOS ANGELES, AND ARTHUR G.WRIGHT OF FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., JOHN HOSLER OF FORT WAYNE, IND., AND JIM SHAVER OF BOISE, IDAHO ARE CORPORALS, WHILE LARRY KRESSLER OF SPOKANE, WASH., AND NITRO (THE GREEK) NYKITA OF PITTSBURGH, PA., ARE PRIVATES FIRST CLASS.

"DUTCH" WANTS A SUB

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HUNTS U-BOATS

IN SPARE TIME (400)

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BY RICHARD W.DYER

(ADVANCE) RECIFE, BRAZIL-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS IS ABOUT A CHAP WHO ALWAYS WAS WILLING TO FLY ANYTHING ANYWHERE, AND AS A RESULT NOW FINDS HIMSELF ON 24-HOUR CALL WITH THE SOUTH ATLANTIC WING OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.

HIS NAME IS MAJOR EDWARD G.SCHULTZ, BUT HE'S KNOWN THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA AS "DUTCH". HIS HOME TOWN IS MARYVILLE, MO. BUT, ELEVEN YEARS WITH THE MARINES PLUS YEARS OF FLYING SURVEY ROUTES FOR PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND OTHER DUTIES HAVE KEPT HIM AWAY FROM THERE FOR A LONG TIME.

RIGHT NOW HE'S STATIONED HERE, FLYING A PBY NAVY SHIP WHICH THE ARMY BORROWED, IN WHICH HE CARRIES, AMONG OTHER THINGS, SUPPLIES OF FRESH MEAT AND MILK, AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, (BOMBS FOR SUBMARINES HE MAY ENCOUNTER) OCCASIONAL DIPLOMATS, AND DOCUMENTS DETAILING STATE SECRETS.

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FOR INSTANCE, ON ONE MORNING HE STARTED OUT SHORTLY AFTER DAWN WITH HIS PLANE CARRYING 5,000 POUNDS OF FRESH MEAT, CANS OF MILK AND VEGETABLES FOR ARMY PERSONNEL STATIONED IN NATAL, WHERE SUCH THINGS ARE SCARCE. EVERYONE HAD TO HURRY, BECAUSE "DUTCH" WAS DUE BACK SHORTLY AFTER NOON FOR ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT -- FLYING SOME BRAZILIAN ARMY OFFICERS ON AN AERIAL INSPECTION TOUR OF THIS REGION.

BUT ON ARRIVING AT NATAL HE WAS MET BY A GROUP OF WORKERS WHO WERE JUST IN FROM THE STATES, WHO REQUIRED PROMPT TRANSPORTATION.

SCHEDULES WERE SHIFTED AS THE MEAT WAS UNLOADED AND THE WORKERS CLIMBED ABOARD. THE BIG PLANE WAS REFUELED AND STARTED OUT. IN THE LATE AFTERNOON THE PASSENGERS REACHED THEIR DESTINATION AND WERE UNLOADED. THE PBY TURNED HOMEWARD.

THE DUSK WAS PASSED SEEKING SUBMARINES, WITHOUT LOCATING ANY.

"I DON'T WANT TO SINK THE NEXT SUB I SEE," HE SAYS. "I JUST WANT

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TO CRIPPLE HIS DIVING FINS, SO HE CAN'T SUBMERGE. THEN I'LL LAND ALONGSIDE HIM. I'VE GOT SOMETHING IN THE NOSE OF MY PLANE THAT WILL KEEP THE HUNS BELOW WHILE I'M LANDING.

"THEN WE'LL GO ABOARD THE U-BOAT. EVERY ONE OF MY CREW HAS A TOMMYGUN AND KNOWS HOW TO USE IT.

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"WE'LL HERD THE GERMANS UP AND OVERBOARD IN THEIR LITTLE RUBBER LIFECRAFTS, AND FOR A STRONG BEHIND THE SUB. THEN WE'LL ALL START OUT FOR RECIFE, WITH A LIVE SUB AND ONE OF MY BOYS SITTING ON THE STERN WITH HIS TOMMYGUN, IN CASE ANY OF THE GERMANS GET ANY IDEAS ABOUT GETTING BACK ON BOARD."

SCHULTZ ROSE TO THE RANK OF CAPTAIN DURING SERVICE AS A MARINE FLIER FROM 1919 TO 1930. HE HAD BEEN A MARINE RESERVE FOR SEVEN YEARS PRECEDING THAT, AND DURING HIS MARINE CAREER HE SAW SERVICE IN HAITI, SANTO DOMINGO, NICARAGUA AND CHINA. IN 1930 HE WENT TO WORK FOR PAN-AMERICAN DOING SURVEYS FOR EXPANDING AND NEW ROUTES IN THE CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

AN EXPERT ON FLYING BOAT AND AMPHIBIANS, SCHULTZ BECAME AN OFFICIAL OF U.S. CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING PROGRAM IN 1939, AND A SHORT WHILE LATER WAS BROUGHT INTO THE ARMY AS A MAJOR AND ATTACHED TO THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.

WHEN PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS FLEW FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NATAL FOR HIS MEETING WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IT WAS "DUTCH" WHO SHOWED UP IN RIO ONE AFTERNOON IN A BIG FOUR-MOTORED TRANSPORT, TO CARRY THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT NORTH.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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AFTER WE'VE FINISHED WITH TUNISIA, WHERE DO WE GO?

WE ARE INVITED TO PLEASURABLE SPECULATION BY BRITISH HOME

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SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ANTICIPATING THE POSSIBLE "USE OF THIS COUNTRY AS A BASE FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS."

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THE SECRETARY, WHO ALSO IS MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY, ANNOUNCED THAT THE WHOLE EAST AND SOUTH COAST OF BRITAIN, TO A DEPTH OF TEN MILES, WOULD BECOME A RESTRICTED AREA ON APRIL 1. THIS ZONE LIES ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL OPPOSITE THE "INVASION COAST" OF FRANCE.

APRIL FOOL? WELL, IT COULD BE, JUST TO KEEP HERR HITLER'S NERVES HOPPING, BUT IT ENCOURAGES THE EXPECTATION THAT A UNITED NATIONS INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE MAY COME BEFORE LONG. THIS IS BOLSTERED BY THE EXCELLENT ALLIED PROGRESS IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN, WHICH MUST BE CONCLUDED, OR AT LEAST CLINCHED, BEFORE ANY MAJOR INVASION CAN BE ATTEMPTED.

EXPECTATION ALSO IS FOSTERED BY THE FIERCE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF GERMANY AND OCCUPIED TERRITORY--AN ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARY TO AN INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE.

NOW OF COURSE ONLY THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND CAN SAY WHERE AN INVASION MAY STRIKE. STILL, WITHOUT TRYING TO READ THE COMMAND'S MIND, IT'S REASONABLE TO EXPECT SOME MOVE AS SOON AS THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN IS SEWED UP, SINCE HITLER CAN'T BE ALLOWED A FREE HAND TO ATTACK RUSSIA WHEN THE GOOD WEATHER ARRIVES. ALSO THERE SEEM TO BE THREE POSSIBILITIES FOR MAJOR INVASION, AND THE DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS OF THE NAZIS SHOW THAT THEY AGREE WITH THIS ESTIMATE. THOSE THREE PLACES ARE:

1. THE FRENCH COAST FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BOULOGNE AND CALAIS, ON THE NARROW PART OF THE CHANNEL, DOWN PAST THE MOUTH OF THE

SOMME TO DIEPPE. THE ALLIES PROBABLY WOULD STRIKE IN SEVERAL PLACES SIMULTANEOUSLY AND DEVELOP THOSE WHICH SEEMED PROFITABLE. THEY ALSO MIGHT MAKE OTHER ATTACKS AS FAR NORTH AS NORWAY, CHIEFLY FOR DIVERTIVE PURPOSES.

RECOGNITION OF THE DANGER IS SEEN IN THE FACT THAT THE NAZIS ARE FEVERISHLY STRENGTHENING THEIR ALREADY FORMIDABLE COASTAL DEFENSES.

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AS HAS BEEN EMPHASIZED IN THIS COLUMN, AN INVASION FROM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WOULD PRODUCE PERHAPS THE MOST TERRIBLE BATTLE OF HISTORY, WITH ALL THREE FIGHTING ARMS--LAND, AIR AND WATER--PARTICIPATING. CERTAINLY IT WOULD BE THE MOST DANGEROUS LEGITIMATE MILITARY OPERATION WHICH COULD BE UNDERTAKEN.

2. ITALY AND THE GREAT ISLANDS OF SICILY AND SARDINIA, TOGETHER WITH FRENCH CORSICA WHICH THE ITALIANS OCCUPY. COMPARED WITH THE FRENCH COAST THIS WOULD INDEED BE SOFT, FOR ITALY'S HEART ISN'T WITH THE AXIS. MAIN RESISTANCE PRESUMABLY WOULD COME FROM THE GERMAN FORCES WHICH OCCUPY THE COUNTRY.

IN THIS CONNECTION THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF REYNOLDS NEWS, IN LONDON, HAS STATED CATEGORICALLY THAT THE NAZIS HAVE TAKEN OVER CONTROL OF THE ITALIAN FLEET. IT WILL BE USED PARTLY FOR DEFENSE AGAINST INVASION AND PARTLY FOR OFFENSIVE ACTIONS. THE ITALIANS WILL MAN THE SHIPS AND THE GERMANS WILL GIVE THE ORDERS, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT.

3. GREECE, TOGETHER WITH CRETE AND THE ISLANDS OF THE AEGEAN, POSSIBLY IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN INVASION OF THE BALKANS BY TURKEY.

HERE AGAIN THE GERMANS SMELL TROUBLE. REPORTS FROM ANKARA SAY THE HITLERITES ARE NERVOUS OVER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND ARE SENDING TROOPS INTO THAT THEATER. THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE STRATEGIC GREEK PORT OF SALONIKA ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN HEAVILY REINFORCED, AND GESTAPO AGENTS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE AXIS-OCCUPIED GREEK ISLANDS TO APPREHEND SUSPECTS AMONG THE RESIDENTS.